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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 18.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO OOTACAMUND—DECEMBER 1919.

Month and date.	Day	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks.
1919.						
Dec. 23 ..	Tuesday ..	Madras ..	Departure ..	..	7-0	By special train. Departure private.
„ 24 ..	Wednesday.	Mettupalaiyam ..	Arrival ..	7-40	..	Arrival private.
		Do. ..	Departure ..	8-10	..	By motor. Departure private.
		Ootacamund ..	Arrival ..	10-30	..	Arrival private.
„ 25 ..	Thursday					
„ 26 ..	Friday					
„ 27 ..	Saturday					
„ 28 ..	Sunday	At Ootacamund.	..	..	..	..
„ 29 ..	Monday					
„ 30 ..	Tuesday					
		Ootacamund ..	Departure ..	..	4-30	By motor. Departure private.
„ 31 ..	Wednesday.	Mettupalaiyam.	Arrival ..	..	8-30	Arrival private.
		Do.	Departure ..	..	7-0	By special train. Departure private.
1920.						
Jan 1 ..	Thursday ..	Madras ..	Arrival ..	7-40	..	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist of—

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.I., D.B.E.
A. C. Duff, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Major D. P. Johnstone, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Surgeon.
Captain D. Powell, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain A. C. Edmonstone, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain H. F. Forbary, M.C., Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant H. Brand, R.N., Aide-de-Camp.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OOTACAMUND,
13th *December* 1919.

K. O. GOLDIE, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1919.

No. 344.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Captain Godfrey Heseltine, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), of his appointment as Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 15th November 1919.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919

No. 345.—Under articles 233, 260, and 306 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168/C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for fourteen months from or after the 1st March 1920.

No. 346.—Under articles 233, 260, 278 and 306 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department No. 168/C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, Mr. H. D'A. G. Reilly, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for ten months from or after the 1st February 1920.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 347.—The Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S., an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months from the 4th November 1919.

No. 348.—The Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. C. D'Arcy Crofton, I.C.S., an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month from the 8th January 1920.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

No. 349.—M. R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. S. Srinivasa Acharyar Avargal, Deputy Collector on special duty, to act as Under Secretary to Government, Home Department, during the absence of Mr. C. H. Brown, I.C.S., on privilege leave.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1919.

No. 350.—Mr. D. N. Struthis, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Northern division.

(This cancels Public Department Notification No. 339, on page 1482 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th December 1919.)

POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 351.—Mr. E. G. Barter, I.C.S., on demobilization, is posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem district.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Fort St. George, November 16, 1919.

No. 182.—The Reverend William Edward Careless, M.A., has been permitted to return to duty.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 163.—The Reverend James Gibson Philip, M.A., combined privilege leave and furlough for two years from the 1st December 1919 under articles 593 and 583 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 13, 1919.

No. 154.—The Reverend John Jennings Dingle Forlane, B.A., M.S., LL.B., extension of leave for two months on medical certificate

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 165.—Mr. Charles Henry Grundy, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Cannanore, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 166.—Lieutenant Commander Robert Sorsa, R.N.R., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Calicut, to fill an existing vacancy.

POSTINGS.

No. 167.—The Reverend Ben Darcey Keeley, to act as Chaplain of Bolaram, Deccan, on return from leave.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 168.—The Reverend John Jennings Dingle Forlane, B.A., M.S., LL.B., LL.D., M.R.E., of the Church of England, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 11th December 1919.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Actng Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1919.

No. 1048.—Khan Bahadur Mirza Abdul Hussain Sahib Bahadur to be Sheriff of Madras for the year ensuing to be computed from the 20th December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 16, 1919.

No. 1049.—M.R.Ry. Bandy Srinamulu Naynda Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Parvatipuram subdivision, to be Principal, Central Reserve school, Vizianagram.

No. 1051.—M.R.Ry. Calpakam K. Venkata Acharya, Inspector of Police, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, and to be in charge of Parvatipuram subdivision, Vizagapatam district.

No. 1052.—Mr. William Foster, Superintendent of Police, Nellore district, to be Superintendent of Police, Godavari district, *vice* Mr. F. A. Hamilton, granted leave.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 1053.—The services of Mr. Leslie Wrthinshaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment under the Director, Central Intelligence.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 1054.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Chinchali Ramamurti Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Goomsur in the district of Ganjam.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

M.R.Ry. Kandiyil Pangott Krishnan Nayar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1919.

M.R.Ry. Sivaraman Vedakan James, Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of Chingleput.

M.R.Ry. Ramalinga Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. Chekarigoram Ramanarayana Ayyar Parameswara Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 1055.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Gilbert Hollinshead Blomfield Jackson, I.C.S., Sessions Judge in the district of Ramnad.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

No. 1056.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a special magistrate for the area specified opposite to his name with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 15th August 1919, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem as amended by Notification No. 909, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1919 :—

Saiyid Kahmalin Shah Sahib Peerzada—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench Magistrates at Rajahmundry in the district of Godavari.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919.

No. 1057.—Under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Benegal Rama Rao, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate in the district of Kistna, to be Additional District Magistrate, Kistna, for a further period of six months and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919

No. 1058.—Under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the district of Kistna and under section 5 of the said Act directs that the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall hold its sittings at Masulipatam from the 1st January 1920 and shall be styled 'The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Masulipatam.'

2. The Governor in Council further directs that the Judge of the said court shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge, Kistna, under section 10 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919

No. 1059.—Under section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council directs the establishment of an Additional Sessions Judge's Court for the Ramnad Sessions division for three months from the 1st January 1920 and that it shall hold its sittings at Madura.

2. Under section 195 of the same Code, the Governor in Council further directs that the Additional Sessions Judge shall try such cases as may be transferred to him by the Sessions Judge, Ramnad.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1919.

No. 1060.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 3 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the establishment with effect from the 1st January 1920 of a new District Court to be styled the District Court of Anantapur; and His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct under section 5 of the said Act that the said new District Court shall be held at the town of Anantapur, and to declare under section 10 of the Act that the local limits of its jurisdiction shall consist of the Collectorate or Revenue district of Anantapur.

No. 1061.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to add to the number of Sessions divisions in the Province by establishing, with effect from and after the 1st January 1920, a new Sessions division to be styled the Sessions division of Anantapur which shall consist of the district of Anantapur, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under section 9 of the said Code to establish with effect from the same date, the 1st January 1920, a Court of Sessions of the said Sessions division and to direct that the said Court do hold its sittings in the town of Anantapur.

No. 1062.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, that, from and after the 1st day of January 1920, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Court of Bellary shall consist of the Collectorate or Revenue district of Bellary.

No. 1064.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st day of January 1920, the district of Bellary shall be a Sessions division.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications relating to the Court of Sessions of the Bellary division.

No. 1064.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, that from and after the 1st day of January 1920, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the District Court of Cuddapah shall consist of the Collectorate or revenue district of Cuddapah.

No. 1065.—By virtue of the authority vested in him by section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st day of January 1920, the district of Cuddapah shall be a Sessions division.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications relating to the Court of Sessions of the Cuddapah division.

No. 1066.—Under section 6 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council directs that "the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bellary" mentioned in notification No. 782, dated the 4th September 1919, published at page 1035 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th September 1919, shall be abolished with effect from the 1st January 1920.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 1067.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 8th December 1919.

No. 396-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 706-30, dated the 30th January 1915:—

I. The Governor-General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene:

Provided also, that acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not when under compression be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) the acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to one square inch:

Provided also, that acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance with or without acetone or other solvent, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) The porous substance shall fill as completely as possible the cylinder into which the acetylene is compressed.

(2) The porosity of the substance shall not exceed 80 per cent.

(3) Any acetone or other solvent used shall not be capable of chemical reaction with the acetylene gas or with the porous substance or with the metal of the cylinder, and the quantity of acetone or other solvent shall be such that when fully charged with acetylene it shall not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance at any temperature likely to be met with in ordinary practice or use.

(4) A drawing showing the method of construction of every type of cylinder it is proposed to use for the storage of compressed acetylene gas shall be deposited with the Chief Inspector of explosives with the Government of India and no cylinder shall be so used unless it is of a design approved in writing by the said Chief Inspector:

Provided that this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use of existing cylinders for a period of five years from the date of this notification.

(5) The pressure in one cylinder shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit:

Provided that no cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more, which has the ends secured to the body by welding only, and no cylinder in which a porous substance is used without acetone or other solvent shall be charged to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit. This condition shall not apply to cylinders used exclusively for marine lighting by an officer appointed by a Local Government in that behalf.

(6) Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more in which under the notification the pressure allowed may be two hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch, shall be annealed and every cylinder shall be tested by hydraulic pressure to a pressure of not less than two times the pressure to which the cylinder is to be subjected in use, such hydraulic pressure to be maintained for a period of not less than fifteen minutes and no cylinder shall be used which on the first occasion of its being subjected to this test shall show any permanent stretch.

(7) The compression of the acetylene shall be carried out only on such premises as shall have been approved in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time by that officer.

(8) No firm shall charge with acetylene any cylinder manufactured by any other firm unless it is in full possession of full particulars as to previous history of such cylinder or has otherwise assured itself that the cylinder complies with the requirements of this notification.

(9) Whenever a cylinder is charged with acetylene it shall be subjected to a thorough visual examination if the history of the cylinder shows that it has not been subjected to such examination within the previous twelve months and at the same time the valve shall be removed and the condition of the porous substance at the neck of the cylinder ascertained.

(10) Every cylinder shall have permanently and conspicuously marked upon it or upon a brass plate soldered to it the name of the manufacturer and the word "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 546-D., dated the 6th December 1919", and every cylinder shall bear a label giving the date when it was last charged together with the name of the firm by which it was charged, the address of the last charging station and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. Every cylinder capable when empty of containing one cubic foot of water or more and manufactured after the date of this notification shall have stamped upon it the name or the trade mark of the manufacturer and the serial number of the cylinder.

(11) Each charging firm shall keep a record of every cylinder charged by it. This record shall give the following information, namely:—

(a) the date of each charging of the cylinder;

(b) the dates upon which solvent has been added;

(c) the dates upon which the cylinder has been thoroughly examined as provided in condition (9), the results of each such examination, and the name of the person carrying out such examination; and in the case of cylinders first issued by the firm, the tare weight of the cylinder including porous substance and acetone or other solvent, the nature of the solvent and the maximum pressure allowed in the cylinder. The record shall be open to the inspection of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India.

(12) Every facility shall be given to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and Inspectors of Explosives with the Government of India to inspect the apparatus and methods by which the cylinders are charged.

II. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this notification to be an explosive.

Fort St. George, November 21, 1919.

No. 1068.— OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, MADRAS.

Notes on the powers and duties of the Official Trustee of Madras, with an appendix containing the rules regulating his office.

Inconveniences which arise from the appointment of Private Trustees.

Many persons wish to create a trust—
Either in favour of relations; or
as a marriage settlement; or
in favour of a charity; or
in favour of religious institutions; or
in favour of education.

Companies sometimes find it necessary to appoint a trustee for holders of debentures.

A trustee is sometimes necessary for safeguarding the property of a commercial undertaking.

The property of a minor or of a lunatic sometimes has to be protected by being placed in trust.

In all such cases it is difficult to find suitable trustees.

Business men dislike the trouble and responsibility and risk.

The trust remains in the hands of the trustees entirely unsecured.

Even if men of integrity accept the trust in the first instance the time will come when they will have to hand it over to others and there is no guarantee that subsequent trustees will be reliable.

Under the general law a surviving trustee or even his legal representative may appoint a new trustee who may of course be an unsuitable or even an undesirable person.

A trustee may become intentionally dishonest and use the trust property and have no property of his own to replace it; or he may alienate or conceal his own property so that the persons entitled will get nothing.

A trustee may leave the province or leave India or die or become incapacitated or resign and another will then have to be found.

When a new trustee has to be appointed, a deed transferring the trust property has to be prepared and executed and this entails expenses which the estate has to bear.

A trustee who is in a sound financial position to-day may be involved in losses hereafter and the trust property may become mixed with his private property and be lost.

A trustee may unwittingly lose the trust property by unauthorised investments.

A trustee may neglect his trust and leave its management to others who take advantage of the confidence reposed in them.

By the conduct of the business throughout on a basis of rough and ready methods, the trust becomes exposed to all manner of legal risks and in many cases the courts have no option but to pass a judgment against the trustees.

In the case of minors the trustee may not be supervised and may purposely fail to keep proper accounts so that when the minors attain their majority they will have no means of ascertaining what the trust property was and will be compelled to accept what the trustee chooses to give them.

In cases where breaches of trust have been committed, the persons entitled have to carry on costly litigation to recover the trust properties.

Even where no breaches of trust have been committed, trustees are not always ready to hand over the trust property without litigation.

In many such cases the persons entitled have no property except the trust funds and are unable to institute suits and so they lose the benefit of the trust.

In all such cases the trustees are in the more advantageous position as they have the trust funds and the documents and accounts prepared by themselves, whereas the persons entitled have to follow up possible defalcations by examining documents and accounts which they are not familiar with.

Where the trust provides for periodical payments for maintenance or other allowances, delays frequently occur which are most serious and distressing to the persons entitled.

These are illustrations of some of the inconveniences which arise from the appointment of private trustees, and many of these instances are based on cases which have actually come before courts.

Who is the Official Trustee.

He is a public official appointed by Government. He is constituted partly to provide a safe and efficient agency whereby trusts may be carried out, and partly to relieve private persons from the duty of looking after and administering trusts property, duties which are often very irksome and responsible. The office of the Official Trustee of Madras is situated in the High Court Buildings, Madras. The Official Trustee will always be glad to grant interviews on the subject of either old or new trust estates and to give any advice or information in his power.

Conditions on which Official Trustee can act.

The Official Trustee may decline either absolutely or conditionally to accept any trust.

He may not accept any trust under any composition or scheme of arrangement for the benefit of creditors.

He may not accept a trust of any estate known or believed by him to be insolvent.

He shall not be liable to see to the proper performance or carrying out of the objects of a religious or charitable institution or to see to the proper management or carrying out of the business of a commercial undertaking.

He shall not administer the estate of a deceased person unless he is appointed *sole* executor or *sole* trustee under the will of such person.

The Official Trustee must always be the *sole* trustee.

In all other cases the Official Trustee may be appointed.

The convenience of appointing the Official Trustee.

Trust moneys in the hands of the Official Trustee are secured by the revenues of the Government of India.

The office of Official Trustee is continuous and has a perpetual existence.

When once a trust has been accepted by the Official Trustee it will never be necessary to transfer the trust to another trustee and no other trustee need ever be appointed.

Moneys in the hands of the Official Trustee are invested in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act and when it is thought desirable to invest money on the mortgage of immovable property the sanction of the High Court is first obtained.

The accounts of the Official Trustee are accurately kept and are regularly audited by Government officials.

When the Official Trustee takes charge of trust property, a careful inventory is made and will always be available for inspection by the persons entitled, and all receipts of capital and income are explicitly shown in the books of the office.

Any person entitled to trust money may inspect and have copies of the accounts and the report of the auditor relating to the trust. He can thus ascertain the exact nature and position of the trust property.

Subject to such information as may be legitimately given to the proper parties, the Official Trustee will observe strict secrecy in respect of every trust or estate in course of administration by him.

When the time comes for a person entitled to the trust fund to take possession of it, he may receive it on satisfying the Official Trustee as to his title, no suit being necessary.

Where the trust provides for periodical payments, these are regularly and punctually paid to the persons entitled.

If any question of difficulty arises in connexion with the trust, the Official Trustee is guided by the orders of the court.

What the Official Trustee can do.

A person intending to create a trust may, with the consent of the Official Trustee and by means of an instrument creating the trust and vesting the trust property in the Official Trustee, appoint the Official Trustee of such property. Upon such appointment the property subject to the trust vests in the Official Trustee and is held by him upon the trusts declared by the instrument referred to which must be executed by the Official Trustee.

Thus, the Official Trustee may be appointed trustee for the debenture holders of a limited liability company, trustee of a settlement made upon marriage or one made for the benefit of the settlor's wife and children or other persons. He may also be appointed to take charge of funds intended for charitable or religious purposes, provided he be not called upon to see to the application of the money.

The Official Trustee may administer the estate of a deceased person if, as pointed out above, he is expressly appointed *sole* executor of and *sole* trustee under the will of such person.

The Official Trustee may be appointed trustee under a will without having been appointed executor thereof. In this case the executor or administrator after notifying the contents of the will may transfer to the Official Trustee with his consent the property subject to the trust by means of an instrument in writing, which must be executed by the executor or administrator and by the Official Trustee and in which the consent of the latter must be recited.

Private trustees may appoint the Official Trustee to be trustee in their stead by an instrument in writing, which must be executed by them all and by the Official Trustee and in which the consent of the latter must be recited.

The interest of an incapacitated person (i.e., a minor or lunatic) entitled to a gift, legacy or share of the assets of a deceased person may be transferred to the Official Trustee. The transfer may be effected by a donor, an executor, or administrator in the case of a legacy or share, or by any trustee of such gift, legacy or share.

This is also intended to relieve private persons from responsibility. It saves them from the necessity for applying to the court for the appointment of a person to receive the gift, legacy or share which the incapacitated person is entitled to, and enables private executors or administrators to distribute and wind up the estate without having to retain assets in their hands for possibly a considerable time.

The High Court may appoint the Official Trustee trustee of property. This is sometimes done where disputes have arisen between trustees or between trustees and beneficiaries and the court is of opinion that the trust funds should be administered by the Official Trustee.

Fees chargeable by the Official Trustee.

The Official Trustee is remunerated by a commission, according to the following scale on the capital moneys and on the capital value of all other properties and securities constituting the corpus of the trust received by him :—

	Per cent.
On estates of a value not exceeding 1 lakh	2
On estates of a value exceeding one lakh and not exceeding two—	
On the first lakh	2
On the remainder	1½
On estates of a value exceeding 2 lakhs—	
On the first lakh	2
On the second lakh	1½
On the remainder	1

He also usually receives one per cent on all sums received by way of interest or dividends and 2½ per cent on all rents collected by him.

If, however, the Official Trustee is satisfied that his duties will be exceptionally simple or of an exceptional character, he may remit any part of the minimum fee.

And if he is satisfied that the income of any trust is not liable to serious fluctuations he may charge a fixed half-yearly fee in respect of the collection of income.

How to put the Official Trustee in motion.

Whoever wishes to create a trust may write to the Official Trustee direct. No special form is required but he may be addressed by ordinary letter such as the following :—

To

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE,

Madras.

SIR,

I wish to create a trust worth Rs. (or in the case of immovable property with fixed income, consisting of such and such property) in the town of the income of which should be given to my daughter (or to any other relation specified) for maintenance during her minority. On her attaining majority, the property shall be given to her and you shall cease to be the trustee thereof. Please instruct me as to what steps I should take in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

A trust may be created for manifold purposes and it is therefore not possible to have a common stereotyped form which would meet all cases. All that is really necessary is to state the value, purpose and period of the trust. There is no necessity to affix court stamps to such letters as they are only applications setting the Official Trustee in motion.

After the application is received by the office of the Official Trustee, the applicant is furnished with information with regard to the terms and conditions under which the trust will be accepted. Then if the applicant is willing to create the trust, he is asked by the Official Trustee to send a draft deed to him for verification whether it is in order. The Official Trustee will see whether it is in order and then the deed will be executed.

It is only at this stage that the trust deed has to be stamped. The stamp varies according to the amount of the subject-matter of the trust, but will not exceed fifteen rupees for declaring or ten rupees for revoking the trust—vide item 64 in Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act

Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Official Trustee of Madras includes the Presidency of Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, Sandur, portions of Kalahandi State occupied by Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

NOTE.

Distribution of this pamphlet is suggested in the following manner :—

(1) (English and vernacular) as inserts to the Fort St. George and every district gazette.

(2) (English and vernacular) to all District Collectors and all Revenue subordinate officers for free circulation.

(3) (English and vernacular) to Chambers of Commerce.

(4) (English) to heads of English firms.

(5) (English and vernacular) to heads of Indian firms.

(6) Newspapers

(7) Similar distribution as far as practicable to Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, Sandur and the portions of Kalahandi State occupied by Raipur-Vizianagram section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

APPENDIX.

Rules for the Office of the Official Trustee.

Rule 1—(1) The Official Trustee shall charge by way of remuneration in respect of all trust properties transferred to or vested in him under this Act, a commission the minimum rate of which shall be as follows, that is to say,—

On all capital moneys and on the capital value of all other properties and securities of any kind whatsoever, constituting the corpus of the trust received by him, a commission according to the following scale :—

	Per cent.
On estates of a value not exceeding one lakh	2
On estates of a value exceeding one lakh and not exceeding two—	
On the first lakh	2
On the remainder	1½
On estates of a value exceeding two lakhs—	
On the first lakh	2
On the second lakh	1½
On the remainder	1

On all sums received by him by way of interest or dividends in respect of moneys invested, a commission of one per cent. On all rents collected by him, a commission of two and a half per cent.

Provided that as to trusts accepted by the Official Trustee prior to the 1st February 1920 the rate or rates of commission chargeable by him shall be the same as the rate or rates charged prior to the said date in respect of such trust estate.

(2) If in any case it appears to the Official Trustee that the circumstances of a trust are, or probably will be, such as to render his duties in relation thereto exceptionally simple, or otherwise of an exceptional character justifying this course, he may remit any part of the prescribed minimum fee; but in every such case the reasons for so doing shall be recorded by him, and a report of such cases shall be submitted every half-year to the Government.

(3) When, in the opinion of the Official Trustee, the income of any trust is not liable to serious fluctuations, he may, from time to time, charge [in lieu of the commission other than commission on capital payable in pursuance of sub-rule (1) above], a fixed half-yearly fee of such amount as shall appear to him reasonable. A report of such cases shall be submitted every half-year to the Government.

Rule II.—(1) All fees and commission leviable under these rules except those chargeable to trust under the charge of the Official Trustee shall be payable to him in advance by the person liable to pay the same.

(2) All fees and commission collected by the Official Trustee under the provisions of these rules shall be paid by him on or before the 20th of the month following that in which they are realized, into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Government of India:

"Provided that the Official Trustee may make refunds of fees and commission overcharged from the fees and commission collected by him under the provisions of these rules."

Rule III.—The Official Trustee shall keep the following registers, books of account, etc.:—

(1) A register of trusts in which shall be entered—

(a) a summary of all trusts vested in the Official Trustee on the 1st April 1914 and of all trusts which shall become vested in him thereafter, numbered with consecutive numbers;

(b) the date of each order of court or deed of trust appointing the Official Trustee;

(c) a statement of the securities from time to time received and the disposal thereof;

(d) the names of the persons entitled to the income and capital of each estate;

(e) the rate of commission chargeable to each estate.

(2) A cash book showing in separate columns every receipt and payment through the office and every receipt and payment through the Bank of Madras, the dates of receipt and payment and the voucher numbers for each payment as well as the particular amount of all securities and cash to be balanced daily.

(3) A ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate. The dates of receipts and payments, the amount of Government and other securities, and of the cash transactions shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the ledger shall be balanced twice every year, viz., on the 30th of June and 31st of December.

(4) A register of all Government securities, bank shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras showing the realization of interest and dividends half-yearly.

(5) A rent book in which shall be entered such house under the management of the Official Trustee, the name of the trust estate to which it belongs, the name of the tenant, the arrears of rent if any due, the amount due for the current month, the date of realization and the amount realized.

(6) A receipt book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government and other securities.

(7) A commission book showing the receipts on account of commission and fees payable to the Official Trustee and payment thereout.

(8) A postal despatch book for letters sent through post;

(9) A letter delivery book for letters delivered by messenger.

(10) A register of letters received.

Rule IV.—(1) The Official Trustee shall, twice in every year, that is to say, on or before the first day of April and the first day of October, deliver to the Government a true schedule showing the gross amount of all sums of money and all bonds or other securities received or paid or delivered by him on account of each trust of which he is the trustee, and the balances during the half-year ending on the thirtieth day of June and thirty-first day of December next before the day of delivering such schedule and a true schedule of all trusts which shall have come to an end or of which the Official Trustee shall have ceased to be the trustee and the property subject to which shall have been paid or made over to the persons entitled to the same or to new trustees during the same period specifying the nature and amount or value of such property and the persons to whom the same has been paid or made over.

(2) The Official Trustee shall be entitled to the payment of a fee of Rs. 180 for the preparation of the half-yearly schedules under the last preceding rule.

Rule V.—(1) The accounts and schedules of the Official Trustee shall be audited every half-year and the Accountant-General shall from time to time appoint an auditor or auditors to examine the accounts of the Official Trustee.

(2) The auditor or auditors shall submit to Government together with the audit report a statement of the accounts in the forms specified below :—

(i) Abstract of cash and Government or other securities received and paid during the half-year.

(ii) Official Trustee's balance for the half-year.

(iii) Abstract of the Official Trustee's commission account for the half-year.

(iv) Statement of cash balances of Rs. 100 and upwards on the last day of the half-year with reasons for non investment.

(3) The Accountant-General shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 150 for every half-yearly audit.

(4) The costs and expenses of preparing the said schedules and accounts, and of every such audit and examination as aforesaid, shall be defrayed by all the trust estates to which such schedules or accounts relate in proportion to the amount of transactions in each of the said trust estates. This proportion shall be ascertained and settled by the auditor or auditors and shall be paid out of the said estates accordingly by the Official Trustee. Trusts whose income falls below Rs. 100 in the half-year will however be exempted from bearing any portion of the above charges.

Provided that mere conversion of securities into cash and vice versa or mere change of security shall not be deemed to be a transaction under this sub-rule.

(5) When a trust estate is about to be closed, the Official Trustee may call upon the auditor or auditors to ascertain and fix a definite sum to be retained by the Official Trustee to defray the costs and expenses referred to in sub-rule (4) supra in respect of the estate in question. The sum thus fixed by the auditor or auditors shall be treated as the proportion of the above charges to be contributed by the trust estate in question.

Rule VI—(1) No person shall be entitled to inspect the books or accounts of the Official Trustee or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts vested in the Official Trustee without first satisfying the Official Trustee that he is a beneficiary under the trust, the relative books, accounts or other documents of which he desires to inspect.

(2) Every beneficiary desiring such inspection shall, at least one clear day before the day on which he desires inspection, apply in writing to the Official Trustee setting forth the following particulars :—

(*a*) His name and address.

(*b*) The name of the trust as to which inspection is desired.

(*c*) The nature of his interest in such trust.

(*d*) The day on which he desires inspection.

He shall also deposit with the application a minimum fee of Re. 1 which shall be refunded to the applicant in case inspection is not granted.

(3) The Official Trustee shall, after being satisfied as to the interest of the applicant in the trust or matter in question and also as to his bona fides, appoint an hour on the day named in the application for inspection by the applicant under such supervision as he thinks fit. If for any sufficient reason inspection cannot be granted on the day named by the applicant, the Official Trustee shall appoint some other hour and day convenient to the applicant.

(4) A fee calculated at the rate of Re. 1 for every half hour or fraction thereof shall be paid by the applicant in respect of every such inspection as relates to trust estates which have not been closed in the hands of the Official Trustee. The fee for such inspection in respect of closed trust estates shall be calculated at the rate of Rs. 2 for every half hour or fraction thereof.

(5) No person shall be entitled to obtain copies of, or extracts from, the accounts of the Official Trustee or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts vested in the Official Trustee or copies of or extracts from the reports and certificates of the auditor unless he is a person who would be entitled to inspection under the preceding clauses of this rule.

(6) A fee calculated at the rate of As. 4 per folio of 72 words shall be levied in respect of every copy or extract granted ; and if any such copy or extract is required to be certified by the Official Trustee as a true copy, an additional fee of Re. 1 shall be levied.

Rule VII—(1) Whenever, owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rs. 100 belonging to any trust estate, he shall without delay, in the absence of any directions in this respect in the deed or other declaration of trust, invest the same in Government securities or in any of the securities in which trustees are authorized to invest by the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882), or any amendment thereof, save and except that no investment on mortgage of immovable property shall be made by the Official Trustee without the previous sanction of the High Court.

(2) The Official Trustee shall procure that all Government and other securities which may be issued, delivered, or transferred to him on account of any trust estate, whether by endorsement or otherwise, shall be issued, delivered or transferred in his name of office.

(3) The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rs. 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to the credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said bank, and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name of office.

(4) All Government securities and bank, railway or other shares coming into the Official Trustee's charge shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name of office as Official Trustee in the Bank of Madras and be kept there for safe custody, except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

Rule VIII.—(1) Remittances to the India Office, London, of sums of money payable or belonging to persons resident in Europe or in other cases when such remittances are required, shall be made by purchasing bills of exchange payable in London on demand drawn by some one of such banks as the Governor in Council shall from time to time approve. Every approval of a bank or banks for the purpose of this rule shall be given by an order in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government of Madras and shall continue in force until revoked by a like order.

(2) In other cases, remittances shall be made in accordance with the directions of the payee, and in the absence of such directions by postal money order.

Rule IX.—(1) All moneys transferable to the credit of the Government of India under section 23 of the Act shall be paid to its credit into the Bank of Madras by the Official Trustee.

(2) Any person claiming payment of the same under the provisions of section 24, clause (1), of the Act, shall establish his claim to the satisfaction of Government.

Rule X.—The Official Trustee may accept any trust intended for the safeguarding and investment of the property of a religious institution or of a commercial undertaking or for the protection of the interests of the creditors of such institution or undertaking, provided that he shall not be liable to see to the proper performance or carrying out of the objects of such religious or charitable institution or to see to the proper management or carrying on of the business of such commercial undertaking.

Rule XI.—Notification of the contents of a will under section 9 of the Act shall be made by forwarding to the Official Trustee either the original will or the probate copy of the same.

Rule XII.—The Official Trustee may, after closing the accounts of any trusts in his hands, destroy any private papers, bills, receipts, memoranda and other similar documents of no value which he has received along with the trust and which are not claimed by the beneficiaries, or any other persons entitled thereto; within three months after such closing has taken place.

Rule XIII.—Without the sanction of Government the Official Trustee shall not enter upon any litigation in connexion with an estate in his charge the expenses of which are likely to exceed the assets of the estate already in his hands, unless he is properly and sufficiently indemnified against such expenses.

Explanation.—By 'proper and sufficient indemnity' is meant indemnity sufficient to cover all probable costs and consisting in the deposit of Government securities, cash or jewels to an amount to be determined by the Official Trustee.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1913.

No. 140.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Reverend Ariel Sumitra of the Kanarese Evangelical Mission, residing at Bantur in the taluk of Coondapoor in the district of South Kanara, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 141.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned gentlemen to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

M.R.Ry. Gnanapragasam Kulasa Nadar Manuel Nadar of the S.P.G. Mission, residing at Tuticorin in the taluk of Srivaikuntam in the district of Tinnevelly.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1913.

M.R Ry. Guduri Krishnayya *alias* Gunnaratnayya of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Ravendrapad in the taluk of Tenali in the district of Guntur.

No. 142.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to M.R.Ry. Yanamra David of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the district of Guntur, on the 15th May 1908, is hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 143.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Post Offices.

Simla, the 25th November 1919.

No. 2913-*Ap.*—Mr. Raman Mohan Ghose, Deputy Postmaster-General, third grade, Madras, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th December 1919.

H. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 30—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Accounts and Finance (Mint).

Delhi, the 10th December 1919.

No. 3128 F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10, sub-section (1) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), as amended by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI of 1919), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

(1) The nickel eight-anna and four-anna pieces specified in section 6 of the Act shall henceforth be coined at the Mint and issued.

(2) The eight-anna coin shall be circular, the diameter being 28 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(3) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription George V King-Emperor, and on the reverse the figure "8" in Roman character with the word "annas" below and the word "India" and the year of the coinage above, all encircled by a waved band enclosed within a square surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

(4) The four-anna coin shall be a coin with a waved edge with eight crests and eight hollows. Its greatest diameter being 26 millimetres. The rim shall not be milled.

(5) It shall bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King George V, and the inscription George V King-Emperor with the year of coinage, and the word "India", and on the reverse the figure "4", in Roman character with the word "annas" below, all within a square, surrounded by the designation expressed in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali and Telugu.

Delhi, the 12th December 1919.

No. 3157-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 6 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act :—

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 11 per sovereign.
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. (1)	Rs. 1 for every 10·278 grains troy of fine gold.

2. The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2978-F., dated the 22nd November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(Note 1.—Gold shipped to India on through bill of lading before the 12th December 1919 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

Note 2.—Where firms or institutions have arranged to import gold into India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delivered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or, in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant-General, Bombay, will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or Institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the last and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof. The officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver gold with all possible expedition for payment at the rate stated.

The India Office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.)

No 61.— Statement showing the financial transactions of Port, Marine and Coast Lights Funds for the official year 1918–19.

Funds.	Receipts. Opening balance as per G.O. No. 618, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated 19th November 1919. Cash.	Government securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans received.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns 4 to 6.	Profit on investments.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Budget estimate.	Charges. Ordinary charges.	Loans advanced.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns 11 to 13.	Loss on investments.	Total of columns 14 and 15.	Budget grant.	Allowed grant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Port Funds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. (a)	Rs. (b)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p. (c)	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. (d)	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Ports ..	57,173 0 1	6,37,400	6,01,866 13 7	84,000	42,000	7,45,539 13 7	..	7,45,539 13 7	2,03,238	5,10,019 10 0	10,000	..	5,20,019 10 0	5,18,067 0 0	10,70,086 0 0	6,70,501 0 0	7,60,916	7,50,684
Minor Pensions Fund.																	
Pamban and Kilakarai.	2,105 13 9	1,63,000	10,960 0 4	..	..	10,062 0 4	(e) 706 11 2	10,836 13 7	5,950	7,901 0 0	..	..	7,901 0 0	..	7,901 0 0	7,747	7,747
Cochin ..	1,486 0 1	11,000	8,015 15 10	..	..	9,015 15 10	..	9,015 15 10	1,494	1,912 0 0	..	..	1,912 0 0	..	1,912 0 0	1,220	1,220
Mangalore ..	46 12 0	..	920 12 9	..	..	920 12 9	..	920 12 9	950	991 3 0	..	..	991 3 0	..	991 3 0	950	950
Total ..	4,700 0 10	1,74,000	13,402 10 2	..	..	13,152 14 2	706 11 3	14,745 9 5	10,344	9,905 0 0	..	..	9,905 0 0	..	9,905 0 0	9,967	9,967
Lights and Buoys Funds.																	
Vizagapatam ..	6,093 11 2	2,00,000	7,829 3 9	..	..	7,929 3 9	(e) 4,208 0 4	12,191 0 1	8,125	780 4 6	..	..	782 4 6	..	782 4 6	1,100	1,134
Coconada ..	1,120 3 7	..	69,240 15 11	..	..	50,240 15 11	..	69,240 15 11	74,800	60,052 13 5	..	8,867 5 9	67,000 10 2	..	67,000 10 2	70,964	70,878
Masulipatam ..	1,781 14 6	12,500	1,099 10 5	..	..	1,099 10 5	..	1,099 10 5	1,432	904 11 4	..	..	904 11 4	..	904 11 4	1,170	1,170
Cuddalore ..	9,702 1 10	10,000	9,456 14 2	..	..	9,456 14 2	..	9,456 14 2	8,412	11,094 10 6	..	..	11,094 10 6	..	11,094 10 6	1,241	1,148
Porto Novo ..	1,481 7 4	35,000	2,001 0 10	..	..	2,001 0 10	(f) 706 11 0	2,708 0 10	3,318	403 0 0	..	..	403 0 0	..	403 0 0	1,200	1,200
Negapatam ..	6,350 10 0	..	25,498 0 1	..	..	25,498 0 1	..	25,498 0 1	24,000	17,328 0 0	..	6,807 0 0	24,135 0 0	..	24,135 0 0	27,197	25,000
Adirampatnam ..	1,850 9 11	..	6,561 14 10	..	..	6,561 14 10	..	6,561 14 10	1,840	706 11 ..	..	6,806 0 0	7,512 11 0	..	7,512 11 0	1,675	1,675
Tuticorin ..	1,37,786 9 8	12,000	61,694 5 0	..	..	61,694 5 0	..	61,694 5 0	61,608 9 0	81,852 0 0	..	6,076 0 0	87,928 0 0	..	87,928 0 0	1,32,358	1,10,993
Calicut ..	33,077 10 7	10,000	28,048 0 11	..	..	28,048 0 11	(g) 7,913 1 4	35,961 1 3	34,814 6 8	24,187	17,170 10	9,249 0 0	50,606 13 10	..	50,606 13 10	26,388	26,388
Cochin ..	1,584 13 10	10,000	2,163 14 0	..	..	2,163 14 0	(h) 706 11 3	2,870 9 3	2,810	583 1 6	..	..	583 1 6	..	583 1 6	487	583
Cannanore ..	1,584 13 10	10,000	2,163 14 0	..	..	2,163 14 0	..	2,163 14 0	2,810	583 1 6	..	..	583 1 6	..	583 1 6	487	583
Beypore ..	61,348 3 1	30,000	25,276 5 6	..	..	25,276 5 6	..	25,276 5 6	20,787	22,803 4 3	..	4,876 0 0	27,679 4 3	..	27,679 4 3	45,879	46,199
Calicherry ..	48,817 0 5	..	6,103 13 1	..	..	6,103 13 1	..	6,103 13 1	5,103 13 1	10,485 11 6	..	..	10,485 11 6	..	10,485 11 6	11,851	12,284
Karwar ..	36,472 10 0	..	83,094 13 0	..	..	83,094 13 0	..	83,094 13 0	84,000	23,801 10 0	..	..	23,801 10 0	..	23,801 10 0	1,16,804	1,06,052
Bangalore ..	1,936 9 6	2,000	771 11 7	..	..	771 11 7	(i) 416 1 7	1,184 13 2	1,150	140 10 0	..	..	140 10 0	..	140 10 0	804	353
Total ..	2,10,194 12 0	3,27,500	2,84,091 9 0	..	..	9,54,591 0 0	20,153 12 0	4,04,744 0 3	4,70,943	2,16,339 11 0	..	31,009 0 0	2,47,319 11 0	..	2,47,319 11 0	4,00,021	4,44,550
Coast Lights Fund.																	
Indian ..	20,974 10 0	..	1,02,374 0 1	10,000	..	1,13,378 0 1	..	1,13,374 0 1	1,20,500	1,20,726 12 3	..	11,000 0 0	1,31,726 12 3	..	1,31,726 12 3	1,45,736 12	1,55,010
Grand total ..	4,21,043 12 7	10,69,780	3,01,916 7 4	40,000	42,000	7,64,008 7 4	14,993 7 8	17,78,994 14 6	8,36,330	7,01,791 12 4	10,000	42,009 0 0	7,53,691 12 4	15,067 0 0	1,68,758 12 4	16,24,082	16,16,079

(a) Includes Rs. 6,334-0-10 on account of Special Provident Fund.
(b) Repayment of loan by—

		Rs.
Coconada Landing and Shipping Fund	..	8,867
Negapatam do.	..	6,807
Adirampatnam do.	..	2,000
Tuticorin do.	..	6,076
Calicut do.	..	9,249
Cochin do.	..	6,876
Madras Coast Lights Fund	..	11,000
		52,000

(c) Represents loan advanced to Madras Coast Lights Fund.

			Rs.
(d) Represents profit on purchase of Government securities at the face value of			2,700
(e)	Do.	do. do.	14,808
(f)	Do.	do. do.	2,703
(g)	Do.	do. do.	10,665
(h)	Do.	do. do.	2,700
(i)	Do.	do. do.	1,400
(j) Represents loss on sale of Government securities of the face value of			35,700

(k) Represents loan borrowed from the Bank of Madras, Madras, by hypothecating 3½ per cent Government securities aggregating Rs. 50,000 with them—G.O. No. 316, Financial, dated 11th April 1919.

CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY

Statement showing the financial transactions of the Port, Marine and Coast Lights Funds for the official year 1918–19—*contd.*

Funds—*contd.*	Closing balance		Loans.	
	Cash.	Government securities.	Total of loans lent up to the close of the year.	Total of loans borrowed up to the end of the year.
	10	20	21	22
Port Funds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Ports	* 61,351 3 2	(2) 3,06,733	6,33,326	50,000 0 0
Minor Provident Funds.				
Pamban and Kilakarai	3,324 3 6	1,65,700	..	..
Cochin	9,236 6 5	11,400	..	..
Mangalore	10 5 0	..	..	..
Total ..	9,585 14 1	1,77,100	..	..
Lascars and Serving Funds.				
Vizagapatam	8,738 13 10	9,24,600	..	..
Coconada	4,510 12 1	..	..	40,219 8 0
Masulipatam	78 0 0	13,500	..	..
Cuddalore	8,324 2 0	10,000	..	..
Porto Novo	1,988 6 7	87,702	..	..
Negapatam	9,847 14 6	..	..	30,951 3 6
Adirampatam	1,532 9 6	..	..	4,000 3 0
Tuticorin	1,31,148 3 6	13,000	..	66,503 0 0
Calicut	19,678 3 1	36,500	..	1,82,858 0 0
Ponnani	1,187 5 7	19,000	..	..
Cochin	9,441 3 0	30,000	..	31,250 0 0
Tellicherry	51,017 0 11	..	..	16,425 8 0
Mangalore	35,744 1 0	..	..	..
Mangalore	1,613 3 4	3,400	..	..
Total ..	2,37,630 4 10	3,76,500	..	4,32,206 0 0
Coast Lights Fund.				
Madras	10,812 6 6	..	..	4,67,695 12 4
Grand Total ..	4,31,956 11 7	13,59,700	6,33,326	10,51,421 13 4

* This is exclusive of Rs. 1,630 held as advance by Port Officers and Port Conservators.
(2) Includes Rs. 30,000 pledged with the Bank of Madras.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 47.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th February 1920

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Monday the 2nd February 1920

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1919.

No. 423.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. A. K. Goriodan Avargal, Deputy Collector, sixth grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days from 6th January 1920.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 16, 1919.

No. 414.—Mr. Edward Barnes, Professor of Chemistry, Madras Christian College, is appointed to act as Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, with effect from 27th December 1918 and until further orders.

POSTINGS.

No. 415.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.H.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Ranganwami Ayyangar Avargal, on completion of inspection of sub-treasuries, Salem, to the Chittoor treasury, *vice* M.R.Ry. Arasi Rajabadar Mudaliyar Avargal, granted leave.

Note.—This cancels his posting to the North Arcot treasury ordered in notification No. 404, dated 10th December 1919, published at page 1488 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1919.

M.R.Ry. Pillaipakkam Naiki Lakshmi Narasimha Acheri Avargal, on relief by M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, from special duty, Ramnad, to the Trichinopoly treasury, *vice* M.R.Ry. Narumanj Devio Nadar Avargal, transferred to the Tanjore treasury.

Note.—This cancels his posting to the Chittoor treasury ordered in notification No. 382, dated 18th November 1918, published at page 1537 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1919, and the posting of M.R.Ry. T. Vasudeva Rao Avargal to the Trichinopoly treasury ordered in notification No. 403, dated 10th December 1918, published at page 1488 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1919.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 16, 1919.

No. 416.—Under section 13 of the Madras Salt Act (IV of 1889), the Governor in Council hereby directs that the Kattangulli salt factory in the district of Tinnevelly shall be closed and that the licenses relating to the salt works therein comprised shall be cancelled.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

No. 417.—Under section (1) of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1866, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be in force in the inam village of Samayapuram in the Lalgudi taluk, Trichinopoly district, from 30th December 1919 to 13th January 1920, both days inclusive.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 418.—In pursuance of section 19 of the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1902, the following order of the Governor in Council, dated 16th December 1919, is notified for general information:—

Under section 18 of the Madras Court of Wards Act I of 1902, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby orders the Court of Wards to assume the superintendence of the person and property of M.R.Ry. Sethapati Pillai Avargal, the minor proprietor of the Kudapalk estate in the Trichinopoly district.

2. The Collector of Trichinopoly will discharge the duties imposed upon a Collector by the said Act.

No. 419.—Under section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1866, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the villages of Kuttalam Madiriwangalam, 37 Vilhyanallur, Tiruvenanjeri, 46 Kandalangudi, Kshetrapalapuram, Toludalangudi, 131 Nichiyur and Sennjeanallur in the Mayavaram taluk and in the village of Inam Kadirimangalam attached to Mulichadi in the Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district, for three months from 1st January 1920.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 420.— SELECTION OF PROBATIONARY DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.

It is hereby notified that the Board for the selection of Probationary Deputy Tahsildars will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on the 3rd and 5th January 1920. Candidates will receive intimation of the date on which they are required to attend.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 421.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enfranchisement of

village service inams in the proprietary villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed and the payment of money salaries to the establishments of the said villages shall take effect from 1st January 1920 :—

SCHEDULE.

Ganjam district, Tekkali taluk.

Names of villages.	Names of villages.
1. Devupuram.	46. Posarapadu.
2. Akula Raghunadhapuram.	47. Rittapadu.
3. Kondatamburu.	48. Gopaladhoruvu (alias) Gopalapuram.
4. Kotipalli.	49. Gollasarti.
5. Sawaramapuram.	50. Rajam.
6. Gadimitta Jagannadhapuram	51. Narayanapuram
7. Venugopalapuram (alias) Jadupalli.	52. Nilibhadra.
8. Chinnatamarapalli	53. Kesaporam.
9. Ramapuram.	54. Kristuporam.
10. Jayakrishnapuram.	55. Sanyapalli.
11. Sitapuram.	56. Patajogaddevupuram.
12. Kotapadu.	57. Purnabhadra.
13. Brundavanam.	58. Gangadharapeta or Gangammapeta (alias) Vira Raghunadhapuram.
14. Batchiraju Venkatapuram.	59. Meghavaram (alias) Madanagopalapuram.
15. Chompapuram.	60. Ramakrishnapuram (near Meghavaram).
16. Sampatiraw Ramakrishnapuram.	61. Chittidesapuram (alias) Susanam.
17. Dipavali.	62. Kanda Bhimapuram.
18. Achyutapuram.	63. Mahavaram.
19. Kotilingi.	64. Pittasariya.
20. Vingigiri.	65. Komativaru.
21. Jallapilli.	66. Moudevyivalasa.
22. Lingalapadu.	67. Lakidapuram.
23. Sivaramapuram.	68. Kavita.
24. Pudilanka T. D. No. 596.	69. Subhadrapuram.
25. Pudi Jagannadhapuram.	70. Chinnalavunipalli.
26. Savarabanapuram.	71. Rathajanabodiapadu
27. Hanumantha Lova.	72. Padmapuram.
28. Kotta Jagaddevapuram.	73. Karlapadi.
29. Kotta Agraharam.	74. Mararipuram.
30. Agarlagokarlapalli.	75. Govindapuram.
31. Chinnanarayanapuram (alias) Padmanabhapuram.	76. Idurapalli.
32. Purushottapuram.	77. Gangavada.
33. Pandesanam.	78. Sankari Jagannadhapuram.
34. Godavaripuram.	79. Ramakrishnapuram (near Sankari Jagannadhapuram).
35. Kosangiparam (alias) Krishnapuram.	80. Kantragada
36. Peddavanka.	81. Sanayyavalasa.
37. Loddabhadra.	82. Ayodhyapuram.
38. Mahadevipuram.	83. Syamanandapuram.
39. Raghunadhaparam.	84. Pappayipuram.
40. Sunnada.	85. Anantagiri.
41. Sasanam.	86. Venkatapuram.
42. Kejjola.	
43. Rentikota.	
44. Konta.	
45. Alukola.	

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6,034 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Mayavaram town, No. 66 Pattamangalam village.

	Sq. ft.
Dry, No. 1139, belonging to owner, No 47 S. Ramaswami Chettiyar; occupier, Lakshmanan, bounded on the north by No. 1127; east by No. 1126; south by No. 1129, west by No. 1140	3,240
Dry, No. 1155-2, belonging to owner, No. 7 S. Swami Ayyar; occupier, Narayanan, bounded on the north by block No. 28; east by No. 1162; south by No. 1157 in block No. 33; west by No. 1154	2,794
Total ..	6,034

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 451.—Under section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. C. M. Ranga Rao Avargal of Namakkal as an Honorary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and to confer on him so much of the powers of a Registrar as are covered by rule XII of the rules issued under the Act in respect of disputes arising in the societies in the Namakkal taluk and transferred to him by the Assistant Registrar, Vellore M.S.Ry. C. M. Ranga Rao Avargal will hold office until 31st December 1920.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 432.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO DEVISE A SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA.

Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No. B.-505—11.—The most obvious and direct form of assistance which the Government of India can give to the industries of the country is by the purchase of supplies required for the public services so far as possible in the country itself. This principle is already clearly expressed in the existing Stores Rules, although their key note is economy, an essential factor in any scheme for the purchase of Government stores; but indenting officers have in practice been too often deterred by the risk involved in purchasing in India in the absence of an expert purchasing and inspecting agency. It follows, therefore, that the constitution of a fully equipped stores agency in this country is a very important item in the policy of industrial improvement on which the Government of India are now embarked.

2. The foregoing principles were set forth by the Indian Industrial Commission, accepted by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State; they have already been put into practice to a limited extent under war conditions by the Indian Munitions Board and the time has now come to give them permanent effect. The Government of India have, therefore, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, decided on the appointment of a Committee to work out a detailed scheme.

3. There are, however, other factors which must be considered in framing any such scheme. In the first place, the provincial Governments have generally expressed a desire for some measure of freedom in arranging for their own purchases, although they recognise the assistance that the creation of an efficient central purchasing and inspecting department could afford, even to the largest and best equipped provincial Stores department. Although from the point of view of the purchase provincial Governments are not individually very important purchasers in comparison with the large consuming departments of the Government of India, yet their demands are on a sufficient scale to make the waste of public money, which inevitably attends inexpert purchase and ineffective inspection, run into considerable figures; and this is bound in the long run to dissatisfaction with local sources of supply. It will be for the Committee, in consultation with the officers of Local Governments and with private suppliers, to devise a system which will, so far as possible, meet the wishes of Local Governments, while securing to the fullest extent practicable the great advantages of centralised purchase, thereby eliminating competition between the different Government agencies, and of one expert and highly-specialised inspecting agency, whose advice and assistance will be of no less value to the private manufacturer than to the Government indentor.

4. The great railways of India, whether Company or Government lines, are large consumers of stores, and have, therefore, found it necessary to create their own agencies for holding stocks, and for effecting local purchases, the latter being often on a very considerable scale. There is, however, at present no agency for ascertaining whether stores bought through the Director-General of Stores could have been obtained in India; nor do the railways possess any specialised purchasing or inspecting agency for the different classes of articles which they require; but they are able to rely to some extent on the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and on the Test House at Alipore to check samples of articles locally obtained. The usefulness of the institution has been considerable, though limited in direction; and proposals are on foot for establishing another test house in Bombay. The Government of India, who have large financial interests in railways, desire to have before them clear information regarding the probable benefits which railways could expect from the assistance and advice of a fully equipped stores Agency, and as to the lines on which that assistance could be most advantageously afforded. In this connexion it will be desirable for the Committee to frame proposals for the future control, duties and equipment of the existing test house and for the provision of additional test houses if necessary.

5. The method of providing military stores is a matter which will be doubtless considered by the Committee, which has been appointed to report on the administration and organisation of the Army in India. The Committee will derive great assistance from the conclusions of an expert body such as that which is being appointed under this Resolution; and the Government of India consider that the most convenient procedure will be for the Indian Stores Committee to proceed with their inquiries on the assumption that the military authorities will require to be provided with stores purchased in India under much the same conditions as other departments of the Government of India; but to ascertain from time to time the views of the Committee on the Army in India, and have regard in framing their own proposals, so far as appears to them proper and feasible, to the views of that Committee.

6. The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the purchase of food and fodder for the army. It has, however, been decided not to include this question within the scope of the present inquiry.

7. The Government of India have decided to constitute a Committee to inquire into the matters indicated in this Resolution, and to frame a definite and as far as possible a detailed scheme for the purchase and inspection of stores in India. Certain general principles have been, it will be observed, accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It will not be necessary for the Committee to discuss these further; and they should concentrate their attention on the difficult and complicated task of devising a scheme which will as far as possible meet the needs of the different interests concerned, while keeping fully in view the fundamental principles of efficiency and economy.

8. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen :—

President:

1. Mr. F. D. Couchman, M.I.C.E., Member, Railway Board.

Members:

2. Mr. G. H. Collier, C.I.E., Director-General of Stores, India Office, London.
3. Mr. F. Palmer, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.A.S.C.E., F.R.G.S., late Chief Engineer, Port of London Authority.
4. Colonel H. A. K. Jennings, C.M.G., Inspector of Quartermaster-General's Services.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in the Public Works Department.
6. Mr. H. N. Heseltine, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Railways (*retired*).
7. Mr. A. W. Dods, of Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta.
8. Rai Bahadur Lala Mukt Ram, Chief Store-keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (*retired*).
9. Mr. Lalji Naranji, of Messrs Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents, the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Mr. J. C. Highet, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

9. The terms of reference are as follows :—

In view of the necessity of encouraging Indian industries, while at the same time securing economy and efficiency in the purchase of Government requirements, the Committee should inquire and report :—

(*a*) What measures are required to enable the departments of the Government of India and of Local Governments to obtain their requirements as far as possible in India, and what central and local agencies for purchase and inspection should be constituted ;

(*b*) what should be the relations of such agencies with one another and with the Stores Department of the India Office, or such other purchasing organization in England as may hereafter take the place of that department ;

(*c*) what modifications of the Stores Rules will the scheme recommended by the Committee necessitate.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 483.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (*a*) of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the plant known as 'water-hyacinth' is a 'noxious weed'. Under section 3, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), of the Act, the Governor in Council prohibits the transport of this weed from one village to another or its transplantation from one water source or receptacle to another in the taluks of Surada and Berhampur in the Ganjam district for a period of one year from 1st January 1920 and directs that the weed, wherever found in the taluks of Surada and Berhampur in the Ganjam district, be pulled up, dried in the sun and burnt.

No. 484.—(1) In connexion with the removal of the water-hyacinth in the taluks of Surada and Berhampur in the Ganjam district, the following are appointed inspecting officers under section 10 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, III of 1919 : Revenue inspectors, minor irrigation overseers and sub-overseers, overseers and sub-overseers of the Public Works and Local Fund departments and sanitary inspectors and overseers attached to municipalities in the taluks of Surada and Berhampur in the Ganjam district.

(2) Under section 21 (*f*) of the above said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that appeals under section 6 of the Act shall be to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge having jurisdiction over the water sources or premises concerned.

No. 485.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules :—

(1) An appeal presented under section 6 of the Act shall not be received unless it is accompanied by the original notice served on the appellant by the inspecting officer ; it shall set forth clearly the objection or objections to the terms of the notice and shall specify the point or points on which redress is sought.

(2) In dealing with appeals under section 6 or 8 of the Act the appellate officer shall record his decision in writing and communicate a copy thereof free of charge to the appellant.

(3) The notice issued under section 6 of the Act should be in Form A, and the inspecting officer should keep a register of notices in Form B.

(4) Every notice under section 6 shall be authenticated by the signature of the officer by whom it is issued. The notice shall be served by delivering a copy to the occupier or to some adult male

member of his family at his usual place of abode or to his authorized agent or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence or on some conspicuous part of the water sources or premises concerned in which the prescribed remedial or preventive measures are to be taken.

(5) The notice of demand under section 8 of the Act should be in Form C and should be served in the manner prescribed for the service of notices and a copy of it should be communicated to the village officer and the taluk office. The inspecting officer will maintain a register in this connexion in Form D.

FORM A.

Notice under section 6 (1) of the Act

No

Date

To

You are hereby required to take notice that you should * in Survey Nos. occupied by you in the village of In the taluk to the district within † days from the date of service of this notice. If you object to this notice you may prefer an appeal along with this notice to the ‡ within seven days from the service of notice setting forth the grounds of objection and the points for redress. The decision of that officer will be final. If you fail to comply with this notice or, in case of appeal, with the order of the appellate officer, the undersigned is authorized by law to carry out at your expense the measures ordered and you will also be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or in case of default, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

Inspecting Officer.

* Here enter the remedial or preventive measures to be carried out.

† Here enter the time allowed.

‡ Here enter "tahsildar or deputy tahsildar" as the case may be.

NOTE.—Sections 6, 7 and 24 of the Act should be printed on the reverse of the notice.

FORM B.

Register of notice under section 6.

Serial number of notice	Village.	S. No. or sub-division No. to which notice relates.	Name of the complnt.	Date of service of notice.	How served.	Date of the expiry of appeal time.	Order of the appellate officer.	Date of expiry of the period allowed by the Inspecting officer or in case of an appeal of the period specified by the appellate officer.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

FORM C.

Demand Form.

Notice of demand to of village in Taluk.

Take notice that an expenditure of Rs. incurred in § S. No. of village and that you of which the details are annexed has been

§ Here enter the remedial or preventive measures carried out. sub-division No.

are required to pay the amount within thirty days of the date of service of this notice. The amount may be paid to the village headman or remitted to the taluk treasury.

Any objection to this notice may be preferred to the Collector within thirty days from the date of service of this notice on the grounds specified in section 8 of the Act printed on the reverse.

Inspecting Officer.

ANNEXURE.

(*Here enter details of cost.*)

NOTE.—Section 6 of the Act should be printed on the reverse of the demand form.

FORM D.

Register of demands.

Village	S. No. or sub-division No	No. and date of the notice issued by the Inspecting officer to carry out measures	Date on which the remedial measures were carried out by the inspecting officer.	Cost in detail of the measures taken.	Date of despatch of demand to the village officer and the taluk office.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 488.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FOODSTUFFS.

Delhi, the 28th November 1919.

No. 1128-F.S.—In the debate on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanda, in the Legislative Council on the 15th September last, on the subject of high prices, the Hon'ble Mr. Maud promised that the report of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner would be published as soon as possible. The report has now been received and is published herewith for general information.

2. The Government of India do not think it necessary to comment at length on the report. It deals fully with the various factors which conspired to bring about a grave situation at the end of 1918, and with the measures taken to meet that situation. Some of these measures were very unusual. As pointed out in the report, the Government of India up to the date of the outbreak of the war had always refused to adopt a policy of restricting the export of foodgrains from India. The abnormal circumstances created by the war compelled them, in common with the Governments of almost all countries in the civilised world, to resort to an expedient which in ordinary times is open to strong objections. Although the extraordinarily high level of prices still prevailing in India makes it impossible for them at present to remove the embargo on export, they are fully alive to the necessity of allowing, as soon as circumstances permit, the export trade in foodgrains to resume its normal course. A beginning has been made in this direction. It has already been found possible to withdraw either wholly or partially the notifications prohibiting the export of certain food stuffs, such as ragi, onions, potatoes and chillies. The Government of India have already announced their intentions regarding exports of wheat, gram, jowar, bajra and various other kinds of grain and pulse, and they hope shortly to be able to make a statement on the subject of their rice policy in 1920.

3. Probably no part of the Government of India's policy during the past year has aroused more criticism than the control exercised over the movements by rail of foodgrains within India. As the report shows, the system of railway priority certificates had its origin in the inability of the railways to perform their normal function of distribution. When the system was first introduced, a large measure of control was deliberately placed in the hands of Local Governments with a view to decentralisation, but it was soon found necessary to exercise central control over inter-provincial movements in order to economise the aggregate food-supplies of the country. The choice lay between two alternative policies. One course would have been to allow no restrictions on the movement between one province and another of foodgrains for which certificates had been issued by Directors of Civil Supplies. This course was considered at the end of 1918 and was rejected. At that time it was feared that India would be in need of relief for food in the middle of 1919, and the danger was, that the available supplies in surplus provinces would be rapidly exhausted by inconsiderate demands from deficit areas. It was decided, therefore, that the wiser plan was to conserve the supplies of wheat, gram and rice in India by regulating export from surplus provinces, and the primary object of appointing the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner was that he might co-ordinate demands from the different provinces and make an equitable distribution of such supplies as were known to be available. The Government of India were constrained on more than one occasion to override the wishes of particular Governments, but they believe that this report, especially paragraph 53, will show that in all the circumstances of the year the course which they adopted was justified by the interests of India as a whole.

4. The other important measures taken consisted of the arrangements made for the control, in the interests of India, of the Burma rice trade, and for the importation of Australian wheat. Both these measures were, on the whole, thoroughly successful, and there can be no question as to the advantages derived by India from Mr. Guthrie's ingenious system of controlling not only the distribution of exports of Burma rice, but also the prices at which that rice was sold. The Government of India desire to express their acknowledgments of his valuable services and also of those of Mr. Jones, who successfully carried the scheme through, and whose boiling tact and resource surmounted innumerable difficulties. The Government of India are pleased to endorse Mr Jones' commendations of the other officers referred to in the report, and they would be glad if Mr Jones' commendations of the other officers referred to in the report, and they would be glad if Local Governments would suitably acknowledge the services of Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies, whose co-operation with the Foodstuffs Commissioner has enabled the country to go through a most critical period.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE INDIAN FOODSTUFFS COMMISSIONER.

I—PRELIMINARY.

Railway congestion.

The policy adopted by the Government of India in the latter half of 1918 in regard to food control in India was so greatly influenced by the railway position that it is necessary to begin this report by a brief reference to the difficulties in which, as the war progressed, the Indian railways inevitably became involved. These difficulties were felt at a comparatively early stage of the war, and as far back as July 1916, a Conference was held at Calcutta to consider whether the preference which it had been found necessary to give to military traffic, should be extended to certain classes of civil traffic. In deference to commercial opinion, the proposal was dropped, but in June 1917 it was found necessary to appoint a Controller of Traffic at the Headquarters of the Government of India, and in the spring of 1918 it became necessary to reconsider the whole position. Tonnage had become scarcer with the result that much traffic, which formerly had been carried by coasting steamers, had devolved on the railways. Coal is a case in point, and the effect of the scarcity of steamers is seen in the fact that at the beginning of 1918 at least forty thousand wagons,

or more than one-third of the total number of broad-gauge wagons available in India, were permanently employed on the transport of coal. Moreover, other preferential traffic had increased. Apart from the fact that demands of the United Kingdom and her allies for Indian wheat, hides and oilseeds were steadily growing, the enemy submarine campaign in the English Channel and the Mediterranean, which reached its climax in the spring of 1917, had made it essential that India should be used as far as possible as a base of supplies for expeditionary forces operating in Mesopotamia and other Eastern theatres of war. Thus the capacity of the railways was severely taxed to carry to the ports traffic essential for the prosecution of the war, and the point had been reached at which this preferential traffic constituted 80 per cent of the total traffic carried. Public traffic, that is traffic necessary for the movement of foodstuffs for the civil population or essential for maintenance of the trade and industries of the country, had been reduced to 20 per cent. Moreover while the tendency of traffic was to increase rather than to diminish, the capacity of the railways to carry that traffic had been impaired. Locomotives, rolling stock and railway material had been supplied to Mesopotamia; great difficulty was experienced in obtaining from home even the material essential for the upkeep of existing services; and the task of handling a constantly increasing volume of traffic was complicated by the fact that the supervising staff had been seriously depleted. The anxieties of the position were further increased by the possibility not only of a failure of the S.-W. Monsoon in 1918 but also of a general mobilisation on the North-West Frontier which contingency recent events in Persia and Russia had brought appreciably nearer.

Introduction of Railway Priority certificate system.

Appointment of Directors of Civil Supplies.

2. These facts were represented to the Secretary of State. It was urged that shipping for the coal traffic between Calcutta and Bombay should be provided by the Admiralty, and that the Government of India should be given some measure of control over neutral steamers plying in Indian waters. Special stress was laid on the need for the early despatch from home of railway material for which indents had already been sent or were under submission, and it was pointed out that locomotives and wagons were particularly required. But for the purposes of this report, the main point to notice is that it was the inability of the railways to perform their normal services to the country that led in April 1918 to the introduction of the railway priority certificate system which was the basis of the measures subsequently adopted by the Government of India for internal food control in India. When this system was introduced there was no lack of food in India. The difficulty was to distribute it. In April 1918 the price of rice was lower than it had been for some years in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, but in Bombay which ordinarily depends to a large extent on foodstuffs imported by rail from other provinces, the shortage of food had already become so acute that the Local Government had found it necessary to appoint a Controller of Prices and to propose that such supplies as the officer considered essential should be consigned to him and given preference on the railways. Hitherto general traffic had got through, though in reduced quantities and after much delay. But preferential traffic was increasing, and the Government were faced with the possibility that general traffic, much of which was as essential as any classed as preferential, might be shut out altogether. It was decided, therefore, that action must be taken not only to economise transport in respect of traffic already classed as preferential but also to ensure that essential traffic to which no preference had hitherto been given should be moved. A Central Priority Committee was accordingly formed on which all Departments interested were represented, and the railway priority certificate system was introduced. Goods traffic was divided for the purpose of priority into (1) urgent, (2) preferential and (3) ordinary, the first two classes again being subdivided into military and civil. Preferential traffic in classes (1) and (2) could be moved only on priority certificates issued by specially authorised officers. Ordinary traffic required no certificate but could be moved only in the absence of preferential traffic. Various officers of the Army Department and the Indian Munitions Board were empowered to issue military certificates, and in order that the requirements of civil traffic might receive due consideration, Local Governments were asked to appoint in each province a special officer to be known as the Director of Civil Supplies. The duties of this officer were defined as below :—"to consider the stocks of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life in his province, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic in his province, to scrutinize reports and demands sent to him by District officers of his province, to consult freely with the local representatives of the railways in his province as to the possibility of moving particular traffic, to issue certificates, to examine and refer to the Central Priority Committee, through the Controller of Traffic, proposals for the movement of important traffic between provinces, to communicate with other Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies as to nearest points from which supplies for his own province could be obtained and to co-operate with them in preventing non-essential movements and in particular cross movements."

Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board.

3. This action was taken in April 1918. At the end of that month a Conference was held at Delhi by His Excellency the Viceroy to concert measures for the development and organisation of the resources of India for the purposes of the war. One of the resolutions adopted by this Conference drew attention to the hardships of the public and the dislocation of trade caused by the congestion on the railways, and besides suggesting that measures should be taken to encourage the building in India of sailing ships and river craft, recommended that provincial committees should be formed "for the purpose of advising Government departments and of encouraging the people to combine their private requirements as nearly as possible to local products in order to save unnecessary demands for railway transport, and for the further purpose of advising Directors of Civil Supplies as to the special necessities of particular districts and as to the commodities for which they think that priority should be given on the railways." By another resolution it was recommended that similar committees should be set up to advise in regard to the possibilities of developing the production of particular foodstuffs and to collate and propagate information likely to be of value to the agriculturist on the subject of manures, implements, etc., required for such development; also to recommend to Government what steps might be taken to facilitate the cultivation of waste lands. As the result of these resolutions, a Communications Board was substituted for the Central Priority Committee mentioned in the previous paragraph, and a Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board was constituted. This Board was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of Council in charge of the Revenue and Agriculture Department of the Government of India, and was divided into two sub-committees, one dealing with animal and mechanical transport and the other with foodstuffs. The functions of the Board in the latter capacity were to collate information and advise Government as to measures calculated to develop the

production of foodstuffs, to encourage local consumption of local products and generally to inculcate economy of resources in allied directions. It was recognised, of course, that the real work in connection with these subjects must be done in the provinces, but it was thought that the institution of a co-ordinating board at the headquarters of the Government of India would be a necessary means of supplementing provincial activities and of passing on from one province to another information of value for the promotion of the objects in view as well as for the purpose of offering advice and suggestions.

4. It may here be mentioned that the Government of India had already in the previous year consulted the Local Governments of the principal exporting provinces as to the measures which might suitably be adopted to stimulate the production of foodgrains, particularly wheat, in India. In some provinces, notably the Central Provinces cotton competes with wheat, and the area under the latter crop fluctuates greatly from year to year and is dependent primarily on the character of the early monsoon and the prospects of the cotton market and partly on the late monsoon and the price which the crop is likely to fetch. In areas where cotton does not compete, however, it was generally agreed that the wheat crop responds readily to an active demand, and that the cultivators are usually alive to the state of the market. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had already undertaken to buy the entire surplus of foodgrains (other than rice) grown in India and available for export, and though this undertaking had not been made known to the public for fear of a rise in prices, the Local Governments concerned had been asked to publish abroad the fact that a large demand for wheat and other foodgrains was expected. The policy approved by the Government of India also contemplated the stimulation of the production of food grains not only by liberal grants of *taluvi* loans for the purchase of seed and bullocks, but also by the grant of temporary leases of Government waste lands on attractive terms for the growth of food crops. Other measures suitable to the particular conditions of particular provinces had also been approved. These measures comprised the supply of good seed wherever required, the grant of special irrigation facilities and the grant of rewards to village officers and zamindars who succeeded in increasing the area under wheat in their villages. Arrangements had also been made with the Agents of the Bengal-Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways for the carriage of wheat for seed purposes to selected stations in the Central Provinces at specially reduced rates. The correspondence on the subject was now circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations and to all Darbars in India, and their attention was drawn to the importance of stimulating the production of foodgrains in order that each locality in India might as far as possible be self-supporting in the matter of food supplies and that cross traffic in the railways might be reduced. Numerous proposals with the same end in view were considered by the Foodstuffs Committee of the Central Board. It was suggested to the Agents of the different railways in India that unoccupied railway land should be leased out for temporary cultivation. Notes on the utilisation of farm yard manure as fuel and on the encouragement of the use of bone meal and basic slag as fertilisers, which had been prepared by the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, were circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for communication to provincial Advisory Committees where these had been formed. A proposal that Local Governments should be asked to consider the question of leasing out maidans, pleasure grounds and open spaces in and around cities for the cultivation of food crops was considered and rejected. The possibility of allowing zamindars to irrigate over and above the fixed percentage of areas commanded by irrigation free of charge, provided that only food crops were cultivated and that water was available, was investigated. It was found that on the Lower Chenab Canal alone the proposal, if adopted, would result in a loss amounting to some 30 per cent of the average revenue of the previous five years, and it was decided that the suggestion should not be pressed. Other possibilities, which it is not necessary to mention, were also explored. Measures taken to stimulate the production of foodgrains in India.

5. But it soon became evident that the activities of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board would necessarily be concentrated rather on the equitable distribution of available supplies than on the production of increased supplies. The Foodstuffs Sub-Committee held its first meeting on the 13th June 1918. Already the south-west monsoon had made an ominous start by appearing on the Malabar Coast on May 11th, three weeks before its normal date, and it is significant that at its first meeting the Committee found it necessary to discuss the question of restrictions on the export of foodgrains from one part of India to another. One Local Government and certain Native States had already been induced by the high level of prices prevailing in their territories and by threatened depletion of stocks to resort to the expedient of prohibiting the export of foodgrains, and almost the first action taken by the Board was to circularise Local Governments on the dangers of this policy and to call for information as to stocks in the different provinces. Unfortunately the progress of the monsoon did not belie its bad start. The Arabian Sea monsoon gave widespread and unusually heavy rain over nearly the whole of the Peninsula in May, but in the beginning of June its activity declined rapidly, and except for short intervals of comparative improvement, it remained very weak up to the end of July. The Bay current arrived in Bengal two weeks earlier than usual; it was deadedly strong in June, but appreciably weaker than usual in July. In July, indeed, the failure of the rains was unprecedented. Assam had 63 per cent. more rain than usual, in Bengal the total precipitation was nearly normal, and in Burma the rainfall was only 21 per cent. in defect. But no other division of India had more than half of its usual supply, and most provinces had considerably less. The extent of the failure of the rains in June and July 1918 is exhibited in the following table:— The failure of the S.W. Monsoon.

Rainfall in June and July 1918.

Division.	Actual 1918.	Percentage departure from normal.	Division.	Actual 1918.	Percentage departure from normal.
Burma	40·00	— 19	Bombay	2·8	— 69
Assam	48·6	+ 63	Central India	3·2	— 81
Bengal	23·0	— 31	Central Provinces	17·1	— 18
Bihar and Orissa ..	19·7	— 13	Hyderabad	5·7	— 68
United Provinces ..	9·1	— 46	Mysore	3·3	— 66
Punjab	2·8	— 70	Madras	7·6	— 47
North-West Frontier Province	1·1	— 52	Mean of India	15·1	— 34
Sind	0	— 100			
Rajputana	1·4	— 74			

The Nagpur Conference.

6. The situation was carefully watched by the Government of India. Already currency difficulties had necessitated a reduction in the programme of purchases of wheat for the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, and on the 15th July the Government of India reported to the Secretary of State that the delay in the Arabian Sea monsoon was giving cause for anxiety and suggested that in order to give the monsoon time definitely to declare its character, purchases in the Punjab should be entirely stopped for one month. The Royal Commission agreed to this proposal, but urged that when the position was reviewed at the end of August, the vital importance of economising tonnage by provisioning the Mediterranean countries from India should not be lost sight of. The Government of India's next step was to summon a Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies to consider the new position with regard to the general food supplies of the country caused by the threatened failure of the rains. The Conference met at Nagpur on the 16th August. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill and was attended not only by the Director of Civil Supplies in the different provinces, but also by a member of the Railway Board, the Controller of Traffic, and the Agents of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. Much useful work was done in the direction of introducing order and method into the system of railway priority certificates, and of defining the powers of Directors of Civil Supplies in relation to one another and the Railway Companies. In particular a decision was arrived at on the vexed question whether a Director of Civil Supplies was at liberty to prevent exports of foodgrains from his province by the expedient of withholding priority certificates. It was agreed that this power should not be vested in Directors, and that if such action were considered necessary, the orders of the Government of India should be taken. But the Directors of Civil Supplies had not been long enough in existence to be able to furnish accurate information as to the position of their provinces in regard to supplies of foodstuffs, and it was decided that detailed estimates of stocks and requirements should be furnished to the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board not later than the 15th September.

The appointment of an Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner.

7. After this conference events moved rapidly. The prospects of the monsoon, which had shown a slight improvement at the time of the Nagpur Conference, again deteriorated, and the September rains proved a failure. By the end of that month it became certain not only that the *kharif* crops would be a failure over a great part of India, but also that the *rabi* sowings would seriously be restricted. Prices not only of wheat but of other foodgrains began to rise rapidly, and food riots occurred in the Madras Presidency and were threatened elsewhere. It was now obvious that in addition to the difficulty of distribution, there was the fear of an actual shortage of supplies. The estimates of stocks and requirements furnished to the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Nagpur Conference disclosed a net deficit, and the Board reported to the Government of India that the outlook was grave. Accordingly, in spite of the fact that the war was still in progress, it was decided in the beginning of October, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to stop immediately purchases of wheat and "feeds" for export overseas to destinations other than Mesopotamia, though in view of the serious embarrassment caused by the failure of Indian supplies, no objection was raised to the shipment of quantities already purchased by the Royal Commission. The Government of India also decided at the beginning of October that effective measures must be taken to ensure the equitable distribution of supplies in India. For this purpose they resolved to set up, in lieu of the Central Transport and Foodstuffs Board which was merely an advisory body, a single executive authority working under themselves and to be designated the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner. Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., was selected for the new appointment and assumed charge on November 1st.

II.—THE FOODSTUFFS PROBLEM.

The Delhi Conference.

8. I have traced briefly the sequence of the events which led to the appointment of an Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, and I now propose to examine the situation in India in respect of the supply of foodstuffs (*a*) as it existed at the time of Mr. Gubbay's appointment and (*b*) as it developed with the harvesting of the *rabi* crops of 1918. The essentials of the problem were known when Mr. Gubbay became Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, but it is now possible to fill in the details. On the 15th October a second Conference of Directors of Civil Supplies was held at Delhi. This Conference gave Mr. Gubbay an opportunity of meeting the officers with whom he would have to work, but it was convened mainly for the purpose of arriving at a correct appreciation of the difficulties which confronted the Government of India and Local Governments and of deciding what was the most hopeful solution of those difficulties. The reports of the Directors were not encouraging. They indicated that surplus stocks of rice were available in Bengal and Burma and that supplies of wheat and gram were obtainable from the United Provinces and the Punjab, but when the balance was struck, it was found that the estimated requirements of deficit areas during the three months ending January 1919, exceeded the supplies of wheat, gram, rice and other foodgrains reported to be available for export from more fortunate provinces by 219,460 tons. There was some reason to believe that the prospect, though it was sufficiently gloomy, was not quite so black as it had been painted, and it may here be remarked that all efforts to obtain accurate estimates of stocks of foodgrains in this country during the past year have failed. A more serious attempt was made in December. The co-operation of district officers was secured, and a formal census of stocks of foodgrains was held throughout the country. No pains were spared to make the returns as accurate as possible, but when they were received, they were recognised by so common consent to be of very little value. The proceedings of the Delhi Conference were useful as indicating the areas from which supplies of foodgrains could be drawn and as containing an appreciation by those best qualified to judge of the position in India as it was when Mr. Gubbay was appointed, but I propose to examine that position in the light of more general considerations.

Stocks at the end of 1918.

9. Fortunately, the main harvests of the two previous years had been particularly good. The rice and wheat crops of 1916–17 and 1917–18, these being by far the two most important food crops in India, were almost the biggest crops on record. The same remark is substantially true of the gram and barley crops of those two years, while the maize crops were above the average. The bajra crop of 1916–17 was exceptionally good and the jowar crop normal, but both these crops failed over large areas in 1917–18 and the yields were poor. But taking the harvests of 1916–17 and

1917–18 as a whole, it may be said with confidence that India's period of stress in 1918–19 succeeded two exceptionally good years. It is commonly believed, however, that during the war India had been denuded of grain and pulse in order to feed the United Kingdom and her Allies as well as the expeditionary forces operating in Eastern theatres of the war. The exports of wheat, gram, maize, barley and the like in 1917–18, which were mostly on the account of the Royal Commission on wheat supplies, were heavy, and particular areas may have suffered in this way, but export statistics over a long series of years do not support the theory of denudation as applied to India as a whole. The relevant statistics are given in Appendix I to this report, and in Appendix II I have compared the total yield of various important foodgrains and pulses, as recorded in the publication of the Department at Statistics entitled *Estimates of the area and yield of the principal crops in India* 1917–18 with the quantities of these foodgrains and pulses exported. It will be seen that the results of this comparison do not support the view that stocks were particularly low in India at the end of 1918 owing to heavy exports. It is quite probable that owing to the bad harvests of 1917–18 stocks of bajra and jowar were short, but unless indeed increasing prosperity due to the war had resulted in a general rise in the standard of living and an increase in consumption, such evidence as is available points to the conclusion that stocks of foodstuffs in India must have been comparatively large at the end of 1918. Had not this been the case, indeed, it is difficult to see how India could have come through 1918 as well as she did.

Margin of production over consumption in India.

10. Unfortunately, for the reasons already explained, it is impossible to give any quantitative estimate of these stocks, nor can any comparison between production and consumption in India be usefully undertaken. Apart from the difficulty of fixing a standard of consumption, which could reasonably be applied to a population of more than 300 millions, it is useless even to attempt the comparison, since there are very large areas in India under crops classed in the Agricultural Statistics under the head "other foodgrains and pulses" for which no estimates of outturn are framed. Moreover, though constant attention is being paid to the improvement of our agricultural statistics, it must be admitted that they are still defective. In some provinces, particularly provinces where there are large tracts of country under permanent settlement, even the statistics of the area under cultivation are unreliable, while the estimates of the outturn of crops are always rather doubtful quantities. In my opinion, all that can usefully be said on the subject of the margin of production over consumption in India is what follows. Of the total amount of food produced in the country, part goes into current consumption and part is held in stock for purposes of seed and as a reserve. These two parts between them constitute internal requirements, and the surplus that remains is exported. In times of scarcity the country falls back on its reserve stocks and on the safety margin afforded by the surplus ordinarily exported. There is no means of ascertaining accurately the amount of reserve stock held in the country, but the safety margin afforded by the surplus ordinarily exported is not large. The figures are given below. In working them out Burma has been excluded. That is to say, exports to and imports from Burma have been added to exports from and imports into India proper.

Net exports of grain and pulse from India.

Year.	Quantity (000's net tons)	Year.	Quantity (000's of tons)
1909–10	783	1914–15	153
1910–11	1,571	1915–16	151
1911–12	2,018	1916–17	601
1912–13	2,387	1917–18	2,314
1913–14	1,483	1918 up to October	1,091

It will be noted that the above table does not support the theory that India was drained of foodstuffs during the war, but the main interest of the figures lies in the fact that in the ten years ending 1918 the net export of grains and pulse from India proper averaged less than 1½ million tons per annum. This amount is small, compared with the total production in the country, and moreover the level of prices in India does not ordinarily allow deficiencies in local production to be made up by imports from outside countries other than Burma.

The crop failure of 1918–19.

11. We may now consider the extent of the calamity which overtook India owing to the failure of the crops in 1918–19. This crop failure, if less intense than had been experienced previously in particular areas, was unprecedented in the extent of country affected. I have already referred to the unsatisfactory character of the south west monsoon, and it may be noted that taking the average precipitation over the whole of the plains of India, the rainfall in the monsoon period was 8·5 inches or 19 per cent in defect. The records of the Meteorological Department contain only two instances of similar failures of the monsoon. One was in the disastrous year 1899, when the deficiency was 8·5 inches; the other was in the even more disastrous year 1877, when the deficiency was 7·9 inches. The Bay current was stronger than that from the Arabian Sea, but it died away early in September, and there was no part of India which did not suffer to a greater or less extent. In Burma the final estimate of the paddy crop showed a defect of 20 per cent compared with the normal. In Bengal and Bihar and Orissa excessive rainfall in June, defeated the return of the previous year. Both in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa excessive rainfall in June, defeated the rain in July, and the entire cessation of the rains in the middle of September seriously affected the outturn of the *khadar* or autumn crops and gravely prejudiced the prospects of the important winter rice crops. The outturn of this crop was estimated at only 77 per cent of the normal in Bengal and at only 60 per cent in Bihar and Orissa. Even in Assam both the autumn and winter rice crops were exceptionally poor, floods being the cause of the damage in the one case and drought in the other. The failure of the Arabian Sea monsoon was more complete than that of the Bay current and other provinces fared even worse. The season in the United Provinces was one of the worst on record. The unirrigated *kharif* crops failed over large areas, and rabi sowings were much restricted. In the Punjab, *kharif* sowings were 27 per cent below normal, and the percentage of crop failure was 41.

deal to the normal figure. *Rabi* sowings were late and were much restricted. In the Central Provinces, where, apart from deficient rainfall, influenza was particularly severe, all field work being brought to an entire standstill just when labour was required for the sowing of the *rabi* crops, the yield of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops taken together was little more than half the normal. In all these three provinces, however, timely rain in January resulted in a better *rabi* than at one time had been expected, and heavy rain in November assisted to relieve the situation in Madras. But the rain came too late to save the *kharif* crops in Madras, and throughout the Peninsula the crops were bad. The Bombay Presidency fared particularly badly. The harvests were poor everywhere and in some areas failed altogether, and a widespread fodder famine aggravated an already serious situation.

Deficiency of production.

12. Normally in India crop failures are only partial, and shortages in some parts of the country are made up for by plentiful harvests in other parts. But in 1918–19 there was no province which did not suffer from a failure of the monsoon which was either partial or complete, and the terrible influenza epidemic of the autumn months of 1918 was another calamity which tended still further to restrict production. The effect of these factors is exhibited statistically in the appended table in which I have compared the estimated yield of the principal crops in 1918–19 with the corresponding figures for 1917–18 and with the average yield of the five years ending 1916–17.

Outturn of acres of the principal crops in 000's of tons

Crop. (1)	1913–14 to 1916–17 (average). (2)	1917–18. (3)	1918–19 (4)	Excess + or deficiency — Between columns (4) and column (2). (5)	Between column (4) and column (3). (6)
Rice	30,616	30,236	23,072	—7,091	—13,130
Wheat	9,338	9,992	1,592	—1,831	—2,420
Barley	3,059	3,328	2,781	—278	—547
Jowar	5,090	4,600 (1)	3,459 (2)	—1,631	—841
Bajra	3,282	3,000 (1)	1,381	—1,901	—619
Maize	2,272	2,317	1,770	—502	—547
Gram	3,356	4,440	1,978 (2)	—1,427	—2,472
	57,286	58,203	40,493	—16,792	—18,276

(1) Madras outturn estimated roughly by me. (2) Central Provinces outturn estimated roughly by me.

The real nature of the problem.

13. The above table shows that in British provinces alone and in respect only of certain principal crops, the deficiency of production in 1918–19 amounted to more than 14 million tons compared with the average of the four years ending 1916–17, and more than 18 million tons compared with the year 1917–18. Attention in the press and in the Legislative Councils has been concentrated recently mainly on the question of prices. I will deal with this question later. But it will now be clear why at the end of 1918, the Government of India and Mr. Gubbay regarded the question of prices as one of secondary importance. The problem before them obviously was how to conserve, supplement and distribute to the best advantage supplies of food which were feared to be inadequate for the needs of the country.

III.—THE POLICY ADOPTED.

14. The measures adopted may conveniently be considered under the above three heads. The conservation of resources covers the Government of India's export policy and under this head I will deal not only with the ring fence drawn round India by the embargo on exports of foodstuffs, but also with the arrangements made to ration countries which ordinarily draw their supplies from India. The second head involves the consideration not only of the arrangements made for the control of the Burma rice trade and for the importation of Australian wheat, but also of the control exercised over shipping in Indian waters and the measures taken to reduce the rates of freight on rice imported from Burma. Under the head of distribution falls the consideration of the whole subject of internal control in India.

(1) *Export Policy.*

Retrictions on exports.

15. The policy of prohibiting exports of foodstuffs in times of scarcity has frequently been examined by the Government of India, and up to the outbreak of the war, the conclusion arrived at had always been the same. Nothing could justify recourse to this expedient, it was stated in 1873, "unless it were a certainty or a reasonable probability that exports of food had so exhausted the resources of India as to render them incapable of affording supplies, which may be required for affected districts." This principle was re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir J. O.) Miller in the Legislative Council in 1908, but the war had not been long in progress before the rapid rise in the price of wheat in the Indian markets compelled the Government of India to abandon their established policy, and since the beginning of 1915 some form of embargo has always existed on the export of wheat and wheat flour. When Mr. Gubbay joined his appointment as Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner in November 1918, the orders in force prohibited the export of wheat and wheat flour except under licence, and no further action in this direction was necessary. But the question at once had to be examined whether supplies of wheat could be made available for the United

Kingdom. At the beginning of 1919, in response to an earnest appeal from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, a very large programme of wheat purchases in 1918–19 had provisionally been arranged. Fortunately, as it turned out afterwards, currency difficulties had necessitated a reduction of this programme in June 1918 and as I have already explained, purchases had been temporarily suspended in July at the instance of the Government of India, and except for Mesopotamia, had been stopped altogether in the beginning of October. The Secretary of State, however, in agreeing to this measure, had asked, in view of the extra strain on tonnage caused by the failure of Indian supplies, that the possibility of resuming purchases on the Royal Commission's account might be examined before the 15th December. The signing of the Armistice on the 11th November fortunately made the question of supplies from India less important, and on December 17th the Secretary of State was informed that in view of the necessity of conserving stocks to meet the Indian demand, it was quite impossible for the Government of India to agree to the resumption of purchases by the Royal Commission for export overseas. The position as regards rice was very similar. As I shall explain later, the export of rice on private account had already been prohibited, and the only question requiring immediate settlement was how far the Government of India could meet the Royal Commission's requirements for 1919 which had been estimated at one million tons. After a careful examination of the position in Burma, the Government of India offered to supply the United Kingdom with 380,000 tons of rice in 1919, but when the Royal Commission resigned their claim to this amount in favour of the colonies, the Government of India decided to retain the rice for India. The position in regard to other foodgrains was then examined, and in the beginning of February 1918 notifications were issued prohibiting the export except under licence of bajra, jowar, barley, gram, maize and pulse. Chillies, onions, potatoes and ragi were also included in the notification on various dates.

The Rationing Scheme.

16 It was, of course, not possible to shut down exports of foodgrains from India altogether. India supplies a considerable proportion of the world's requirements of rice, and there are many rice-eating countries which are almost entirely dependent on India for their food supplies. Many of these countries, moreover, besides being included in the British Empire, contain large resident Indian populations. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and South Africa are cases in point. For political reasons, moreover, it was important to supply certain countries, and the resumption of pilgrim traffic made it imperative to send foodstuffs to Jeddah. One of the first duties, therefore, taken up by Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Hallah who had been appointed Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner) was the devising of a rationing scheme. Certain countries, although large importers of rice from India, were eliminated altogether as having no special claim on India, and it was announced on the 17th December that it would not be possible to grant licences for shipment to Australia, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, China and various other countries. 500,000 tons were then earmarked for the Royal Commission (it has already been mentioned that this quantity was subsequently reserved for India), and a preliminary estimate was made of India's probable requirements. The balance remaining for export was then divided up between countries regarded as having a special claim on India, and was distributed among the different Indian ports. Exports from Madras and Karachi were closed down altogether and the bulk of the exports were made from Burma. Details of the rice rationing scheme as finally settled by Mr. Gubbay are given in Appendix III to this report. In most cases the rations allowed were much below the quantities of rice normally imported by the countries concerned, and in order to give them time to exploit other sources of supplies, they were allowed to overdraw in the first quarter of 1919. The effect of the scheme was also obscured at first by the fact that at the end of 1918 the Royal Commission held large stocks of old crop rice in Burma for which it had not been able to provide shipping. Shipments of these stocks still continue, and this fact explains the exports to Egypt, Sweden and some other countries which appear in the sea-borne trade returns, and which have occasioned some comment in the press. I do not propose to enlarge on this matter. It is sufficient to remark that the rice was old crop rice bought at a price much above the controlled price for the 1919 crop and therefore useless to India, and that much of it had been bought for allied or neutral countries under agreements effected during the war and therefore could not have been resigned by the Royal Commission even if the Government of India had pressed this course. Moreover, it was shipped at a time when there was far more of the 1919 crop in the Burma ports than we could arrange to lift to India. I should explain that it was not possible absolutely to adhere to Mr. Gubbay's rationing scheme. Most of the modifications made were unimportant and consisted mainly of transfers of allotments from one port to another. But the allotment made to Ceylon had largely to be increased. This island, which contains more than four million people including a large resident Tamil population, has only a small area under food crops, and is almost entirely dependent on India for its food supplies. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter but which were accepted by the Government of India as satisfactory, the Government of Ceylon were able to make up the deficiency between their ration and their normal supplies from India by imports from the only two free markets, Siam and Saigon, and the Government of India were compelled to assume responsibility for providing the Island's minimum requirements, namely 28,000 tons of rice a month. Had they not done so, the island would have starved, the tea and rubber industries would have been ruined, and there would have been a large influx of starving Tamil coolies back into Madras. The task of supplementing the sanctioned allotment was not easy. But as the situation in India improved with the harvesting of the *kharif* crops, licensed importers of Burma rice in various ports found themselves with stocks of Burma rice for which there was no demand and which could not be sold except at a loss. These surplus stocks were utilized in feeding Ceylon, and it was also found possible to make additional allotments from Burma. In the end we were able to make available for Ceylon during 1919 a large proportion of her normal supplies of Indian rice amounting to some 315,000 tons. A small additional allotment was also sanctioned for the Straits Settlements, but much of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's time was taken up in rejecting appeals from countries sent on Sees for supplies of rice. Similar rationing schemes up in rejecting appeals from countries sent on Sees for supplies of rice. Similar rationing schemes up in rejecting appeals from countries sent on Sees for supplies of rice. Similar rationing schemes for wheat, wheat flour and other grain and pulse were drawn up in respect of exports from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, but the amounts involved were small, and it is not necessary to go further into detail.

Effect of restrictions.

17. A statement is appended which exhibits statistically the effect of these measures.

Comparative statement of exports.

(Tons).

Grain. (1)	Average nine years ending 1917-18 (2)	1st six months 1918-19. (3)	2nd six months 1918-19. (4)	1st six months 1919-20. (5)	Total amount (4) and (5). (6)	Difference between columns (6) and (2). (7)
Rice	2,044,813	1,251,874	739,747	826,013	921,859	1,083,30
Wheat	1,122,537	446,868	30,287	4,937	35,534	1,086,903
Jowar and Bajra	41,937	4,145	1,231	2 179	3,409	41,728
Barley	210,788	176,447	55,705	342	56 047	154,741
Gram	127,143	262,853	58,639	2 541	61,180	66,018
Total grain, pulse and flour.	3,834 757	2 342,467	1,003,823	812,146	1,312,007	2,816,730
Total grain, pulse and flour excluding Burma rice	1,389,703	1,228,300	370,943	132,185	815,528	1,797 375

It will be seen that if exports of Burma rice be excluded, exports of grain, pulse and flour from India proper were reduced in the year ending 30th September 1919 to slightly more than 500,000 tons or rather more than one-fifth of the annual normal exports of just under 2,300,000 tons. A saving was effected to India in this way of about 1,800,000 tons of food grains.

(2) *Import Policy.*

(a) Burma rice control.

Operations of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in 1918.

18. Before describing the measures adopted for the control of the Burma rice trade in 1918 it may be of interest to give a brief account of the inception and extent of the operations of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in respect of Burma rice in 1918, especially as these operations have been the subject of considerable misapprehension in the press. In September 1917 it was evident from reports in the newspapers as well as from representations received by the Government of India, that the position of the Burma rice trade was becoming critical, and the Government of Burma were asked to report what the position actually was In reply they stated that owing partly to the shortage of shipping and partly to the curtailment of markets, a large proportion of the 1916 crop was still on the local market, that the price of paddy had dropped to Rs 78 per 100 baskets, a price which had not been touched at that season of the year in any of the previous 11 years, that if no relief could be arranged the price would probably drop to Rs 60 when the new crop came in, and that the cultivators would be involved in very heavy loss. Urgent representations were at once made to the Secretary of State that additional tonnage should be provided for the Burma rice trade, and the suggestion was also made that the United Kingdom and her allies might welcome supplies of Burma rice. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Shipping Controller, was able at once to relieve to some extent the shipping position, but in December 1917 more important developments ensued. The Secretary of State cabled out that it was proposed to supply the allied countries with 100,000 tons of Burma rice monthly in 1918, and in view of the immense quantities involved, he asked that local arrangements might be made which would ensure continuous supplies at a reasonable price These arrangements were made by the Local Government in consultation with the trade. The export of rice to all destinations was prohibited except under license, and purchases on behalf of the Royal Commission were entrusted to a Rice Commissioner who in distributing the contracts among the millers was assisted by an Advisory Committee. The Royal Commission naturally provided the tonnage for the rice purchased on its account, and in this way the situation in Burma was saved. The amount of rice purchased for the Royal Commission in 1918 was 788,632 tons, and the price paid amounted approximately to £8,020,000.

Mr. Gubbay's scheme of control.

19 The Royal Commission originally agreed to pay for the rice supplied on its order on the basis of Rs. 105 per 100 baskets of first quality Europe paddy delivered at Rangoon or Bassein. This price was considerably higher than the Royal Commission had been paying, but they agreed to it on the representation of the Government of Burma that it was the average price of paddy in Rangoon in the three months January, February and March in the 20 years preceding the war, and that with due regard to the interests of the Burma cultivators, the rates could not be fixed at a lower figure. As a matter of fact, the price was not fixed under the Defence of India Rules or otherwise made effective. Wide publicity was given to the fact that the Royal Commission had agreed to pay for the rice it required on the basis of Rs. 105 per 100 baskets of paddy, and it was hoped and believed that the cultivators would stand out for this figure. But the 1917-18 crop was so exceptionally good one, and paddy poured down into the ports in such quantities that the millers, especially as the supplies of tonnage were irregular, were able to obtain their requirements at a price much below Rs. 105, and it became necessary to revise the terms of the contracts between the millers and the Royal Commission. The price of paddy remained low in the first six months of 1918. It averaged Rs 89 in May, Rs. 93 in June and Rs. 98 in July, but when it became apparent that the monsoon in India threatened to be a failure, prices rose rapidly. The average price in August was Rs. 112, in September it rose to Rs. 156 and in October to Rs. 162. When Mr Gubbay arrived in Rangoon in the middle of November the price had touched Rs. 180, a figure never before reached at this season of the year The market was in a very sensitive mood and prices were rising in response to every demand from India. This sensitiveness was due to the fact that it was certain that India must require large supplies, and was accentuated by competitive buying in Burma by merchants from Bombay, Madras and Mysore. It was also thought that need for rice in India was so urgent that Mr. Gubbay must take over the balance remaining of the 1918 crop (which was estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000 tons) at any price which those who held that balance might choose to fix in combination with one another. Mr. Gubbay, however, destroyed these hopes by stating that he had no intention of taking over the balance of the 1918 crop, and he contented himself with dewing in consultation with the big millers, the small millers and the Government of

Burma, a scheme for the control of the 1919 crop. The main features of his scheme as announced in a press communiqué issued on the 26th November were as follows:

(1) Licenses would be required for export to any destination.

(2) The quantities which might be shipped to any destination would be determined by the Government of India;

(3) Licenses to ship rice of the 1919 crop to authorized destinations within the quantities allowed by the Government of India would be granted only on satisfactory evidence being furnished that the price paid or to be paid for the rice which it was intended to ship was not in excess of the controlled basic price, and

(4) The maximum buying price for the Burma rice crop of 1919 was fixed at Rs. 255 per hopper for the quality known as big mills specials.

It may be explained that the prices of other qualities of rice in the province bear a definite relation to the price of big mill specials, and that the price of rice in the Burma market bears a definite relation to the price of paddy. The rice price is made up of (1) the price of paddy, (2) the milling hire and (3) the cash out-turn, *i.e.*, the quantities of white rice and *kaddis* or brokens obtained in the course of milling from a given quantity of paddy. (2) is a fixed charge and (3) depends on the milling quality of the paddy, but without going further into a very technical matter, it may be said that price of Rs. 255 fixed by Mr. Gubbay for 100 baskets (each of 75 lbs.) of big mills specials represented a price of Rs. 124 for 100 baskets (each of 66 lb.) of paddy. This price was undoubtedly fair and even liberal. In the 10 years preceding the war the medium average price for paddy in the first quarter of the year had been Rs. 116; in the three years ending 1917 the average had been Rs. 105; in 1918 the average had been Rs. 97, and the settlements in Burma assume a price of Rs. 106. Mr. Gubbay in fixing the price of big mills specials at Rs. 255 added about 20 per cent to the price assumed by settlement officers, and in doing so he was guided by the considerations (1) that the paddy cultivator in Burma naturally expected that the necessities of the world for food would bring him compensation for the lean years which he had experienced since 1914, and (2) that his price must be sufficiently liberal to make it certain that paddy would come down freely. Mr. Gubbay's system of control, as already explained, apply only to the 1919 crop which would not come on to the market till January, but the issue of his press communiqué on 26th November 1918 led to an immediate fall in the price of old crop paddy. In the first week of December the price of paddy had dropped to Rs. 140 and during the course of the month it fell to Rs. 110, a figure well below the maximum permissible under the control scheme.

20. A number of officers were engaged in working the control. The Foodstuffs Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, fixed the quantities which might be licensed monthly for import into the different ports of India. The Agent to the Shipping Controller (or, as he afterwards became, the Shipping Controller in India) was responsible for providing the tonnage so far as it was available. The Directors of Civil Supplies in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, issued licenses for import up to the quantities allotted by the Foodstuffs Commissioner, and the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) under which name Mr. Stevens, the Rice Commissioner, had been transferred to Mr. Gubbay's staff, supervised the working of the scheme in Burma. He licensed shipments and satisfied himself that the maximum buying price had not been exceeded by the shippers. The control came into force with the arrival of the new crop in January, and for the first three months of the year it worked, by common consent, remarkably well. Paddy poured down into the ports in normal quantities, and while shippers experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the rice they required at or below the control price, the cultivators obtained a reasonably good price for their paddy, as will be seen from the average prices for January, February and March noted in the margin. In fact when Mr. Gubbay visited Rangoon in March, the only complaint made to him in respect of the working of the control was that sufficient tonnage had not been provided.

Working of the control.

	Rs.
January ..	112
February ..	122
March ..	128

21. Even in March, however, the price of paddy had risen slightly above the parity of the maximum controlled price for rice, and in April it became evident that the control was breaking down. There was sufficient rice already licensed and contracted for to fill our steamers for some time to come, but Mr Stevens reported that unless early action were taken the time would soon arrive when it would be difficult to find rice for the shipping provided. Accordingly at the end of April I, who had in the meantime succeeded Mr. Gubbay as Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner, proceeded to Rangoon to investigate matters on the spot. The general position when I arrived was that the millers had stopped selling rice of the controlled qualities, and that the price of paddy had advanced far beyond the parity of the controlled rice price. As already noted, Mr. Gubbay had fixed his maximum price for rice on the basis of Rs. 124 for 100 baskets of paddy. At the time of my arrival transactions in paddy had been reported at Rs. 150 and Rs. 165, and one transaction at Rs. 185. It was evident therefore that the control scheme had temporarily broken down. It was freely said in the bazaar that the price control no longer existed, and it was an open secret that certain shippers were evading the control. The most common method of evasion was for the shippers to pay, in addition to the nominal control price, secret bounties for the rice they bought.

Temporary breakdown of the control in April—May.

22. My enquiries showed that this temporary breakdown of the price control was due to a variety of reasons. In the first place, the rule that rice might not be exported unless Mr. Stevens was satisfied that the transaction was not effected at a price above the control price was not, and could never be in itself a really effective safeguard against dishonesty. Up to the end of March, it worked well enough, but merely because owing to the arrival of the new crop and the glut of paddy in the ports the market price of rice was below the control figure. As soon as the point arrived when rice could not be bought at the control price, the rule ceased to be effective. It was not possible for Mr. Stevens to check every shipping bill, and even in cases where he was dissatisfied and called for further information, it was quite easy for a dishonest shipper to put in a false bill. The next point, which impressed itself on me, was that no system of control in Burma could by itself be effective. The first condition of success in Burma was that price control in India should be real, and there was little doubt that laxity of control in India had contributed to the temporary breakdown of control in Burma. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor laid great stress on this point, and it was emphasized by everyone whom I consulted in Burma. It was obvious that if the licensees could evade the price control in India, and if they could make large illicit

The causes.

profits on the rice which they imported from Burma, they would find means of evading the control in Burma. The first conclusion I came to, therefore, was that control in India must be tightened up, otherwise whatever measures were taken in Burma must prove ineffective. This point was important for other reasons on which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor laid emphasis. If we had not restricted the export of rice from Burma, prices would have been much higher than those fixed by the control. It might reasonably be argued that the necessities of India justified control in Burma, but obviously there was no justification for limiting the profits of the miller, the merchant and cultivator in Burma unless steps were taken to ensure that the consumer in India, and not the profiteer, got the benefit of the artificial lowering of the price. In addition to laxity of control in India, faulty methods of issuing licences had also enhanced the difficulties of the position. Originally it was the intention that the Director of Civil Supplies of importing provinces should work as far as possible through the ordinary trade channels, and should issue licences to established shippers. Moreover, in some provinces there was at first a reluctance on the part of merchants to take the risk of importing rice, and the Director of Civil Supplies welcomed any one who came forward to take up licences. The result was that in some provinces the mistake had been made of issuing too many licences and of issuing licences for too small quantities. These licences had competed against one another for rice in Burma, and, moreover, the greater the number of licensees, the greater the difficulties of control. Further, on the original control scheme the price of certain qualities of rice, such as Europe No. 1, boiled rice, and, the lower grades of brokens, had been left uncontrolled. Fancy prices had been obtained for Europe No. 1 and boiled rice, and this fact had contributed to the rise in the price of paddy. The omission to control the lower grades of brokens had also opened the door to fraud. All these reasons had contributed to the temporary breakdown of the price control, but all whom I consulted were agreed that the main cause of the stagnation in the rice market was that the first rush of paddy had spent itself, and it is noteworthy that Mr. Gubbay in introducing the control scheme had clearly indicated his opinion that some raising of the control price would be necessary in April or May. At the time of my arrival in Burma, the cultivator was scarcely in the picture. The balance of the paddy had passed into the hands of the stock-holders. The exportable surplus was even smaller than had been supposed, and the Government of Burma had just issued a communiqué reducing its estimate of the surplus from 2,750,000 tons cargo rice to 2,140,000 tons. The stock holders knew not only that the crop was short in Burma and that the exportable surplus was estimated officially to be nearly three-quarters of a million tons less than in the previous year, but also that famine conditions prevailed in India, and that India was in urgent need of large supplies of Burma rice. It was also believed that if the monsoon opened well in India, conditions would change and that the control would be relaxed in July. The stock-holders thought that then the Burma market could be opened up in to the world generally, and that prices would rise to the extraordinary levels prevailing in Siam and Saigon. It was reported that they could afford to hold till the end of the year, if necessary, or even longer, and it was obvious that they were in a strong position.

Revised control scheme.

If I had been in a position to put up a bluff, the best course would undoubtedly have been to reduce the control price and divert the rice steamers for a month or two. This course was impossible for obvious reasons. In the first place, if I had diverted the rice steamers for a month or two it might have been impossible to collect the fleet again. Secondly, India was in urgent need of rice. I came to the conclusion, therefore, after consulting not only the Local Government but also the big millers, the small millers, and the Rice Merchants' Association, that there was only one way of inducing a free flow of paddy, and that was to raise the control price. Paddy had already been sold at Rs. 155 for 100 baskets, and I decided that no smaller price than Rs. 160 would have the effect of bringing out stocks. All whom I consulted were also agreed that it was essential that if the rice price was raised, the price of paddy should be fixed under the Defence of India Rules, and that it should be made clear to the stock-holders that if they continued unreasonably to withhold their stocks they would run the risk of having their stocks commandeered, and that if they sold above the maximum price, they would be liable to go to jail. Before, however, I could ask the Local Government to take action in this direction, it was necessary for me to satisfy them that I was offering a reasonable price to the stock-holders. It must be remembered that these stock-holders are an essential link in the chain of the paddy trade, and that it has been the policy of the Local Government in past years to encourage the cyot to hold up his stores of paddy. An examination of the statistics of paddy prices between May and December showed that in the previous ten years the average price in these months had been as high as Re. 172 in 1912, and Rs. 155 in 1913. In 1925 it was Rs. 141. In no other year had it been more than Rs. 128, and in five years out of the ten it was less than Rs. 120. Judging by these figures, no reasonable cause of complaint would have been given if the paddy basis had been fixed at Rs. 145 or even Rs. 140. But the main thing was to tempt out stocks of paddy. It was doubtful whether commandeering on a large scale was possible, and in any case I regarded commandeering as a weapon to be held in reserve rather than as an ordinary means of bringing out paddy. For the purpose of bringing out the paddy, it was necessary to rely mainly on an attractive price. I therefore recommended to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the rice price should be increased so as to enable millers to pay up to Rs. 160. His Honour, after examining the price statistics submitted to him, accepted this price as a reasonable price in all the circumstances of the year. Accordingly on the 6th May, with his approval and that of the Government of India, I issued a press communiqué. I raised the maximum control price of rice in Burma from Rs. 335 per 100 baskets of big mills specials to Rs. 336, this being the equivalent of Rs. 160 per 100 baskets of paddy. The maximum prices of other qualities of rice were revised in the same proportion, and practically every quality of rice known in the trade in Burma was brought under control. It was announced that the Government of India had issued a notification under rule 11-J, of the Defence of India Rules declaring that it was necessary to control the supply of rice in Burma and that in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by this notification the Government of Burma intended to prescribe that the price at which paddy might be sold in Burma should not exceed Rs. 150 per 100 baskets delivered at the mills in the various Burma ports. It was also stated that there was no foundation for the belief that the rice control was likely to be relaxed in July or August, and that, if necessary, the Government of India would retain control until the 1919 crop had been completely disposed of.

29. For reasons for which the Local Government were in no way responsible, the notification prescribing the maximum price for paddy was not issued till the 17th May, and some further time elapsed before the news penetrated into the jungle. But as soon as my press communiqué was issued, the price of paddy dropped to Rs. 150, and as soon as stock-holders became aware of the Local Government's notification, paddy, arrivals of which had dropped alarmingly at the end of April, again began to move freely down to the ports. On my return to India, I visited Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and discussed with the Directors of Civil Supplies the question of tightening up rice control in India. The measures adopted will be referred to later, but it may be mentioned that they consisted chiefly of a rigorous limitation of the number of licensed importers with the object of rendering control at once easier and more effective. For two months everything worked smoothly, but with the signing of the peace treaty in July, the rumour again revived that the relaxation of control was imminent, and the price of paddy at once hardened. Millers were unable to obtain paddy at controlled prices and consequently were unwilling to enter into fresh commitments, and complaints were received from Madras, Calcutta and Bombay that licensees were experiencing difficulty in securing rice. It was also reported that speculators in Burma had brought up large stocks of rice, and that large premia had been paid in addition to the control price. On the 31st July a press notice was issued that the control would not be relaxed until the 1919 crop had been disposed of and that in any event it would be maintained till the end of December 1919. On the 1st August the Local Government issued a notification prescribing the control prices for rice announced in the press communiqué of the 8th May as maximum prices under the Defence of India Rules, and authorising the commandeering of rice in the event of its being unreasonably withheld. Finally, it was decided to make an example of stock-holders who refused to sell paddy at the controlled prices by commandeering their stocks. The *modus operandi* as finally settled by the Local Government was as follows. The different centres for paddy were divided up by arrangement among the millers. The names of stock holders, so far as they could be ascertained by Mr. Bower, who had succeeded Mr. Stevens as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) in May, were communicated to the millers, and they were instructed to approach the stock-holders with a firm offer for their stocks of paddy at the equivalent of control rates. In the event of a refusal, it was decided that notices should be served on the stock-holders requiring them to deliver the stocks at a specified wharf or station within a specified period, the millers being left to make their own arrangements to take delivery. A number of notices were served on stock-holders, but as was to be expected, it was not found easy actually to secure the paddy. The measures taken, however, had the desired effect, and very large quantities of rice were secured for India in August, September and October without any serious difficulty, nor was any shipping held up for lack of rice. Fortunately the final official estimate of the exportable surplus (2,100,000 tons cargo rice) turned out to be too low. By the middle of October 1,958,256 tons of white rice equivalent to nearly 2,300,000 tons cargo rice had arrived in the ports, and paddy was still coming down at the rate of some 20,000 tons a week.

Operations of revised scheme.

24. I may here break off to refer very briefly to two questions which have had a very direct bearing on the supplies of Burma rice to India, namely, the arrangements for control over shipping and the rates of freight charged for the conveyance of rice to the different Indian ports. At the end of 1918, control was exercised over British vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping at home and in respect of foreign vessels by virtue of the powers conferred on the Government of India by rule 14-A of the Defence of India Rules. The powers of control were vested in an officer styled the Agent to the Shipping Controller in the East, an appointment held by Major R. Douglas Story. In February 1919, however, the Government of India found it necessary to take further powers. Information had been received from home that it was proposed very shortly to terminate the Liner Requisition Scheme, but that the Ministry of Shipping would retain the powers of licensing and direction of vessels registered at ports registered in the United Kingdom. Control, therefore, could still be exercised over such vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping, but there was no power to control British vessels registered in Indian ports or ports other than those of the United Kingdom. Consequently the powers conferred by rule 14-A of the Defence of India Rules were extended to include the licensing and direction of all vessels, whether British or Foreign, not registered at ports in the United Kingdom. The effect of the rule as amended was that owners of such vessels were required to obtain licenses from Major Story before proceeding to sea from an Indian port, and to submit such licences to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports when applying for Port Clearance.

Provision of shipping.

This action was taken solely for the purpose of ensuring that adequate tonnage should be available for the conveyance of rice from Burma to India, and for the same reason, the Government of India resisted pressure from home that the policy in India with regard to shipping control should be brought into line with the policy decided on at home and that detailed control and direction of shipping should be dispensed with as far and as quickly as possible. But when the post of Shipping Controller was abolished at home, it was no longer possible to retain Major Story as Agent to that officer, and in March 1919 he was appointed Shipping Controller with the Government of India. As already explained, one of his duties was to provide the tonnage necessary for the execution of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's monthly programme, and in the first three months of the year his task was a very difficult one. The shipping available in Indian waters was very limited in comparison with the demands for rice for India, and the position in Bombay at the beginning of April was critical. Urgent representations were made to the Secretary of State as the result of which the Ministry of Shipping made additional tonnage available for the rice traffic and also expedited the return of requisitioned ships to the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. Thus in spite of the fact that successive reductions in the freight charges on rice gradually drove foreign ships (on which we relied greatly in the early part of the year) away from Indian waters, the tonnage position steadily improved. Indeed as the year advanced, the problem of supplying India with rice completely changed. In the early months of the year the difficulty was one of shipping. In the later months, as the exportable surplus in Burma gradually approached exhaustion, it was one of rice. Since May, indeed, a periodical anxiety has been the bunching of steamers and consequent congestion at the ports. However carefully the shipping programme was arranged and however meticulously steamers were spaced out, unforeseen accidents and delays would occur, and a bunch of rice steamers would arrive simultaneously at a port. Congestion in the docks would follow, and congestion in one port invariably led a month later to congestion in another. The most serious

time was at the end of May when I had 230,000 bags of rice in the Port Trust sheds at Bombay with another 80,000 tons afloat en route to the port. But by heroic efforts on the part of the Director of Civil Supplies, the Port Trust authorities, the railways and the merchants, the sheds were cleared in a remarkably short space of time, and the crisis passed away. The steamer companies also were sympathetic and forebore to press their claims for demurrage. I should here like to express my obligations to Major Story. His achievements in the matter of supplying shipping will be exhibited statistically below and will speak for themselves. But one of my chief difficulties was the bewildering rapidity with which the foodstuffs position was apt to change, and I was constantly calling upon Major Story to alter his programme and provide at short notice large quantities of tonnage for particular ports. He never failed me. Another pleasing feature of the shipping control (if I may be permitted to travel rather out of my sphere) was the complete absence of friction with the two great Indian Shipping Companies, the British India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. I had frequently to consult and negotiate with these two companies, and I should like to testify to the assistance and courtesy which invariably I received from them.

Rates of freight.

25. The following table shows the rates of freight on rice from Rangoon which were in force at the end of 1918:—

Port of destination.	Rate of freight per ton.	Pre-war rate *per ton.
	Rs.	Rs. A.
Madras	45	3 0
Calcutta	42	5 0
Bombay	55	8 0
Alleppy	55	4 8
Cochin	55	4 8

*Gross rates. Rebates were allowed.

A freight rate of Rs 55 per ton represented an addition of 52 per cent to the ex-hopper price of big mills specials as fixed by Mr. Gubbay, and as soon as he returned from Burma in the beginning of December, he was directed by the Government of India to consider whether some reduction of freight could not be secured. Under the system of control then in vogue, rates of freight were fixed by Major Story in consultation with the Shipping Controller at home, but the danger was that if freights were materially reduced, foreign ships would desert Indian waters for more remunerative markets, and much of our essential tonnage would be lost. After discussion with Mr. Gubbay, however, Major Story agreed with effect from January 15th to reduce the rates of freight on rice from Rangoon to Rs. 40 per ton for Bombay, Rs. 35 per ton for Tuticorin and West Coast ports, Rs. 30 per ton for Madras, Negapatam and Cuddalore, Rs. 20 per ton for Calcutta and Rs 42 per ton for Karachi. At the end of the month a further reduction was secured. The position had been entirely changed by the announcement of the approaching termination of the Liner Requisition Scheme, and questions of freight instead of being decided by the Shipping Controller were henceforward a matter for negotiation with the two companies chiefly concerned, namely, the British India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies. Negotiations were at once opened by Mr. Gubbay and Major Story, and on the 30th January the former was able to announce that the rates of freight for foodstuffs from Rangoon and Akyab were reduced as below:—

To—	Rs.	
Bombay	30	Less a rebate of 10 per cent on the usual terms.
Malabar ports	32	
Madras and East Coast ports ..	28	
Karachi	35	
Calcutta	20	

Slightly higher rates were fixed for Bassein and Moulmein and the revised rates were guaranteed for three months. On expiry of this period in April, I again interviewed the two companies as to the possibility of securing a further reduction of the rates, and as the result of these negotiations, the rates were finally fixed with effect from the 1st June at Rs. 24 for Bombay, Rs. 22 for Tuticorin and Malabar ports, Rs. 22-8 for Madras, Negapatam and Cuddalore and Rs. 16 for Calcutta. These rates, of course, are still high compared with those prevailing before the war, and they have been criticized on that ground. But they are much lower than those obtaining for other kinds of cargo—for instance Rs. 72 per ton have freely been paid on timber from Rangoon to Madras—and it is, perhaps, a sufficient answer to criticism that the commencement of the new rates was followed by the disappearance of the Dutch tonnage which Major Story had hitherto been able to use for the transport of rice. These steamers henceforth avoided Indian waters lest they should be impressed into the service of the foodstuffs programme.

Exports of the control.

26. The following statement shows the amount of Burma rice shipped to India between the 1st January and 31st October 1919:—

	Tons.
Bombay	734,251
Calcutta	442,899
Chittagong	92,118
Port Blair	1,418
Madras	211,654
Negapatam	30,756
Cuddalore	20,321
Tuticorin	60,522
Karachi	7,126
Cochin	46,247
Calicut	10,096
Alleppey	56,615
Other Madras ports	4,806
Total ..	1,732,449

In the ten years ending 1917-18 India's imports of Burma rice never exceeded 1,139,978 tons in any one year, and it will be seen that in the first 10 months of this year shipments of rice from Burma to India exceeded this figure by nearly 600,000 tons. Except a few thousand tons shipped in January, the whole of this quantity was rice supplied under the control scheme, and the saving to India must have been enormous. I do not propose to enter at any length into the price at which rice was sold in India. The price varied, of course, not only according to the quality but according to the ex-hopper controlled prices in Burma, the f.o.b. charges (which were revised by Mr. Stevens in May with my sanction), the rate of freight, and the profit allowed to the importer. It is sufficient to say that in Bombay in July the wholesale controlled prices of the different qualities of Burma rice varied from Rs. 6-4-0 per bag of 168 lb. for the lowest quality of brokens to Rs. 13-15-6 per bag for long grain special, the most expensive quality of boiled rice. The controlled price for small mill specials was Rs. 12-0-3 per bag of 168 lb. or Rs. 8 per cwt., and it is interesting to note that according to information collected by Mr. Bower, this same quality of rice was selling about the same time at Rs. 11 per cwt. in Java and Saigon, at Rs. 15 in Siam and at Rs. 18 in Japan. In most cases, moreover, the prices quoted by Mr Bower were controlled prices. It has been ascertained from the Government of Ceylon that they had to pay in Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore prices for rice varying from Rs. 27 to Rs. 57 per bag f.o.b. The f.o.b. prices of the corresponding qualities of Burma rice in Rangoon at the same time varied from Rs. 8-8-3 to Rs. 10-2-4 per bag. Mr. Gubbay's controlled ex-hopper price of Rs. 2-8 per 100 baskets of 7,500 lb. of big mills specials is equivalent to Rs. 100 a ton, and my revised price of Rs. 385 per 100 baskets represents Rs. 315 per ton. It is generally agreed that if it had not been for the control the price of big mills specials would have risen to Rs. 500 (equivalent to Rs. 160 per ton) or even higher. But even if we make the very conservative assumption that had it not been for the control, the average wholesale price of Burma rice in India would have been Rs. 30 per ton higher, it means that the saving in India by the operation of the price control on the 1,70,000 tons imported amounted to more than 5 crores of rupees.

Burman criticism of the control scheme.

27. An equivalent loss was, of course, caused to Burma, and in Burma the whole scheme of control was fiercely assailed. It was asserted that the Government of India were feeding India at the expense of the Burman cultivator, and it was pointed out that instead of attempting to control the price of wheat in Canada and Australia, the British Government were paying £50 millions sterling a year to keep the price of the quarter loaf at home at 9d. I do not think that I need reply at any great length to these criticisms. It is, of course, true that the prosperity of the cultivator in Burma is bound up with the prosperity of the export trade in rice. Indian cultivators had prospered greatly during the war owing to the high prices obtained for their cotton, their wheat, and their oil seeds. The Burma cultivator, on the other hand, had passed through a series of lean years and naturally looked to recouping his losses. Extremely high prices ruled for the rice exported from Siam and Saigon in 1919, and it must have been extremely galling to the Burman to find himself prevented from reaping similar profits. Quite naturally this point of view was strongly pressed in the press and on the platform in Burma, but I do not think that anyone in Burma ever expected that the Government of India or the Local Government would take this line of argument seriously. Reduced to its essentials, it amounted merely to a plea that the Government of India should stand aside and leave the rice trade of Burma to take advantage, for the purpose of profiteering, of the necessities of India and of the world shortage of food which was the direct consequence of the war. Mr. Gubbay had shown how the rice trade of Burma could be brought under control, and having regard to the needs of India, of which Burma is a part, it would have been a clear dereliction of duty on the part of the Government of India if they had omitted to use the weapon which Mr. Gubbay had forged. At the same time, both Mr. Gubbay and I realised the necessity of dealing fairly with the cultivator, the stock holder and the miller in Burma, and had we not done so, the control scheme would at once have broken down. In making it effective, we had to rely very largely on the co-operation of the Government of Burma, and at every stage we had to satisfy the Local Government that the interests of Burma had been duly safeguarded. With this aspect of the question I have already dealt. It is here sufficient to mention that the average price for paddy in this year has only twice been exceeded in the last 17 years, and I do not think that we can reasonably be accused of illiberality. The people of Burma, no doubt, will still continue to nurse their grievances, but at any rate they have the consolation of knowing not only that Burma rice has been the salvation of the situation in India, but also that had it not been for the control, their experience would have been the same as that of the people of Siam. Until the 12th June 1919, Siam was a free market for rice, and an embargo was placed on exports. Unprecedented prices were obtained, and exports were very heavy. They were so heavy in fact that the country was drained of rice. Prices were driven up for the consumer in Siam, and large sums of money had to be advanced by the Treasury 'for the purpose of buying and transporting rice for the relief of the people'. I quote from a notification issued by the Siamese Board of Rice Control on the 28th August 1919. It must also be remembered that while, on the one hand, we regulated exports of rice from Burma, we also provided the shipping necessary to take away that rice. I append below the latest statement of the rice position received from the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice):—

Rice position for the period ending 4th November 1919, in tons of white rice.

Port.	Estimated 1919 crop available for export.	Loadings in the ports.	Shipments of 1919 crop including all stocks cleared up to 15th October.	Balance awaiting shipment (2—4).	Quantity of 1919 crop still to arrive (2—5).	Tonnage now loading.	Tonnage expected.	Estimated balance for which no tonnage has been fixed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rangoon ..	1,997,143	1,848,701	1,813,644	183,156	16,442	12,600	84,356	86,200
Bassein ..	210,000	210,000	201,400	8,600	..	..	..	8,600
Akyab ..	137,000	137,000	130,303	6,697	..	..	..	6,697
Moulmein ..	63,000	63,000	60,068	2,932	..	..	..	2,732
Total ..	2,057,143*	2,038,701	1,953,757	203,386	16,442	12,600	84,356	104,428

* Equivalent to 2,400,000 tons cargo rice.

Acknowledgments.

33. It will be seen that we lifted practically the whole of the 1919 crop, and that every part in Burma was extremely well served with shipping. Mr. Gubbay and I both owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, not only for his advice which was always freely at our disposal, but also for his consistent support of the control scheme when once he had accepted it. Mr. Stevens worked under me as Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Rice) only for a short time. But his unique experience of the rice trade in Burma was invaluable, and he was of great assistance both to Mr Gubbay when he was working out the control scheme, and to me when I was revising it. Mr. Bower succeeded Mr. Stevens in May 1919. His previous training, both in the Customs Department and in the office of the Shipping Controller, served him in good stead, and he was a most useful Assistant. I venture to bring the good work done by both these officers to the notice of the Government of India. There is one other remark that I should like to make. I have made above certain criticisms on points of detail in Mr. Gubbay's scheme of control, and I should like to make it clear that every one whom I consulted in Burma considered that the control had worked marvellously well, and that whatever scheme had been devised in December modifications would have been necessary in April.

(i) Imports of Australian wheat.

Arrangements for import.

34. As soon as Mr. Gubbay returned from Burma in the beginning of December 1918, he was directed by the Government of India to consider the possibility of importing wheat from Australia. The wheat position in India was then very difficult. In spite of the announcement by the Government of India in the beginning of October of the termination of purchases for the Royal Commission, prices of wheat in the Punjab and the United Provinces had touched the record. The balance of the 1918 crop had passed into the hands of stock holders, the prospects of the 1919 crop, owing not only to restricted sowings but also to the continued holding off of the winter rains, were not bright, and there was reason to believe that stocks were being hoarded up in the Punjab and the United Provinces in the hope of prices being forced still higher. It was impossible to apply to Indian wheat a system of control similar to that devised for Burma rice, and it was decided that there was no method either at tempting out the stocks of wheat held in the country or of keeping down prices other than that of turning the markets on to a new source of supply. Large stocks of wheat were known to exist in Australia, and on the 9th December preliminary inquiries were addressed to the Secretary of State as to the possibility of securing a share of these supplies for India. At first it was hoped that the business of import could be left to private firms, but the scarcity of tonnage, the high rates of freight, the uncertainty of the Indian market and the risk of serious loss, all made it impossible for private enterprise to touch the business, and the Government of India were compelled themselves to assume the responsibility and to take the risk. Thanks to the good offices of the Secretary of State, however, very favourable terms were secured from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies and the Australian Government. Both agreed to supply wheat at cost price, and in recognition of the assistance received by the Home Government from India during the war in the matter of wheat supplies, the Treasury agreed to freight being charged for at bare cost, the rate being estimated at 60 shillings per ton. It was stipulated, however, that the wheat should not be sold at a profit in India. These terms were gratefully accepted by the Government of India, and arrangements were made for the shipment to India of 50,000 tons of wheat in each of the months of February, March and April. Of the quantity, 120,000 tons were sold by the Royal Commission at cost price, namely shillings 42·8 per quarter of 480 lb., while 30,000 tons were purchased from the Australian Government at shillings 44 per quarter f. a. b. Australia.

Method of finance.

35. The next step was to settle the method of finance and to arrange for the handling of the cargoes on their arrival in India. At that time a large number of flour mills in India had been taken under control by the Controller of Contracts, and these mills were employed entirely on producing flour and atta for the troops, wheat being supplied to them for the purpose. It was originally intended that the bulk of the imported wheat should be utilized by these controlled mills and that the balance should be sold to uncontrolled mills in Bombay and Calcutta. It was arranged that payment for the wheat and freight should be made at home by the Secretary of State, and that the Government of India should recoup themselves from the sale proceeds in India. Supplies made to controlled mills, of course, involved no payments by the mills, but it was anticipated that the reduction of the payments then being made for purchases of Indian wheat would reduce military expenditure, and that this reduction combined with direct recoveries from uncontrolled mills would tend to ease the strain on Indian balances. As a matter of fact, for reasons which will be explained later, supplies to controlled mills were small, and the great bulk of the imported wheat was sold to uncontrolled mills and merchants in Bombay and Calcutta. The arrangements for finance, therefore, whereby the wheat and freight were paid for in sterling in London while the sale-proceeds were recovered in rupees in India, were of some assistance in relieving the ways and means problem in India since, in effect, the rupee payments represented a retransfer to India of funds locked up in London. The successive rises in exchange, moreover, which took place between May and October 1919 also helped to protect the Government of India from loss in respect of transactions of an unusual character which involved very large sums of the taxpayer's money.

Handling and sale in India.

36. The condition that the wheat must not be sold at a profit made it necessary that the firms selected to deal with the wheat on arrival should work merely as agents of the Government of India. The firms selected were M. ssrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company at Bombay and Karachi, and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company at Calcutta, both these firms having offered to dispense with any commission and to charge merely on the basis of actual expenses incurred. After negotiations with these firms, *pro forma* charges were finally agreed to by the Foodstuffs Commissioner in Bombay and Karachi they covered the following items:—(1) Terminal tax, (2) town duty (at Bombay only), (3) weighing on arrival, (4) loading on boats, (5) unloading, (6) sewing on steamers and replacing gunnies, (7) weighing on delivery, (8) godown rent, (9) establishment charges, and (10) fire insurance. All these charges, except the first three, were arranged for on a contract basis. In Calcutta a similar *pro forma* was drawn up, though naturally the details differed, but Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company preferred to work on the basis of expenses actually incurred. In addition to the above charges, allowances were made for loss in outturn, quality, loss in interest and marine insurance (3-16 per cent). Marine insurance was effected by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company at the

contract rate for all wheat ships arriving at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. The charges under the above heads amounted to As. 7-1 per maund in Bombay, As. 6-6 per maund at Karachi and As. 6-6 per maund in Calcutta. The basis for the sale price was arrived at by adding to the *pro forma* the f.o.b. price of the wheat in Australia *plus* the freight charges, both converted at the current rate of exchange. Special officers were posted to Bombay and Calcutta for the purpose of effecting sales. Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., who had previously held the appointment of Wheat Commissioner, was appointed Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat) and was placed in direct charge of the operations under the Foodstuffs Commissioner with headquarters at Calcutta. Mr. O'Byrne, I.C.S., the Assistant Foodstuffs Commissioner (Wheat), was posted to Bombay. In June the need for a second officer having disappeared with the completion of sales in Calcutta, Mr. Jacob was transferred to Bombay, and Mr. O'Byrne reverted to his province. Both officers did very good work, Mr. Jacob's exceptional knowledge of the wheat trade due to his long connexion with the operations of the Royal Commission being particularly useful. Sales at Karachi were small, and delivery orders were issued under the directions of the local Director of Civil Supplies.

37. The first wheat cargoes began to arrive from Australia in the beginning of March. In the meantime, the first forecast of the 1919 wheat crop had been received by the Government of India. It showed a decrease in the area cultivated with the crop of 33 per cent, compared with the previous year, and on the 11th February the Government of India had asked the Secretary of State whether supplies of Australian wheat to India could be raised to a total of 500,000 tons delivered at the rate of 100,000 tons a month. In view of tonnage difficulties and the demands of European countries, the Royal Commission were unable to accede to this request, but after some negotiations they agreed rather reluctantly to supply at a slightly higher price 75,000 tons in excess of the programme previously sanctioned. In the middle of April, however, the Royal Commission found it necessary to reconsider its decision. The United Kingdom, France and Italy had reached the period when home crops having passed into consumption, they were entirely dependent on imported supplies, and it was essential to utilize the limited shipping which the Shipping Controller was able to provide for the purpose of sending wheat to Europe. The Government of India accordingly were asked whether they would agree to the diversion to Europe of the 75,000 tons extra wheat previously promised them. At this period the wheat position in India was temporarily easier. Prices had fallen, and the new harvest was expected in the following month. The Government of India, therefore, agreed to the diversion of these cargoes to Europe, but they stipulated that they should be regarded as having a preferential claim to an equivalent quantity of Australian wheat later in the year if it were required. Further supplies at a slightly enhanced price (shillings 48-8 per quarter) amounting to some 15,000 tons were secured in July and August, and a certain amount of wheat was shipped to India from time to time in liners up to the end of October. But as the end of September the improvement in the general agricultural outlook justified the Government of India in renouncing their lien on supplies of Australian wheat. In all 53 steamers (inclusive of liners) brought wheat to India on Government account in 1919, and the appended statement shows the total amount imported and the distribution among the different ports —

The quantities.

	TONS.
Calcutta	27,956
Bombay	138,004
Karachi	34,736
Total ..	200,696

38. These imports of Australian wheat were arranged partly in order that the pressure on stocks of Indian wheat might be relieved and partly in the hope that we could use them as a lever on prices. At first our position was not easy. The *pro forma* price was so calculated as to cover reasonable risks, and strictly speaking it represented the best estimate we could make of the price at which we could afford to sell without incurring loss. At the same time, the stipulation made by the Treasury that we should not sell at a profit rendered it necessary at first that we should not go above the *pro forma* price. In the initial stages therefore the position was that, while we could not exceed the *pro forma* we might have to go below it if as we hoped the arrival of larger quantities of Australian wheat had the effect of bringing down the price of Indian wheat. Later on of course it might be legitimate to sell above the *pro forma* in order to cover losses previously incurred, but if the arrival of the wheat did result in a fall in the price of Indian wheat it was natural to suppose that the United Provinces harvest in April and the Punjab harvest in May would bring prices still lower. The Government of India therefore were quite prepared to face a considerable loss.

Sales and price policy.

At first, it looked as if our expectations would be realised. Four steamers with more than 25,000 tons of wheat arrived in Bombay in the first half of March. The price of Indian *Pusa* wheat 70 per cent of which on the 2nd March had been quoted in Bombay for March delivery at Rs. 11-8-0 per cwt. dropped to Rs. 10-8-0 on March 14th and to Rs. 9-14-0 at the end of the month. Prices in Calcutta fell in sympathy, and in order to sell the first three cargoes which arrived in Calcutta at the end of March and in the beginning of April, we had to reduce our price well below the *pro forma*, and we sustained considerable loss. In Bombay great difficulty was experienced at first in finding a sale for the wheat. The *pro forma* price at that time was Rs. 9-8-0 per cwt or As. 5 below the current price of *Pusa* wheat. But buyers held off possibly because they had an experience of Australian wheat, and also because with stocks beginning to emerge in view of the approaching harvest in the Punjab, they expected the prices of Indian wheat to drop and a corresponding reduction in our price. At the end of the first week in April, 72,429 tons of Australian wheat had been landed in Bombay but only 12,825 tons had been sold. Nearly 30,000 tons were due to arrive before the end of the month, and another disquieting fact was that it had not been possible to find covered storage for all the wheat which had arrived, and much of it was lying in open plinths at sowri. Heavy showers of rain might do this wheat considerable damage. In order to expedite the rate of sale, the price was reduced to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. from the 4th April, and arrangements were also made to secure covered storage for the wheat lying in the open at Sowri. Sales, however, continued to be a mill till the 3rd week in April, but in that week, probably owing to the disturbances in the Punjab, prices of Indian wheat began to harden. *Pusa* wheat, which had dropped to Rs. 9-10-0 per cwt., rose

sharply to Rs. 10. Simultaneously, a brisk demand for Australian wheat sprang up from Behar, and in the week ending 26th April, 6,215 tons were sold. The outbreak of the Afghan War followed, and in spite of the harvest of the new crop in the Punjab, the price of wheat in Bombay continued to rise till *Pusi* wheat reached Rs. 11 per cwt. in the middle of May. Our selling price continued to rise till *Pusi* wheat reached Rs. 11 per cwt. in the middle of May. Our selling price was gradually raised to the maximum allowed by the original *pro forma*, viz., Rs. 9-8-0 per cwt., but the wheat was eagerly bought up, and by the end of the first week in June 70,446 tons had been sold out of arrivals in Bombay aggregating 107,641 tons. By this time the risk of serious loss had disappeared. In the first place, in the original *pro forma* the estimates for quality allowance and loss in outturn had necessarily been pitched high, as we had no experience to guide us in dealing with Australian wheat, and moreover it was known that the wheat which was being supplied to us had been for a long time in storage in Australia. After the first few cargoes had been handled, however, it was found that the estimate for quality allowance and loss in outturn might safely be reduced from 2 per cent and 1½ per cent respectively to ¾ per cent and ¾ per cent. These reductions reduced our *pro forma* price to Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt., but it was decided to retain Rs 9-8-0 as our maximum, partly because of losses which had occurred in Calcutta and were expected in Karachi, and partly because there was no object in making a present of As. 4 per cwt. to uncontrolled flour mills in Bombay. But what really saved us from loss was the rise in exchange from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s* 8*d* on the 13th May, followed by the further rise in August and September. With the advent of the monsoon, prices of Indian wheat began to drop, and sales fell off. The price was again reduced, and a temporary improvement was effected in the rate of sales, but as the monsoon developed, increasing difficulty was experienced in disposing of the wheat which had arrived in April and May, and which had deliberately been kept back at Mr. Keatinge's request as a reserve against the trying times expected in Bombay in the monsoon. This difficulty was not felt in respect of fresh cargoes arriving from Australia. The 4,000 tons which arrived by the S.S. *Orsova* were sold within two hours of the vessel's arrival on the 18th June. But the other wheat had previously been treated for weevil in Australia, and as invariably happens with wheat so treated, when the weevils again made their appearance, they increased and multiplied at an incredible rate. I inspected the stocks then amounting to 18,000 tons at the end of July, and again reduced the price. But at the end of August 11,000 tons still remained unsold. There was no demand either in Bombay or elsewhere in India. Merchants refused to buy the wheat for sale as wheat, and the mills whose markets had been contracted by the restrictions on the export of flour were fully stocked. Mr. Jacob reported that no reasonable reduction in price was likely to have any appreciable effect on the rate of sale. On the other hand, he stated that weevilling was proceeding at such a pace that unless early measures were taken to get rid of the stocks, there was every likelihood of large quantities of valuable foodstuffs, which if not required in India were in urgent request in countries ordinarily dependent on India for their supplies, being entirely destroyed without any one being benefited. It had been previously arranged that the Controller of Contracts should take over 3,000 tons of this wheat for use in controlled mills, and it was now decided that other millers who bought the balance of the wheat should be given not only an allowance for loss in weight, but also export licences for flour up to 90 per cent of the quantity of wheat purchased. No difficulty was experienced in selling off the weevilled stocks on these terms, and such odd lone cargoes as continued to arrive in Bombay were readily sold at prices which the fall in exchange enabled us to pitch fairly low. In Karachi the imports of Australian wheat gave greater trouble. Mr Gubbay had despatched five steamers to this port, and it was originally intended that the whole of this wheat should be made over to the Controller of Contracts for use in the controlled mills. The first two cargoes, aggregating 13,774 tons cwt, which arrived on the 21st March and the 1st April, were accordingly made over to Messrs. Ralli Brothers on military account, but the flour and *atta* made from the wheat did not keep quite so well as the products of hard Punjab wheat, and it was decided that the remaining cargoes should be utilised for civil requirements. There was, however, only one uncontrolled mill in Karachi, and the Indian population of Sind much preferred the qualities of wheat to which they were accustomed. Moreover, Punjab wheat was considerably cheaper in Sind than in the Bombay Presidency proper. The price of the Australian wheat was reduced at the end of June, but the reduction had little effect on the rate of sales, and a further complication ensued in the setting in of weevilling at an even more rapid rate than in Bombay. It was found necessary to go to the expense of cleaning the wheat, but at the end of July there were still more than 13,000 tons in stock. The price was again reduced, but by this time the demand had died away altogether, and practically no sales were effected. At the end of August, therefore, the balance of the wheat remaining at Karachi, amounting to 11,300 tons, was made over to the Controller of Contracts for use in the controlled mills. It was agreed that an allowance should be made based on the actual loss in outturn experienced in milling, and that this loss should be charged to the wheat account.

Financial results.

38. I regret that I am not yet able to state accurately the financial results of the transactions. Account sales for several cargoes are still due from the agent firms, and until all these accounts have been received the audit cannot be begun. Mr. Jacob hopes that it will be possible to begin the audit before the end of the current month (November), and the audited accounts will be published as soon as possible. In the circumstances, only an approximate estimate can be offered at present of the financial results of the transactions. No intimation has yet been received from the Secretary of State of the amount paid on account of the freight and cargoes of three steamers totalling about 4,000 tons which arrived in Bombay only recently. Excluding these three steamers, payments by the Secretary of State on the account of the Government of India in respect of Australian wheat have been as below :—

£	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	Rs.	A.	P.
1,269,120	5	2	at	1	8½	1,69,41,632	5	2
1,002,405	15	6	"	1	7½	1,30,46,025	1	10
254,998	14	7	"	2		35,49,987	4	8
2,526,325	15	5				3,15,47,644	11	8
Add—								
Freight paid in Bombay						47,641	7	2
						3,16,14,586	2	10

The net receipts from the sale-proceeds of all cargoes for which account sales have been received amount to more than Rs 254 lakhs. But account sales have yet to be received in respect of nearly 50,000 tons of wheat, and I prefer at this stage not to commit myself too far. As far as can be seen, however, the final accounts when received are certain to show a profit. This profit was due partly to the fact that we had the Controller of Contracts to fall back upon in case of need, and, as has already been explained, we should have lost heavily on our stocks in Karachi in August had he not taken them over for use in the controlled mills. But the main factor was the rise in exchange. Our *pro forma* was drawn up on the assumption that payments would be made by the Secretary of State on receipt of cable advice of shipment, and as a very large proportion of our wheat ships sailed from Australia in February, March and April, exchange was calculated at 1*s.* 5$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* But some delay took place in payment in London and we got the benefit of the 1*s.* 8*d.* exchange on an unexpectedly large proportion of the earlier payments. If there is any loss on the guarantee given to Distributing Agent firms in Calcutta, as explained in paragraph 31 of this report, it will be more than covered by the profits on the Australian wheat transactions.

General effect of wheat policy.

49. In all about 200,000 tons of Australian wheat were imported into India. This quantity is a mere fraction of the amount of wheat consumed in India which has been estimated at some 8 million tons in a normal year. But the imports combined with the stocks conserved for Indian consumption by the restriction on exports helped to relieve the situation caused by the serious shortage of the wheat crop in 1919. The stocks of Australian wheat in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi eased the pressure on the Punjab and the United Provinces, and undoubtedly they contributed to the result that the retail price of wheat in the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay was cheaper in September 1919 than it had been in September 1918. It was in Bombay of course that the effect of the imports of Australian wheat on retail prices was most marked. The average retail price in the Presidency was three seers and 11½ chittaks for a rupee in January 1919. In September 1919 it was four seers six chittaks. It is noteworthy that in the latter half of October, when imports of Australian wheat were known practically to be at an end, the wholesale price of wheat in Bombay rose rapidly. A desire was expressed in some quarters that Government should continue to import wheat from Australia, but with exchange at 2*s.*, the freight position becoming easier and all danger of an actual shortage of food in India at an end, it was thought that there was no reason why Government should continue to interfere in a sphere which properly belongs to private enterprise. I have had applications from more than one quarter for permission to import Australian wheat and I take this opportunity of noting that no permission is required. On the contrary, in order to encourage private imports of foodstuffs, Government have removed temporarily all import duties on grain and pulse imported.

Quality of Australian wheat.

41. The wheat was shipped under a certificate from the Australian Government that it was of fair average quality. Mr Jacob reports that in quality it most nearly resembled Indian *Pissi* wheat. It was practically clean containing only about ½ per cent of dirt and ½ per cent. of foreign grain. It appeared, however, to have been treated for weevil in Australia, and there was a fair proportion of shrivelled and weevilled grains averaging about 5½ per cent and varying in different cargoes from 2 to 6 per cent. Though Australian wheat has been shipped to India in the past, the majority of the mills had had no experience of it, and at first they showed some reluctance to take it. The wheat being rather soft, it was considered at first that the best milling results would be obtained by mixing Australian wheat with Indian in the proportion of 60 to 40. After some experience had been gained, however, some mills found it unnecessary to mix Australian wheat with Indian wheat and there was a keen demand for the wheat not only because it was cheap but also because the flour made from it was popular with the public. Unlike Indian wheat, Australian wheat was passed through the mills without being washed, and though the mills lost the advantage of the gain in weight which follows washing, compensation was afforded by the greater speed with which the wheat could be passed over the mill and by the better yield of flour. At first, before the mills had gained experience of the wheat, the bulk of it was sold to merchants. Thus between the middle of March and the end of June some 44,000 tons were sold to merchants for distribution in the Bombay Presidency, while during the same period only 12,000 tons were sold to the mills. After the end of June, the demand from the interior declined, while that from the Bombay mills increased. Thus between July and September private merchants bought only 5,200 tons against 40,000 tons purchased by the mills. Nearly 9,000 tons were taken at intermittent intervals by the Central Provinces and Berar merchants.

The Agent Firms.

42. My acknowledgments are due to the two agent firms Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co. and Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and in particular to Mr. Heseltine of the Bombay Branch of the former firm on whom the bulk of the agency work fell. As already stated, these firms gave their services without charge except for actual expenses incurred.

(c) Burma white beans and South African maize.

Beans and maize.

43. Two other possibilities in the way of imports were examined. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had bought practically the whole of the 1918 crop of Burma white beans amounting to upwards of 110,000 tons. In October 1918 the unshipped balance of the crop amounted to more than 40,000 tons, and the question was considered whether these stocks should be taken over for use in India. But the price of the beans was high, and it was ascertained that opinion in the provinces was much in favour of the limited shipping available being utilised for the carriage of rice. In the meantime the 1919 crop was coming on. The cultivators had been warned that there would be little demand for beans in 1919, but in view of the high prices obtained in 1918 they had disregarded these warnings and had planted a large area with this crop. It was suggested that these beans might be utilised for feeding the Central Empires in Europe, but the Government of India were advised by the India Office that the prospects of finding a market for the crop in this way were small. A limited amount of space was set aside in every rice steamer leading for India for general cargo, and in March Mr. Gebbay offered to allow the shipment of 5,000 tons of beans in the space so set aside in order that the market for beans in India might be tested. Subsequently as the demand for rice slackened, the space reserved for general cargo was increased and there was a certain demand for beans in India. In all nearly 46,000 tons of beans were shipped to India between the 1st January and the 30th September 1919. The efforts to secure maize from South Africa were entirely unsuccessful. A Calcutta firm was encouraged to make enquiries in South Africa, and the Secretary of State was asked

whether there was any objection to the Government of India endeavouring to arrange for import. The Secretary of State's reply was that almost the whole of the South African crop had been purchased by the Royal Commission for use in Europe and that none could be spared for India. The matter by the Royal Commission for use in Europe and that none could be spared for India. The matter was not pressed since the private firm already referred to had ascertained that the price obtaining for maize in South Africa was so high as to rule out any possibility of import into India except at a very heavy loss.

(3) Internal Distribution.

Internal restrictions on the movements of foodgrains by rail.

44. The primary object of the appointment of the Indian Foodstuffs Commissioner was to secure the most effective distribution to deficit provinces of the supplies of wheat, rice and gram, and subsequently of other foodstuffs which were not required for local consumption in surplus provinces. Originally it was intended that the Foodstuffs Commissioner should arrange through the agency of selected firms for the actual purchase of grain and for its despatch to the destinations and consignees indicated by the Directors of Civil Supplies in the deficit provinces. On further examination, however, this idea was given up. It was considered to be too risky to endeavour to substitute a Government distributing agency for the private distributing agency created by generations of small traders. Only three foodgrains were brought under strict control, wheat, rice and gram, and it was decided to limit the intervention of the Foodstuffs Commissioner to the fixation, subject to the approval of the Government of India, of certain allotments within which ordinary trade agencies should be allowed to import into the deficit provinces. Eventually the system developed into the following arrangements:—

(a) *Wheat, gram and rice.*—These grains could not be moved from one province to another save within the limits of allotments sanctioned in each month by the Government of India. The procedure was that the Director of Civil Supplies of the importing province issued railway priority certificates to selected merchants up to the limit of the amount sanctioned by the Government of India. The certificates, however, were not honoured by the railways until the counter-signature of the Director of Civil Supplies of the exporting province had been obtained. Except in Madras, where the certificate was in force for a shorter period, the period of validity was 21 days.

(b) *Foodstuffs other than wheat, gram and rice.*—In British Provinces Local Governments had no power to prohibit the export of flour or foodgrains other than wheat, gram and rice. The Directors of Civil Supplies of the importing provinces were at liberty to issue certificates for their requirements and these certificates did not require the counter-signature of the Director of the exporting provinces. But the Directors were expected to work in consultation with one another, and to avoid issuing certificates on scarcity areas or areas where stocks were known to be low.

(c) *Intra-provincial movements.*—Local Governments were given full powers, in consultation with the railways concerned, to restrict the movement of foodgrains from one district to another within their provinces.

Working of the system.

45. As has already been explained, these restrictions were accentuated by the congestion on the railways, and it is not necessary to discuss at any length the question how the system of control, which circumstances compelled the Government of India to impose, worked in actual practice. It is probable that the measures taken tended to reduce speculation, to conserve supplies, to keep down prices in exporting provinces, and to facilitate price control in importing provinces. On the other hand, the Government of India always recognised that the system had grave disadvantages, and as far back as December 1918 they considered seriously whether they would not be justified in abolishing the railways priority system altogether. The system afforded opportunities for bribery and corruption, and as the year advanced, there was reason to believe that it was increasingly lending itself to evasion. The delays inseparable from certification hampered trade operations which often depend on the immediate seizure of favourable opportunities, and when, as not infrequently was the case, merchants who had been accustomed to buy in one province were unavoidably diverted to another, the difficulty of forming new trade connexions at short notice led in some cases to the priority certificates not being implemented, and the failure of supplies which may have been urgently required. The main objection to the system was that it hampered and embarrassed private trade, and the Government of India always kept before them the desirability of allowing trade to resume its normal course and of leaving the movement of foodgrains within India to the regulation of the laws of supply and demand as soon as the railway position and the agricultural outlook justified this step.

Uncontrolled grains.

46. Some comment is necessary on the orders relating to the movement of foodgrains other than wheat, gram and rice. Originally Local Governments had been given power to prohibit the export of such foodgrains from their provinces. Some Local Governments promptly exercised this power with the result that certain areas, especially in Western India, owing to the closure of their usual markets, soon found themselves in a condition of serious deficit. It was considered whether the detailed control exercised over wheat, gram and rice should not be extended to other foodgrains, but effective control was impossible unless the available supplies of the controlled commodities and their location had been ascertained with some approximation to accuracy. More information of this kind was available in respect of wheat, gram and rice than in respect of other foodgrains and the Government of India decided that the information at their disposal in regard to available stocks of these other foodgrains did not justify them in extending their control further than it already existed. They came to the conclusion, therefore, that in respect of these foodgrains the dangers inherent in the restrictions imposed by Local Governments were greater than those to be apprehended from the removal of these restrictions. Accordingly it was decided in December 1918 to withdraw from Local Governments the power of prohibiting the export of these foodgrains from their provinces. The orders aroused some protest, especially from the Government of Madras. On the whole, however, they worked well. Difficulties at one time seemed likely to arise in respect of a threatened denudation of stocks of jowar, bajra and ragi in certain deficit areas in Madras owing to heavy purchases by Bombay merchants. But a compromise was effected, and the danger was averted. No attempt, however, was made to enforce these orders on Native States. The Darbars of some of these States considered that the interests of the people committed to their charge rendered it essential that a complete embargo should be placed on the export of foodgrains from their States. Pressure might have been put on at least some of the Darbars to come into line with the policy adopted in British India by depriving them of supplies of Burma rice. But though they were placed

in possession of the Government of India's views on the subject, it was decided that the Durbars should be allowed to decide for themselves what policy they would adopt.

47. Another question which was referred to the Government of India on more than one occasion by more than one Local Government was the question whether movements of foodgrains by road, river and canal should be brought under control as well as movements by rail. The Government of India decided against this proposal. Their policy was to confine their interference with the ordinary course of trade within the narrowest possible limits, and further, it was considered that it would be very difficult to make the control of movements by road effective while the attempt to do so would inevitably open the door to petty blackmail and oppression. Another reason for rejecting the proposal was that it meant the addition of a new rule to the Defence of India Rules, and as the year advanced the Government of India became more and more reluctant to use these rules for the purpose of dealing with economic distress in India and still more reluctant to extend them. Movements by road.

48. Price control in India was no part of the Foodstuffs Commissioner's duties. With the approval of the Government of India, he made monthly allotments of wheat, gram and rice, but Local Governments through their Directors of Civil Supplies made their own arrangements for licensing importers, for distributing the grain when received and for price control. Intervention by the Foodstuffs Commissioner was necessary only when laxity of control in India threatened to upset his arrangements in Burma. Even then no orders were issued. The matter was discussed in person with the Directors concerned. It may be remarked parenthetically that both Mr. Gubbay and I toured incessantly, and that in this way we were able to keep not only the Government of India advised of the position and prospects in the different provinces but also the Director of Civil Supplies in each province in touch with developments in another. Railway priority certificates and import licences offered Local Governments a useful lever for control, and all Local Governments had power not only to commandeer stocks of foodgrains unreasonably withheld from the market under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, but also to delegate their powers to their officers. Some use was made of these powers from time to time, but generally speaking the policy of attempting to keep down prices artificially by drastic penal legislation was avoided. After the outbreak of the Afghan War, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province was authorised to fix maximum prices for foodstuffs under the Defence of India Rules, and for special reasons similar action was sanctioned in two districts of Bombay and in respect of ragi in Bangalore. But as a matter of general policy the Government of India disapproved of the fixation of maximum prices under the Defence of India Rules. They attributed the high range of prices to an actual shortage of foodstuffs aggravated in particular areas by difficulties of railway transport, and apart from the difficulty of enforcing maximum retail prices over wide areas, there was the obvious danger that the prices, if fixed too low, would deter the merchants from importing and thus accentuate the shortage. There was little divergence of opinion on this point, only one or two Local Governments being desirous of making the fixation of prices an integral part of their price policy. The policy favoured in most provinces was that of controlling prices by opening cheap grain shops. In most of these shops Burma rice was used for purposes of control, and the first essential, of course, was that strict supervision should be exercised over the importers at the ports of entry in order both that the rice might be distributed where it was most required and that it might reach the consumer without unnecessary or undue intermediate profits. This was a question in which I was deeply interested from the point of view of the maintenance of the rice control in Burma, and I give below a brief account of the methods adopted in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Price control.

49. No great measure of success was attained in the early months of the year in any of the ports but gradually an improvement was effected. In Bombay drastic methods were employed, and licences for import after the beginning of May were granted only to a few reliable firms. 10,000 tons a month were earmarked for Bombay city, and the import of this amount was entrusted to a single firm, Messrs. Currimbhoy, Ebrahim and Company. The remaining licences were divided up in fixed proportions between the big millers in Rangoon and two Indian firms, Messrs. Tata Sons and Company and Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company. These arrangements naturally caused strong resentment among the merchants established in the Bombay-Burma rice trade, but unfortunately the interests of the trade had to be sacrificed to other more important considerations. The problem of control was extremely difficult. The difficulty arose from the fact that we were endeavouring to place Burma rice on the market at a price much below its real market value. It was obvious, therefore, that unless control was real right up to the point when the rice reached the consumer, some one would snatch an illicit profit at some link in the chain, and it was the fact that these illicit profits were made that led to the secret boom system, which threatened to render compulsory the rice control in Burma in April. Apart from price control the mere problem of sending the rice from the port to the numerous districts which were clamouring for it was very complicated where the Director of Civil Supplies had to deal with immense quantities of rice and a very large number of small importers. The main justification for the revised arrangements made by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, whose health unfortunately broke down under the strain in May, was that they were successful. The distribution to districts was entrusted to whole-sale agents selected by the Collector. These men took over the rice from the importers at prices fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies and railed it up-country on priority certificate. The business thus was reduced to manageable proportions, and Mr. Brander, Mr. Keatinge's successor, had no difficulty in maintaining a steady stream of rice to the districts which required it. The whole sale district agents distributed to retail dealers under the supervision of the district officers, and as a further check against profiteering, nearly 400 cheap grain shops were opened. Ten thousand tons of Burma rice were allotted every month to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, which by the end of May had sold three lakhs of maunds of rice at or below cost price, and loans amounting to more than Rs. 9 lakhs were advanced by the Government of Bombay to District Boards and Municipal Councils for the purpose of enabling them to open similar shops. Similar measures were taken in the Presidency Town. The distribution of rice to the retail shops was entrusted, at a fixed rate of commission, to a single firm; the prices at which the rice might be sold were fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies; and Inspecting officers were employed to see that these prices were not exceeded. In addition, the Bombay Merchants Cheap Grain Agency opened 23 cheap grain shops in the town and sold more than Rs. 10 lakhs worth of rice at or below cost price. Control in Bombay.

Control in Madras.

50 In Madras very similar methods were employed by Mr. Moir, the Director of Civil Supplies. The number of licences was cut down. It was made a condition of the licence that all rice imported under licence should be held at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies. The importers' profit was cut down to annas 4 a bag, and licensees were required to deposit, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions of these licences, a sum of Rs 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. In this way Mr. Moir was able to arrange to supply rice to up-country merchants nominated by the Collector and to Local Boards. In Madras City Messrs. Best and Company opened several retail shops where Burma rice was sold at cheap rates, and shops were also opened by the Madras Corporation, supervision being entrusted to an Emergency Committee presided over by the Commissioner of Police. In Madras there were other stores of rice to draw upon. Owing to the policy of inter-district control, a small reservoir of rice was maintained in the Kistna district, and supplies from this reservoir were carefully regulated. A Deputy Director of Civil Supplies was posted to Bezwada. Monthly allotments were made to specified districts, and supplies were arranged through the Deputy Director. A limit of price was fixed, and tenders were called for. No attempt was made to finance the transactions. The licensed merchants were merely put in touch with the millers whose tenders had been accepted, and priority certificates were issued in the names of the millers as consignors and the licensed merchants as consignees. Over 50,000 tons were obtained in this way between May and October.

The distributing agent system in Calcutta.

51. In Calcutta the problem was somewhat different in that until August the port was merely a distributing centre for rice required not in Bengal but in other provinces. As elsewhere the policy of relying on established shippers failed. It was a condition of their licences that at first half, and subsequently the whole, of the rice imported under licence should be held at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, but it was found impossible to ensure that the rice reached the provinces to which it had been allotted. There were incessant disputes between the importers and the up-country merchants. Frequent complaints were received that rice could not be obtained at the controlled prices, and there was reason to believe that much of the rice landed in Calcutta evaded control in the early months of the year. Licenses for import were granted accordingly only to a limited number of firms, and a system of distribution was devised by Mr. Townsend, the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal. Four Calcutta firms, Messrs. Becker Gray and Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company, and Messrs. Chandhuri and Company were appointed agents for distribution. These firms took over the rice from the licensed importers under Mr. Townsend's instructions. Only merchants nominated by the Director of Civil Supplies in the importing province were allowed to import rice into that province, and they were placed by Mr. Townsend in touch with one or other of the distributing agent firms. The rice was placed on rails by these firms, and the railway receipt was sent to the consignee through the District Officer. In this way it was ensured both that the rice was sent where it was required and that the nominated merchants secured it at the control price. Large quantities of rice were supplied under this system to the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces, and, on the whole, the system worked extremely well. But it was open to certain disadvantages. In the first place, as invariably happens when control is applied, Burma rice steadily deteriorated in quality, and the licensed importers, secure in the knowledge that the heavy demands would compel us to take over all the rice brought over from Burma, embarrassed us by importing large quantities of inferior brokens, or of brokens of a quality not ordinarily eaten in Northern India. The demand for rice was so keen in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa that even these brokens were accepted, though with reluctance at first, but the despatch of brokens to the Central Provinces in response to indents for rice led to some troublesome disputes. Secondly, it was found necessary to guarantee the agent firms against loss. They were remunerated only by a small commission, and there was obvious danger that in the event of a sudden break in the demand for rice and a fall in prices they might be left with large stocks of rice on their hands which they could not sell except at a loss. It was decided to protect them against this risk. The guarantee applied only to rice taken over from importers under the instructions of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, for supply to nominated merchants and left on the hands of the agent firms by the failure of the merchants actually to accept the rice. The extent of the guarantee was limited to the difference between the price paid for the rice and the price at which it could be sold in the open market, and it was further stipulated that the guarantee would not become operative unless one month's notice were given me together with full particulars of the stocks in respect of which the guarantee was claimed and unless the rice were held at my disposal during that period. The object of the stipulation, of course, was to enable me to dispose of the rice whether to any other province in India, or by export. The guarantee was first given up to September 1st, but at the request of the Government of Bengal it was extended first up to the 1st October and then up to the 1st November. In September and October the system was very useful in ensuring the prompt despatch of rice to the districts affected by the cyclone of September 24th, but it was not found necessary to take over all the rice imported, and the difference in price between controlled and uncontrolled Burma rice in Calcutta was so small in the second half of October that it was decided to terminate the system on November 1st. On this date nearly ten thousand tons of rice were left on the hands of the agent firms, and preliminary notice was given that the guarantee was claimed in respect of this quantity. It was considered, however, that it would be a useful lever on prices if this rice were retained for some time in Calcutta, and no effort was made to dispose of it to outside countries. By the middle of the month one firm, Messrs. Amarchand Madhowji and Company, had intimated that it did not propose to press its claim for the benefit of the guarantee, and of the stocks held by the other firms, all but 1,500 tons had been sold locally without loss. It was left to the Government of Bengal to decide whether this small amount should be sold in Calcutta even at some sacrifice or whether it should be offered to export firms. The agent firms distributed in the manner explained more than 150,000 tons of rice and rendered at very small profit to themselves but at the expense of much time and trouble, very useful service. In particular I must mention Mr. C. F. Rendall of Messrs. Becker Gray and Company. The gentleman who was the first Director of Civil Supplies in Bengal was always most helpful.

IV.—Conclusion.

Results of the control.

52 Put statistically, the main result achieved by the Government of India was that in the year ending 30th September 1919, they converted a normal net export of 1½ million tons of grain, four

and pulse from India (excluding Burma) into a net import of rather more than 1,400,000 tons. They also did something to ensure an equitable distribution among defici areas of such stocks of foodstuffs as were available in surplus provinces. The different Directors of Civil Supplies will no doubt report in detail how their respective provinces fared. Only the most general summary can be attempted here, written partly from the point of view of prices and partly from that of supplies.

Supplies to the different provinces.

53. To take the latter first, our chief anxiety first centred on the Bombay Presidency. This Presidency is never self-supporting in the matter of foodsupplies, and Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Civil Supplies, an officer of great experience who is an acknowledged authority on all questions relating to rural economics, originally estimated that in order to keep the people alive, the Bombay Presidency would require in the year ending the 15th November 1919 a net import of more than 1,800,000 tons of foodgrains. At the beginning of April, prices were extraordinarily high and things were critical. Through no fault of his own, Major Story had lifted 100,000 tons less Burma rice than Mr. Gubbay had allotted for Bombay in the first three months of the year. On the other hand, it was a matter of urgent importance to stock the Konkan districts before with the advent of the monsoon communications were interrupted. There were ample stocks of Australian wheat in Bombay, but the demand was all for rice. On the urgent representations of the Bombay Government, a special allotment of 10,000 tons of Bengal rice was sanctioned for Bombay, but owing, it is reported, to reckless buying by the Bombay merchants in Bengal, this allotment while it did harm in Bengal was of no benefit to the Bombay Presidency. Burma rice saved the situation. Over 90,000 tons were poured into Bombay in April, and of this amount nearly 500,000 bags were despatched to the Konkan districts. In May nearly 160,000 tons were landed, and further large supplies followed in June. These measures, combined with favourable monsoon prospects, had the desired effect. In the second half of July prices of foodgrains began to fall, and there was a sudden break in the demand for Burma rice. Bombay was over the worst of its troubles and ceased to be an anxiety. In May the situation in Bihar and Orissa became disquieting. In March the Local Government in a closely reasoned letter had given reasons why the province could not be treated as a surplus area, and had estimated that 345,000 tons of foodstuffs would be required in the six months ending the 30th September. Railway and other difficulties had prevented Mr. Gubbay from arranging for the monthly supply of the 50,000 tons reported by the Local Government to be the minimum required, and in May there was a sharp rise of prices. The position was discussed at Ranchi with the Local Government, and the critical months of June and July were tided over by increased allotments of Bengal and Burma rice. In July rice prices showed a tendency to fall, and in August, with the maize crop beginning to ripen and the autumn rice crop promising well, there was a general improvement in prospects, though the demand for Burma rice lasted well on into September. But the necessity of providing large supplies of Bengal rice for Bihar and Orissa reacted on Bengal. At the end of 1918 it was known that there were large surplus stocks of rice in Bengal, and in the early months of 1919 these stocks were freely drawn upon for other provinces. In May there was a sharp rise in prices. The allotments on the previous for June, though increased for Bihar and Orissa, were cut down materially in the aggregate, and further reductions were made in July and August. Small supplies of Burma rice were also placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, in May, June and July for the purpose of testing the market and ascertaining whether there was any real demand for additional supplies of rice. These measures were at first successful. The average retail price of common rice remained steady in June and by the 16th July, though the average price had risen, it was still lower than in any other important province. Moreover, there was little demand for Burma rice, and in the beginning of July the Director of Civil Supplies reported that the cheap grain shops opened in Calcutta by the Municipal Corporation for the sale of Burma rice had definitely proved a failure. In August, however, a crisis arose. The trouble began with a temporary shortage of stocks in certain districts of Eastern Bengal. The merchants from these districts scoured the country for rice, and a general panic followed in the Bengal markets. Prices rose rapidly, and grain looting followed in the beginning of September in the Burdwan division. Arrangements were at once made to pour in supplies of Burma rice into Bengal. 44,000 tons of rice from Burma were shipped to Calcutta in the first fortnight of September and 15,000 tons to Chittagong. By the third week of September the tide had definitely been turned, and the price of common rice fell in that week in more than thirty reporting stations. But on the 24th September a disastrous cyclone devastated Eastern Bengal and caused a distinct set back. The first reports of damage to standing crops turned out to be exaggerated, but stocks of food were destroyed, huts were sunk, and communications were interrupted. A brisk demand for Burma rice sprang up from the affected districts, and it was necessary to arrange for imports on a large scale right up to the end of October. Between the 31st August and the 31st October 142,007 tons of rice were despatched to Calcutta and 40,851 tons to Chittagong. By the end of the latter month the demand had ceased, and though prices were still high they were falling steadily. There was no sudden crisis in Madras, but there were more grain riots in the Presidency than in any other province, and prices reached unprecedented heights. Mr. Gubbay had promised an allotment of 80,000 tons of Burma rice a month for the Presidency including Travancore, but as the tonnage position improved, we were able to make larger supplies available. In arranging shipments to Madras ports we had always to take into account not only the capacity of the ports but also railway facilities, but in the ten months ending 31st October 455,119 tons of rice were shipped to Madras ports from which Travancore and Mysore were fed as well as the Presidency proper. There were stores of rice also available in the Kistna district, and additional supplies were also made available from Bengal. In spite however of these large imports we were not able to prevent the price of rice from rising slowly till September, and much hardship was caused by the extremely high prices prevailing for jowar, bajra and ragi. At the end of July, the prospects of the season were very favourable, and it was hoped that August would see a distinct fall in prices. But a prolonged break in the monsoon in that month caused a set back, especially in the Ceded districts, and it was not till October that the demand for Burma rice broke, and prices began seriously to fall. The control worked smoothly in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. In both provinces, particularly the latter, prices were very high but they were fairly stable, and both provinces stood up to them in remarkable fashion. The Punjab was the granary of India in respect of wheat and gram, and the main object of the control was so to regulate export as to prevent stocks from being rapidly exhausted. The control was so far successful that prices in the Punjab were kept materially lower than those in other provinces.

Rise in prices. General causes.

54. I do not propose to deal at any length with the general causes which have operated to raise prices in India since the war began. The rise has not been confined to India of course, and it is a common place that it is mainly due partly to the fact not only that a large proportion of those ordinarily engaged in production in the principal European countries were called up for military service but also that the resources of the rest were concentrated mainly on producing commodities required for the maintenance and supply of the armies in the field, and partly to the simultaneous creation of a huge additional volume of credit and currency for the purpose of financing the war. The cost of producing almost all the ordinary necessities of life naturally increased, and the increase in the cost of living led to demands for higher wages. These higher wages increased still further the cost of production, and a further rise in price levels followed. India has to some extent been protected from the operation of these factors. Shortage of freight limited the demands for her raw materials in 1917 and 1918. Exchange difficulties had the same effect, and in the last year the export of all foodstuffs has been prohibited. But the exigencies of the war forced the Government of India to make large additions to their rupee and note circulation with the result that the purchasing power of money declined, and though India was to some extent sheltered from the full operation of the causes which led to the great increase of prices in other countries, it was not to be expected that she could remain unaffected by the general upheaval in price levels which has taken place throughout the civilized world since the war began. The increase in the price of imported articles naturally reacted on the price of commodities produced in the country.

Causes of rise in prices of foodgrains in India.

55. But I am concerned principally with the prices of foodstuffs, and I append a table showing wholesale prices of certain foodgrains in India together with index numbers. The figures are based on statistics supplied by the Director of Statistics. The quotations are wholesale price quotations and were compiled on a uniform basis, viz., the average price prevailing in January and July of each year. Information regarding the markets selected will be found in appendix 4. I have included the quotations for the year 1900, a year of severe and widespread famine, in order that they may be compared with those of 1919.

Wholesale prices of certain foodgrains in India.

(Average prices.)

Article.	Rate per	1900.	1910-1913.	1914-1917.	1918.	1919.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Maund ..	2 9 4	3 7 0	4 5 4	5 0 5	7 1 4
Barley	Do. ..	2 8 11	2 2 2	2 14 3	3 15 4	4 11 3
Rangoon rice.. ..	Cwt. ..	3 12 3	5 0 3	4 4 2	5 8 3	8 6 5
Country rice	Maund ..	3 7 3	4 6 2	5 2 3	4 3 3	7 7 7
Jowar	Do ..	1 12 1	2 0 7	2 12 2	4 6 2	3 10 10
Bajra	Do. ..	1 8 2	2 14 2	3 3 10	4 9 4	6 8 1
Maize	Do. ..	1 3 3	2 4 3	2 1 10	2 3 11	3 8 3
Ragi	Do ..	1 2 3	2 14 1	3 0 11	3 4 4	7 5 3
Gram	Do. ..	1 1 4	1 4 10	1 9 3	2 4 3	5 13 3

Index Numbers.

(Average of 1900-1909=100.)

Article.	1900.	1910-1913.	1914-1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat	105	101	130	146	211
Barley	120	98	133	184	218
Rangoon rice..	94	128	109	98	121
Country rice	89	104	125	101	178
Jowar	147	103	125	171	309
Bajra	135	111	125	177	311
Maize	134	94	128	180	227
Ragi	103	121	122	137	308
Gram	117	87	131	1 8	226
Average ..	119	105	124	138	226

The above tables, I think, fully bear out what has been said in the previous paragraph. Prices of foodgrains rose in the four years ending 1917, no doubt owing to the operation of the general causes to which I have referred. But the rise was comparatively small, and India escaped lightly in the first three years of the war. In 1918 the rise in price levels continued. It was accentuated by the sharp increase in the price of jowar and bajra following on the failure of those crops in 1917-18. Moderating factors were a slump in rice prices in Burma, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, due in the first case to shortage of freight, and in the last two to shortage of railway wagons. Then came the crowning disaster of the widespread crop failure of 1918-19, and prices in 1919 rose by 73 per cent compared with the previous year.

Extent of the rise.

56. The above prices are the average of prices recorded at a few selected markets which are mostly big towns. In appendix V, I give a series of statements showing the trend of retail prices of different foodgrains in India since July 1913. The statistics represent the average of the retail prices recorded at numerous markets in each province and published fortnightly in the *Gazette of India*, and have kindly been furnished by Mr. Findlay Shirras. I have selected the prices prevailing in July 1913 as the pre-war level, since 1913-14 was a scarcity year in Northern and Central India, and in July 1914 there were still 150,000 people on relief in the United Provinces. The average index numbers given in the tables have not been properly weighted, so are merely a rough guide to the average rise in retail prices. I do not propose to comment at any length on these

figures. They indicate clearly the extraordinary heights to which prices of foodgrains have risen in India in the past year. Wheat prices have risen more than those of rice over the whole period, but in the last year rice rose in price while the price of wheat slightly declined. The prices given, it may be noted, are those of 'common rice' in which term Burma rice is not included in most provinces. The biggest rise took place in the price of jowar and bajra, no doubt owing to the fact that these two crops failed in 1917-18 as well as in 1918-19. The control tended to equalise prices in the different provinces. For instance, in the rice-eating provinces (excluding Burma) prices of rice in September 1918 varied between a maximum of 4 seers and 7 chittaks per rupee in Bombay and a minimum of 2 seers per rupee in Assam. In September 1919 the variations were much smaller, the maximum being 4 seers and 2 chittaks in Madras, and the minimum 3 seers 15 chittaks in Assam. The control also tended to stabilise prices in deficit provinces, but in the country as a whole Government were not able to prevent prices from rising to heights which never before had been reached.

87. These high prices have caused the greatest distress and embarrassment in India. They have pressed most hardly on the poorer classes and on people living on small fixed incomes in the towns, but the effect of them has been felt by every section of the community as well as by Government and by other large employers of labour. It is small comfort to the Indian to be told that on the whole he has escaped more lightly than the people in most other countries. For instance, in Japan in July 1919 the wholesale prices of rice in Tokyo were 305 per cent higher than in October 1916. But the fact which is painfully brought home to the Indian is that prices in 1919, as the table in the margin shows, have been considerably higher than ever before. High prices have promoted crime, unrest and discontent, and there has been a tendency to lay them at the door of Government. No one would pretend that the control has been perfect or that it has benefited all provinces in the same degree. It would have suited Bengal best if we had closed down exports of rice to all other provinces, but the adjoining provinces would have been gravely embarrassed. On the other hand, if we had consulted only the interests of the wealthy provinces of Bombay, we should have controlled only Burma rice and have allowed all other foodgrains to move freely within India. But in that case prices would have been driven up in less wealthy provinces. But it is hoped that this report will show that the rise of prices in India in 1919 was due to causes beyond control by any Government and that it will place the foodstuffs problem in its proper perspective. The crop failure of 1918-19 was one of the worst on record. It was not only severe, but it affected every province in a greater or less degree, and moreover the failure of the rains was aggravated in most provinces by a disastrous epidemic of influenza just when the sowing of the rabi crop should have been proceeding. In a normal year, the total production of foodstuffs in India, including Native States, may be estimated at somewhere near 80 million tons. Last year the loss of production due to the failure of the rains may be put, at a conservative estimate, at not less than 20 million tons. This crop failure moreover followed on a failure of the jowar and bajra crops in the previous year; it came at a time when prices had already begun to rise under the pressure of world causes; and the difficulties of the situation were increased by the fact that the Railways were not able properly to perform their normal functions of distribution. Whatever measures of control Government might take, they could only palliate these difficulties. All this year, India has been drawing largely on reserve stocks of foodgrains, and it was inevitable that prices should rise and that such hardship and distress should be caused. It was foreseen from the beginning that nothing could prevent this rise of prices, and as I have already said, the main preoccupation of the Foodstuffs Commissioner has always been with the question of supplies, not with that of prices. Literally we were afraid that in the middle of the year there would not be enough food to go round in some provinces, and the people of India have much to be thankful for. Had this year's monsoon again failed, instead of being on the whole exceptionally good, nothing could have saved India from appalling disaster. Reserve stocks of food must now be very depleted, and had there been this year, as there was last, a deficiency of production amounting to 20 million tons, it is impossible to see how the deficiency could have been made good. Now, of course, the problem has changed. The agricultural outlook is excellent almost everywhere in India, and all immediate difficulties as regards supplies are at an end. The Railway position has also improved, and the problem is now purely one of prices. The prices of *kharif* grains have already begun to fall owing to the harvest, and prices of rice are beginning to show a downward tendency. But reserve stocks must be so low that it will probably be a long time before grain becomes really cheap, and it is doubtful whether prices will ever return to their pre-war level. The Government of India have decided to keep on, for some time longer, their embargo on the export of foodgrains from India, and they propose to go as far as they safely can in removing all restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within India. But there are obvious dangers in the former measure. If the embargo is maintained too long, it will tend to drive the cultivator to grow other crops of which the export is not prohibited, and the saving margin afforded by the surplus foodgrains which ordinarily are exported will disappear. Regarded purely as a temporary measure, however, the continuance of the policy of the ring fence should help to bring down prices in India, and even when the fence is removed, the rising exchange should assist in the same direction. For the rest we can trust only to time and good harvests and to the restoration of more normal conditions not only in India but in the world generally.

Grain.	Previous.	Maximum.	1919 price.
	YEAR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	1918	4 15 0	7 7 4
Barley	1908	5 6 8	6 11 3
Rice (country) ..	1903	5 12 2	7 7 7
Jowar	1899	5 12 1	7 10 10
Bajra	1908	5 10 6	8 5 1
Maize	1908	6 2 0	6 8 2
Ragi	1909	5 5 3	7 8 2
Gram	1916	5 1 8	5 15 5

Note.—1918 omitted. Prices given are average wholesale prices prevailing in selected marts in January and July of each year.

88. There is one other remark which I must make before I close this report. We have just passed through the worst crop failure India has experienced since the famine of 1899-01. The crop failure was complicated by other factors to which I need not refer again, and prices of foodgrains were 100 per cent higher than in 1900. Nevertheless, nothing has impressed me more in my

Effect of the rise in prices.

numerous tours round India than the comparative absence of visible signs of distress, and the apparent ease with which the people stood up to the unprecedented level of prices. The same fact is commented upon by more than one Director of Agriculture in the Season and Crop Reports for the year 1918-19. Prices were nowhere higher than in the Central Provinces, yet the report records that distress was nowhere really serious or severe and that the agricultural population had come through a period of anxiety extremely well. The report for the United Provinces bears similar testimony. The agriculturists 'weathered the season without much apparent difficulty' and 'over a great part of the provinces,' it is said, 'a degree of protection seems to have been attained which removes the worst danger of a failure of the rains.' Famine and scarcity were declared in numerous areas, and all the usual measures were taken. It would not have been surprising if the circumstances of this disastrous year had been reflected in the famine returns, but as a matter of fact, the numbers on relief were never very large. In 1900 the maximum number on relief at any one time was 6,832,211; in 1918 it was 585,348. In the five war years, rupees were absorbed in India at the rate of 22·08 crores per annum compared with an average of 9·78 crores in the preceding quinquennium. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Maut in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 17th September, the balance of trade, as deduced from the excess of exports of merchandise over imports minus private imports of treasure and council bills, was against India in the five years ending 1913-14 to the extent of 23 lakhs per annum; in the five years of war the balance in India's favour averaged 20·90 crores per annum. These figures point to an increase of wealth in India, and the history of the year which is just over indicates that no small portion of this wealth has passed into the hands of the cultivator. At any rate the most hopeful feature of a year, which otherwise was disastrous, is the clear evidence it affords of India's increasing power to withstand crop failure and famine prices.

56. This report has been written entirely from the point of view of the Foodstuffs Commissioner. The Directors of Civil Supplies in the different provinces were not my subordinate officers, and it would be impertinence on my part to comment on their work. But I should like to make it clear that the burden and heat of the day have been borne by them and by District Officers, ably assisted in many provinces by various non-official and semi-official organisations. Mr. Gubbay, I am aware, received the greatest assistance from Mr Hallah, the Deputy Foodstuffs Commissioner, and when the latter was promoted, his place was ably filled by Mr. Hardy. Mr. Green, the Superintendent of the Foodstuffs Branch, has been most useful. His work, like that of the Branch generally, was at times very heavy, and it was always cheerfully and satisfactorily done.

C. A. INNES.

The 18th November 1918.

APPENDIX I (Paragraph 9).

Exports of jowar and bajra, gram, maize, barley, wheat and rice during the ten years 1909 to October 1918.

(In tons.)

Year.	Jowar and Bajra	Gram.	Maize.	Barley.	Wheat.	Rice.
1909-10	41,317	82,497	..	22,444	1,009,974	1,919,156
1910-11	20,963	69,141	..	13,305	1,200,120	2,360,141
1911-12	22,500	249,742	..	292,126	1,101,169	2,953,467
1912-13	61,491	166,519	20,691	614,127	2,050,187	2,733,239
1913-14	61,241	89,127	2,891	180,100	1,982,200	2,479,183
1914-15	199,206	25,598	1,499	29,317	706,852	1,150,200
1915-16	41,845	22,194	4,059	185,747	452,278	1,139,789
1916-17	22,044	23,097	24,673	899,443	730,663	1,188,579
1917-18	15,988	322,469	80,984	316,393	1,432,864	1,926,460
April to October 1918	6,266	236,151	13,405	197,743	469,492	1,416,872
Average 1909-10—1913-14 ..	41,163	122,641	..	235,759	1,209,669	2,397,917
1914-15—1918 (October) ..	44,270	121,902	..	212,699	891,929	1,728,452

APPENDIX II.—(Paragraph 4).

Comparison of yield of certain food crops with exports.

RICE.

Period.	Yield. ('000's of tons.)	Export. ('000's of tons.).	Balance available for consumption in India. ('000's of tons).
1910-11 to 1914-15 (average) ..	28,627	2,329	26,198
1915-16	32,331	1,849	31,482
1916-17	34,781	1,569	33,202
1917-18	39,951	1,939	34,013

WHEAT.

1910-11 to 1914-15 (average) ..	9,657	1,116 (1)	8,541
1915-16	8,092	784	7,308
1916-17	10,234	1,436	8,801
1917-18	10 162	485 (2)	9,677

(1) Average of exports in five years ending 1915-16. Wheat is a rabi crop, and exports are made against the crop of the preceding year.

(2) Six months figures only.

GRAM.

Year.	Yield.	Export in succeeding year	Balance.
1911-12	4,402	145	4,257
1912-13	5,679	76	5,603
1913-14	1,037	23	1,014
1914-15	3,851	52	3,799
1915-16	3,428	38	3,390
1916-17	4,215	326	3,889
1917-18	4,400	259 (1)	4,141

BARLEY.

1913-14	2,681	29	2,652
1914-15	3,051	156	2,895
1915-16	3,164	209	2,955
1916-17	3,331	358	2,973
1917-18	3,328	198 (1)	3,130

(1) Six months' figures only.

MAIZE.

Year.	Yield. (000's of tons).	Export. (000's of tons.)	Balance available for consumption in India. (000's of tons.)
1912-13	2,211	27	2,184
1913-14	2,084	3	2,081
1914-15	2,082	1	2,081
1915-16	2,502	4	2,498
1916-17	2,344	25	2,319
1917-18	2,317	91	2,226

APPENDIX III (Paragraph 18)

Rationing Scheme of rice.

Country to which export of rice is permitted. (1)	Port from which export is permitted. (2)	Quantity of rice allowed (3)	Period during which the quantity stated in column (3) should be exported. (4)	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919. (5)	Remarks. (6)
South Africa	Calcutta ..	tons. 3,000	January to December 1919.	tons. 2,990	
Burma Wage Imports					
Trinidad ..	Calcutta ..	6,000	Do.	3,040	Balance of allotment was cancelled.
Jamaica ..	Do. ..	200			
Barbados	Do. ..	1,740			
China (Hongkong) ..	Do. ..	3,750	Do	831	Allotment transferred for shipment from Burma
Turkey Red Sea (Jeddah)	Do. ..	2,000 monthly for 18,000 tons in all).	January to September 1919.	2,481	Balance transferred for shipment from Bombay.
Muscat and Oman ..	Do. ..	2,500	January to December 1919.	Nil.	Allotment transferred for shipment from Karachi.
Other Arabian States (Koweit).	Do. ..	4,000	Do.	3,760	Balance transferred for shipment from Karachi.
Bahrein Islands ..	Do. ..	4,000	Do.	4,038	
Ceylon	Do. .	20,000	Do	23,568	* Arians and other Burma brokers.
		1,000 *			
		31,000			
Aden and Dependencies.	Bombay ..	12,000	Do.		
		Distributed as under :—			
		3,000 †	October 1918 to March 1919.	3,611	† Inclusive of British Somaliland.
		3,000	April to June 1919 ..		‡ Exclusive of British Somaliland.
		3,700 ‡	July to September 1919.		
		3,000 ‡	October to December 1919.		
Mauritius and Dependencies.	Do. ..	1,200	October 1918 to March 1919.	279	
Bahrein Islands ..	Do. ..	5,000	Do.		
		200	April to June 1919 ..	4,428	
		800	July to September 1919.		
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	Do. ..	3,000	October 1918 to March 1919.	2,983	

Country to which export of rice is permitted. (1)	Port from which export is permitted. (2)	Quantity of rice allowed. (3)	Period during which the quantity stated in column (3) should be exported. (4)	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919. (5)	Remarks (6)
		tons.		tons.	
East Africa Protectorate	Bombay ..	2,200	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		650	April to June 1919 ..		
		1,100 *	July to September 1919	2,262	* Inclusive of 450 tons allotted during the quarter July to September and 450 tons sanctioned as a special case.
		650	October to December 1919.		
Seychelles ..	Do. ..	800	October 1918 to March 1919		
		325 †	April to June 1919 ..	873	† Of this 317 tons were allowed to be shipped from Calcutta instead of from Bombay.
		900	July to September 1919.		
		300	October to December 1919.		
Somaliland (British) ..	Do. ..	400	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		300‡	July to September 1919.	741	‡ Allotment for the quarter April to June 1919 for British Somaliland was included in the allotment for Aden.
		200	October to December 1919.		
Portuguese East Africa.	Do. ..	2,400	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		400	April to June 1919 ..		
		400	July to September 1919.	1,138	
		400	October to December 1919.		
German East Africa ..	Do. ..	1,000	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		1,050	April to June 1919 ..		
		1,050	July to September 1919.	1,134	
		1,050	October to December 1919.		
Italian East Africa ..	Do ..	800	October 1918 to March 1919.	Fully shipped.	
Natal and Cape Colony	Do. ..	1,500	Do	197	
Persia	Do ..	3,100	Do.		
		1,400	April to June 1919 ..		
		1,900	July to September 1919.	2,569	
		700	October to December 1919.		
Turkey—Asiatic, Red Sea (Jeddah).	Do. ..	4,100	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		3,500§	January to September 1919.	3,319	§ Transferred from Calcutta for shipment from Bombay.
Turkey—Asiatic, Persian Gulf (Basrah).	Do. ..	4,000	Do.		
		750	April to June 1919 ..		
		375	July to September 1919.	1,788	‖ Transferred for shipment from Karachi.
		500‖	October to December 1919.		
Muscat and Oman ..	Do. ..	1,500	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		1,500	April to June 1919 ..		
		700	July to September 1919.	3,700	
		700	October to December 1919.		
Other States in Arabia (Koweit).	Do. ..	2,700	October 1918 to March 1919.		
		650	April to June 1919 ..	923	
		650	July to September 1919.		
French Somaliland ..	Do. ..	50	April to June 1919 ..	50	
Ceylon	Do. ..	8,100	October to December 1919.	Nil	
Ceylon	Burma ports.	100,000	January to December 1919.		
		10,000	Do.	252,334	
		2,250	Do.		
		36,000	Do.		
		206,250			

Country to which export of rice is permitted. (1)	Port from which export is permitted (2)	Quantity of rice allowed. (3)	Period during which the quantity stated in column (3) should be exported. (4)	Quantity shipped from 1st January to October 1919. (5)	Remarks. (6)
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.	Burma ports.	TONS. 100,000	January to December 1920.	TONS. 80,119	
		10,000	January 1919 (Special allotment).		
		110,000			
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	Do.	8,000	January to December 1919	8,204	
Egypt	Do.	12,500	Do.	NIL.	Allotment cancelled as no rice required by Egypt.
Turkey—Asiatic, Persian Gulf (Basrah)	Do.	2,650	Do.	Nil.	
Muscat and Oman ..	Do.	4,000	Do.	Nil.	
Bahrein Islands ..	Do.	1,000	Do.	Nil.	
Mauritius and Dependencies.	Do.	30,000	Do.	22,887	
Fiji and Pacific Islands.	Do.	8,000	February to September 1919.	2,000	

APPENDIX IV (Paragraph 35).

List of articles and markets selected.

Article.	Market selected.
Wheat	Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jubbalpore, Patna, Bombay and Calcutta.
Barley	Cawnpore, Patna, Lahore.
Rangoon rice, (Ngatsein)	Rangoon.
Country rice	Calcutta, Sylhet, Patna, Fyzabad and Madras.
Jawar	Cawnpore, Ahmednagar, Nagpur and Bellary.
Bajra	Cawnpore, Rawalpindi, Ahmednagar, Coimbatore.
Maize	Muzaffarpur, Benares, Lahore.
Ragi	Salem.
Gram	Muzaffarpur, Cawnpore, Lahore.

APPENDIX V (Paragraph 36).

RETAIL PRICES (WITH INDEX NUMBERS) OF FOOD GRAINS IN CERTAIN PROVINCES IN INDIA.

(1) *Rice, common.*

Province.	Sale per	At the end of July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1918.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bengal ...	Rupee.	7 0	6 14	8 6	7 0	10 10	11 8½	7 11	7 2	6 13½	6 3½	4 4
Bihar and Orissa.	,,	7 0	7 10	8 14	8 0	11 8	11 2½	7 8	8 3	8 3½	8 11½	4 10
Madras ..	,,	8 13	7 8	8 4	7 7	7 2	7 6	6 9½	6 14	4 14½	4 12	4 3
Burma ..	,,	9 10	10 3½	9 8	15 9	18 12	14 8	9 2	8 1	8 14½	8 9½	7 14
United Provinces.	,,	7 5	7 3	7 0	7 10	8 12	7 8	8 8½	8 7	6 8	6 13	4 11
Central Provinces and Berar.	,,	8 6½	7 8	7 10½	8 2½	8 8	8 1	6 15	5 3	5 8½	4 8½	4 4
Assam ..	,,	5 6	6 3	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 6	8 0	9 0	9 3½	6 12	5 15
Bombay ..	,,	7 0	7 8½	7 8	8 15	8 10	8 8	4 7	4 8	4 8½	4 8	3 8
Sind and Baluchistan.	,,	7 8	8 0	8 14	8 10	8 15	5 0	3 14	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 10
Punjab ..	,,	7 0	7 8	8 4	7 8	7 0	6 1	5 8	5 8	4 4	4 6½	4 11

Index Numbers.

(July 1914 = 100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bengal	100	102	113	103	88	91	91	98	100	131	160
Bihar and Orissa	100	98	119	93	88	88	100	116	110	130	153
Madras	100	93	92	92	96	93	107	110	138	148	168
Burma	100	93	107	88	78	84	103	106	87	113	124
United Provinces ..	100	107	108	90	86	101	127	120	148	167	185
Central Provinces and Berar ..	100	111	105	91	96	104	143	102	167	194	199
Assam	100	98	114	114	73	84	89	81	88	119	135
Bombay	100	100	97	101	108	122	166	180	161	159	140
Average	110	100	109	93	83	85	117	123	127	147	159

(2) *Wheat.*

Province.	Rate per	At the end of									
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.
Punjab ..	Rupee.	12 8	11 12	9 9	10 8	8 2	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 12	9 12	8 8
United Provinces.	,,	11 8	8 8	9 8	10 8	6 4	9 8	6 8	8 12½	8 7	9 14	8 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	,,	11 8½	8 0	8 8	10 8	7 12	7 12	6 8	4 15	4 13	4 12	5 7
Bombay ..	,,	8 12	6 0	7 7	8 10½	8 8	6 12	8 8	4 9	6 11½	4 4	4 8
Bihar and Orissa.	,,	10 8	8 8	7 10	9 8	8 2	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	,,	11 4	11 1	9 1	10 9	8 2	7 10	7 13	7 6	9 9	7 9	6 10½
Sind and Baluchistan.	,,	9 10½	9 12	8 13	8 12	8 8	7 9	5 4	8 8	8 8	8 11	6 7

Index Numbers.

(July 1913 = 100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Punjab	100	100	122	114	108	103	105	108	109	170	171
United Provinces ..	100	103	135	118	139	121	207	198	211	196	200
Central Provinces and Berar ..	100	126	136	115	140	150	205	235	244	241	213
Bombay	100	118	118	102	138	153	229	220	257	207	201
Bihar and Orissa	100	119	136	111	139	137	176	175	191	210	183
North-West Frontier Province	100	102	124	112	138	148	184	166	171	157	161
Sind and Baluchistan ..	100	101	114	118	162	162	188	192	218	208	182
Average	100	111	125	110	142	138	192	193	217	200	188

(3) *Barley.*

Province.	Rate per	At the end of									
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.	s. p.
United Provinces.	Rupee.	13 4	12 0	12 4	13 2½	13 0	14 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 11
Bihar and Orissa.	,,	14 16	12 8	10 8	13 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	7 1
Punjab ..	,,	15 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	11 8	12 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 14	9 0
North-West Frontier Province.	,,	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 4	12 8	11 4	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 4

Index Numbers.

(July 1914 = 100.)

Province	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces	109	133	135	124	126	114	206	206	230	196	215
Bihar and Orissa	109	115	120	108	98	93	135	148	186	219	230
Punjab	100	107	121	123	139	123	148	188	200	180	178
North-West Frontier Province ..	104	94	112	105	122	111	145	160	186	146	162
Average	103	111	116	116	120	110	183	175	196	182	186

(4) Jawar.

Province.	Rates per	At the end of										
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bombay	Rupee	11 10½	11 5	11 4½	10 8	10 2	8 12	4 7	8 12½	9 14½	6 4	10 0
Madras	"	12 8	12 8	12 9	12 0	11 8	8 8	3 10	7 7	9 14	6 4	6 6
Central Provinces and Berar ..	"	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	10 4	7 8	4 7	6 4	12½	8 8
United Provinces	"	12 8	11 8	11 9	12 0	12 12	11 8	8 12	7 7	5 4	4 4	7 8
Punjab	"	14 4	12 0	12 0	13 12	11 0	7 4	5 8	4 7	5 4	5 4	8 8
Sind and Baluchistan ..	"	13 0	11 6	11 8	11 8	8 8	6 8	5 8	3 12	4 4	4 4	6 8
North-West Frontier Province ..	"	13 0	10 12	11 1½	13 1½	13 12	8 8	..	..	5 4	5 12	..

Index Numbers.

(July 1913 = 100.)

Province	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bombay	100	103	104	90	125	101	203	208	224	202	220
Madras	100	92	93	97	129	131	166	157	158	206	186
Central Provinces and Berar	100	100	100	85	125	208	242	242	242	276	242
United Provinces	100	122	125	112	122	148	227	221	245	312	248
Punjab	100	142	160	164	130	204	236	176	271	365	113
Average	100	133	137	94	127	169	237	233	247	281	218

(5) Ragi.

Province.	Rate per	At the end of									
		July 1913.	July 1914	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Bombay	Rupee.	10 15	9 10	10 10	10 12	9 8	9 14	8 10	9 7	9 7	8 8	8 12
Madras	"	12 8	10 15	10 8	11 13	10 12	11 7	3 14	4 16	4 16	5 12	7 8
Punjab	"	13 0	10 0	10 6	10 6	10 6	9 12	8 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	8 8
United Provinces	"	12 8	9 14	9 8	11 6	11 6	9 12	4 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 8
Sind and Baluchistan ..	"	12 8	9 14	9 8	11 6	11 6	9 12	4 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 8
North-West Frontier Province.	"	10 12	10 8	11 12	10 12	12 8	11 8	7 8	3 8	5 4	7 8	8 8

Index Numbers.

(July 1914=100).

Provinces.	July 1913	July 1914	August 1918.	August 1914.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918	October 1918	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Bombay	100	114	112	102	157	108	203	213	230	242	227
Madras	100	92	83	87	81	95	130	130	147	165	167
Punjab	100	120	147	120	214	126	208	162	246	257	198
United Provinces	100	152	167	126	134	171	190	221	273	308	267
Average	100	1 6	120	108	120	142	223	216	265	254	201

(6) RAGI.

Province	Rate per	At the end of									
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1918.	August 1914.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
Madras	Rupee.	13 14	13 14	14 1	13 8	13 12	13 10	11 14	6 7	6 4	6 1	6 1
Bihar and Orissa ..	,,	16 0	15 6	15 8	14 8	14 7	14 7	13 14	11 6	7 8	7 10	6 10
Bombay	,,	11 6	12 6	11 0	13 6	12 2	9 7	6 7	5 7	6 6	6 13	6 13
United Provinces ..	,,	14 8	6 6	11 8	13 4	14 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	7 8	7 13

Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100.)

Provinces.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1913.	August 1914.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919	May 1919.	September 1919.
Madras ..	100	93	90	93	99	106	136	138	166	204	206
Bihar and Orissa ..	100	129	123	126	73	80	115	146	174	213	176
Bombay ..	100	93	103	97	92	122	211	193	270	233	195
United Provinces ..	100	152	129	121	104	145	161	193	242	271	232
Average ..	100	118	113	103	92	116	150	168	166	227	197

(7) MAIZE.

Provinces.	Rate per	At the end of									
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1913	August 1914.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces ..	Rupee	15 0	11 1	11 0	15 0	15 4	14 6	9 11	6 14	7 0	8 12	8 8
Bihar and Orissa ..	,,	13 0	12 8	11 6	13 0	18 8	15 6	11 0	6 13	7 16	8 12	8 16
Punjab	,,	13 4	13 6	8 6	14 8	19 12	10 6	7 0	6 13	7 13	8 0	8 14
North West Frontier Province	,,	12 1	11 12	10 14	13 8	12 8	11 14	9 6	11 0	10 0	16 8	6 8

Index Numbers.

(July 1913=100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces ..	100	116	140	107	155	121	124	130	229	227	191
Bihar and Orissa ..	100	103	113	106	72	78	108	131	164	227	159
Punjab ..	100	119	178	93	132	142	180	178	190	178	165
North-West Frontier Province.	100	103	117	88	99	102	120	130	192	176	142
Average ..	100	119	118	93	102	109	133	150	178	143	130

(6) GRAIN.

Province.	Rate per.	At the end of.									
		July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
United Provinces ..	Rupee	10 8½	10 8	11 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	7 6	7 6	5 12	5 12	6 8
Punjab	"	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 3	8 10	13 4	8 0	7 12	5 14	5 14	6 8
Bihar and Orissa ..	"	13 12	9 14	10 8	11 0	12 8	12 8	7 14	7 12	5 12	5 11	5 12
Central Provinces and Berar ..	"	13 1	8 8	10 1	11 9½	16 0	8 8½	6 30½	8 0	6 14	6 11½	6 8
Bombay	"	21 1	8 0	9 0	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 13½	6 12
Sind and Baluchistan ..	"	15 4	10 8	10 8½	10 8	8 8	8 7½	7 14	7 0	6 11	6 12	6 12
North-West Frontier Province.	"	24 0	19 10	11 0	10 13	8 10	8 0	6 13	6 12	6 7	6 9	6 7

Index Numbers.

(July 1914=100.)

Province.	July 1913.	July 1914.	August 1915.	August 1916.	December 1917.	April 1918.	September 1918.	October 1918.	January 1919.	May 1919.	September 1919.
United Provinces ..	100	108	120	232	134	112	112	200	241	247	270
Punjab	100	126	150	220	148	130	165	167	194	218	230
Bihar and Orissa ..	100	139	127	118	105	103	150	162	152	128	222
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	137	130	113	131	148	108	118	223	244	240
Bombay	100	103	103	112	133	138	154	193	208	234	225
Sind and Baluchistan	100	117	138	117	153	148	154	108	178	218	213
North-West Frontier Province.	100	103	127	120	148	178	188	160	166	213	217
Average ..	100	107	127	113	138	137	179	185	204	231	253

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

No. 467.—The Governor in Council notifies under the provisions of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted "reserved forest" under the Act with effect from 1st February 1920:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
Mettukulie Guide Extension No. 1.	South Kanara ..	Coondapoor ..	Honnegadi.	Acs. 47·00	*North.*—Starting from cairn No. 57 of the Mettukulie Guide reserve situated at the north-west corner of the Bamboo of Gadigebail cultivation (unit No. 4 of Bachalli village, S. Ka. 129 of Honnegadi village), the boundary runs nearly due east for 329 yards to cairn No. 58 of the said reserve.
					East.—Thence the line runs south-south-east for 284 yards to cairn No. 59 on the right bank of the Varahinadi river.
					South.—Thence the line runs along the right bank of the above-said river for one-fourth mile to cairn No. 56.
					West.—Thence the line runs north-north-east for 384 yards to the starting point.

No. 468.—The Governor in Council notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land described in the schedule below "reserved forest" under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Number of block.	Name of block.	Description and boundaries.
Salem ..	Uttamsarai ..	Kumbarapatti.	218	Kavarumalai extension A	Survey Field No. 2 of Kumbarapatti village

2. The Governor in Council under clause (*a*) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner prescribed in chapter II of the said Act. The Governor in Council, under section 4 of the Act, appoints the District Forest Officer, South Salem, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. The Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act appoints the Collector of Salem, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 469.—The Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the following reserves which were declared to be reserved forests under section 15 of the Act in notification numbers noted in column 3 of the schedule below shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 16th February 1920 :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested (1)	District. (2)	Taluk. (3)	Village. (4)	Area. (5)	Number and date of the notification in which the forest was declared reserved and the *Fort St. George Gazette* in which notification was published. (6)
Gattikonda reserve extension No. 9.	Guntur ..	Vinukonda .	Agnigundala and 1 par.	acs. 450	No. 351, dated 25th July 1898, published on page 734 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd August 1898.
Bellapalli extension 3, southern portion.	Do. ..	Do. ...	Ravulapuram Gudipalli.	1,95	No. 458, dated 3rd September 1897, published on page 1130, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th September 1897.

Brief description.—This is a cultivable land on the outer fringe of the range of hills which forms Bellapalli extension 1 and Bellapalli main reserve. It contains inferior forest growth and would be more valuable for cultivation.

BOUNDARIES OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE BELLAPALLI EXTENSION 3

North.—Starting from a point 8 chains south of the north-east corner of S. No. 129 of Ravulapuram, the line runs in a north-easterly direction for about 20 chains and 50 links to a point on the western boundary of Bellapalli extension 1 about 23 chains south-east of the north-east corner of S. No. 128 of Ravulapuram.

East.—Thence the last line along the western boundaries of Bellapalli extension 1 and Bellapalli main reserve to the south-east corner of S. No. 33 of Gudipalli.

South and west.—Thence a straight line north-west touching the easternmost corner of S. No. 46 to a cairn on the eastern side of cart-track from Gudipalli to Ravulapuram two chains east of the north-east corner of reserve 208 44 of Gudipalli, thence the southern and eastern surveyed limits of Ravulapuram village to the south-west corner of reserve No. 5 of Ravulapuram, thence a straight line south-east to a cairn about 3 chains east-south-east of the south-east corner of the same number, thence a straight line north-north-east to the north-east corner of the reserve No. 329; thence a straight line to the village boundary stone 7½ chains north-west of the north-west corner of the same number; thence along the eastern surveyed limits of Ravulapuram to a point 6 chains south from the north-east corner of reserve No. 129 of Ravulapuram where it meets the starting point.

Reasons for constitution.—These reserves are fit for cultivation and do not contain valuable forest growth fit for reservation.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 470.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the block of land described in the schedule below a 'reserved forest' under the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

Number	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of block	Area.	Boundaries and description.
311	South Kanara..	Karkal ..	Ide ..	Nesvri Extension No VIII.	acs. 6·33	*Boundaries.*—The area constitutes the Kilpadi enclosure and is bounded on all sides by the Nesvri reserved forest.

2. The Governor in Council under clause (c) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the Act The Governor in Council under section 3 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Mangalore North, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. The Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Act appoints the Collector of South Kanara for the time being to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Note.—The Ida-Nirpalli path admitted under Item B (17) in the notification published on pages 281 to 284 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th February 1900, will be extinguished.

Fort St. George, December 16, 1919.

No. 471.—The Governor in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 28 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas specified below which were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act in the notifications mentioned in column 6 of the schedule below shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 16th February 1920 :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
				Acs.	
Badanahalu reserve.	Bellary ..	Adoni ..	1. Tavi 2. Goddadahosahalli 3. Badanahal.	944 06	Vide Notification No. 304, dated 1st September 1881, published at page 197 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th September 1881.
No 27, Kenigi reserve.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kenigi ..	2,233·13	Vide Notification No. 145, dated 19th March 1927, published in page 385 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1927, and vide Notification No. 327, dated 19th July 1892, published on pages 491-492 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th July 1892.
Kenigi North reserve.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	672·46	

Brief description for Badanahalu reserve.—A scrub jungle with poor growth.

Brief description for No. 27 Kenigi reserve and Kenigi North reserve.—These reserves consist of sandy loam mixed with black cotton soil with scattered boulders and patches of babul 15 to 20 feet high and under 2 feet in girth mixed with scattered A. Eburnea, Nim, Carisa, etc., of the usual kind. There are dale trees along the nullahs In the north-east corner along the road in Kenigi south reserve there is a dry patch of B Excelsus round an old parent tree.

Reasons for disafforestation.—The areas are fit for cultivation and have been placed in class III.

Fort St. George, November 17, 1919.

No. 412.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 1st November 1919.

No. 2016.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 26th September 1919, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE, EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT,
1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, ETC., 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

	PAGES
List A and B	1553
List C	1562
List D and E	1582

Open General Licences for Exports— PAGES
Appendix No. 1 1563
General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean 1564
Trade with Germany and Austria Hungary 1567
Transhipment in the United Kingdom 1568

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery clerk, Export Licence Department, enclosing money orders payable to the Export Licence Department, Board of Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

APPLICATION FORM A FOR LICENCE TO EXPORT.

The Export Licence Department, having regard to the circumstances now existing, and subject to any further notification which it may hereafter become necessary to make, notifies Exporters that answers need only be given to the undermentioned questions which are set forth in the abovementioned form of application:—

(a) Full name and address of consignor.
(b) Name and address of person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.
(c)—(1) Proposed date of despatch of goods.
(2) Port of intended shipment in this country or post office of despatch.
(d) Prospective port and country to which the goods are to be exported.
(e) Route by which the goods are to be forwarded to ultimate destination.
(f) Full name and address of consignee abroad.
(g) State whether previous application has been made for all or part of the consignment, etc.
(h) Full description of goods—quantity, weight, value, number and description of packages and the shipping marks.
(i) Any special reasons in support of your request for a licence to export those goods.

Instructions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 12 on page 4 of Application Form A are now cancelled.

P.S.—Should it be desired that in any exceptional case an answer should be given to any questions set forth in the Application Form but not appearing above, a notification will be addressed to the applicant concerned after the receipt of the relative application.

APPLICATION FORM B FOR GENERAL LICENCES.

The use of Application Form B for making application for licence to export goods in several consignments over a certain period is no longer necessary. Form A can now be used when making application for either specific or general licence, provided that if a general licence is required a statement to that effect is endorsed on the Application Form A.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Controller, Export Licence Department,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Westminster, S.W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 10th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 13th July 1917, the 14th August 1917, the 28th August 1917, the 18th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 18th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 8th February 1918, the 28th February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 25th April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 30th July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 19th November 1918, the 29th November 1918, the 5th December 1918, the 13th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 27th December 1918, the 3rd January 1919, the 7th January 1919, the 10th January 1919, the 17th January 1919, the 24th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 14th February 1919, the 21st February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 7th March 1919, the 14th March 1919, the 21st March 1919, the 28th March 1919, the 4th April 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, the 25th April 1919, the 2nd May 1919, the 9th May 1919, the 16th May 1919, the 30th May 1919, the 20th June 1919, and the 8th July 1919, to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz.:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to all destinations.

Goods marked (B) to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and protectorates.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British possessions and protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited; (14-6-17).
(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft; (20-6-19).
Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia; (19-1-17) (22-1-18) (6-8-18) (24-1-19).
(A)*Animals, living, for food; (12-12-16).
(A)*Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; (6-1-15).
Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Arms, not being firearms and their component parts.
Bacon, see Meat.
Bags, see Nitrate.
Banknotes, see Notes.
(A) Barley and barley meal; (14-2-18).
(B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; (6-12-18).
(A) Basic slag; (23-10-16).
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
(A) Beans of all kinds, including haricots; (12-12-16) (27-11-17) (see, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Bean flour and meal.
(A) Boats and craft; (19-5-17) (18-12-17).
Bran, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, see Grains.
(B) Bristles, of European origin; (28-6-16) (8-3-16) (2-7-18) (17-1-19).
(A) Buckwheat; (12-12-16).
Bullion, see Gold.
(A) Butter.
(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
Calf meal;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hemp seed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palm nut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rape seed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesamum seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Calf meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (See, however, page 2126).
Castings, see Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, see Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, see Patent.
Cattle hides, see Hides.
Caustic potash, see Potash.
(A) Cement for building and engineering purposes; (14-5-18) (see, however, Appendix No. 1).
(A) Cheese.
(A) Chicory; (30-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Chick peas; (12-12-16).
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal; (27-11-17).
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products, or derivatives, (26-7-18) (29-11-18) (20-12-18).
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations; (17-11-16).
Cocoanut cake, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof, except cocoa butter and cocoa powder; (19-2-17) (20-12-18).
(B) Cocoa butter; (20-12-18).
(A) Cocoa husks; (19-2-17).
(A) Cocoa shells; (19-2-17).
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil; (4-4-19).
(A) Coffee; (19-2-17). (See, however, Appendix No. 1).
Coin, see Gold; Silver.

*Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel; (13-12-17).
Combings, see Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar; (12-3-17) (14-3-19).
Corn offals, see Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.
Craft, see Boats.
Culms, see Malt.
(A) Durra.
Dhal, see Gram.
Distillers' grains, see Grains, etc.
(B) Docks, floating and their component parts.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
Earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, see Aeroplane.
Equipment web, see Web.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot; (10-5-17) (12-4-18) (15-10-18).
(A) Explosives, see, *harness*, page 2126; (19-11-18) (15-4-19).
Fats, edible, see Oils.
(A) Feeding stuffs containing molasses; (21-2-19).
(A) Firearms and their component parts; (8-2-18) (29-11-18) (see, *harness*, page 2126).
(A) Fish except the following tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings and oray fish; (27-12-18) (30-5-19).
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, see Bean; Lentil; Malt; Maize; Pea; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, see specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, e.g., Beans; Cakes; Hay, Oats, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves, except olives, and except the following fresh fruit which may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Apricots, grape fruit, green figs, grapes peaches, pears, pine-apples, nectarines, imported plums (South African), and imported melons; (29-9-16), (15-1-17), (19-2-17) (19-1-19).
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
(A) Game,
Gluten meal, or gluten feed, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion
(A) Grains Brewers' and Distillers'; (12-12-16).
(A) Gram or dhal; (12-12-16).

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—
Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Green forage; (12-12-16).
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof; (10-5-17).
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano; (2-2-17) (3-1-19).
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
Haricots, see Beans.
(A) Hay.
(A) Heliographs and their component parts; (2-7-18).
Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle; (28-2-18) (8-7-19).
Horses, see Animals.
Hosiery needles, see Needles.
Husk meal, see Cakes and Meals
(A) Indigo, synthetic; (6-3-18).
Iron (1-5-17) the following:—
Castings, see Armour plates.
(A) Jute.
(A) Scrap.
(A) Jute, raw and carded; (12-3-17).
(A) Lard of all kinds and imitation lard; (19-2-17) (10-5-17).
Latch needles, see Needles.
Lentil flour and meal.
(A) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
Linseed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, see Animals.
Locust bean meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Lupin seed; (12-12-16).
(A) Machine guns, mounting for machine guns and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize germs; (13-12-16).
Maize germ meal, see Cakes and Meals
Maize meal and flour, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings; (12-12-16).
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash; (2-1-17) (31-1-19).
(A) Margarine; (19-2-17).
Meals, see Barley; Bean; Cakes; Lentil; Pea; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham; (19-2-17) (7-2-18).
Meat meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Mica block, mica sheets, and mica splittings; (22-6-17) 27-11-17).
Middlings; see Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved; (15-4-19).
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Millet; (12-12-16).
(B) Mines and their component parts.
Molasses, see Feeding Stuffs.
(A) Mustard seed; (23-2-17).
(A) Needles, hosiery machine, latch; (23-10-16) (18-10-17) 123-11-18).
(A) Nicotine and its compounds; (5-3-18).
(B) Nitrate bags (17-1-19)
* Notes of the Bank of France (27-3-18).

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Notes, Russian rouble; (26-2-18).
Nuts, see Ground nut, Oleaginous.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn, and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Oils and fats, edible, including blends of two or more edible oils or fats, except the following (which come under List C):—
Hemp seed oil;
Kapoc seed oil;
Maize oil;
Morah seed oil;
Niger seed oil;
Olive oil;
Poppy seed oil;
Rape seed oil;
Shea butter;
Sunflower oil;
Dripping;
Premier jus.
(7-3-19) (28-3-19).
Oil, cod liver, see Cod Liver Oil
(A) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products of all kinds, (12-3-17) (27-11-17).
(A) Oleo-margarine; (19-2-17).
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon; Carriages.
Palmnut cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
(A) Pea flour and meal
(A) Peas; other than split peas; (2-2-17) (25-4-19).
(A) Periscopes and their component parts; (10-5-17).
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina; (2-2-17).
(A) Pigeon peas; (12-12-16).
Pistols, see Firearms.
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
Poonac cake, see Cakes and Meals.
Poppy seed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude mineral potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances; (19-2-17) (17-1-19).
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate; (22-6-17).
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry; (4-7-16) (29-9-16) (19-2-17).
Preserves, see Fruit.

(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Quinine sulphate; (20-6-19).
(A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rapeseed or colza seed cake, and meal, see Cakes.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour; (21-3-19).
Rifles, see Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, see Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(A) Sausages except tinned sausages; (2-2-17) (7-2-19).
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
Scrap metal, see Iron; Steel.
(B) Searchlights, and their component parts; (1-5-17).
Seeds, see Lupin: Mustard; Beans, Peas and Cereals mentioned by name.
Seeds, oleaginous, see Oleaginous.
(A) Semolina.
Sesamo seed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals
Sharps, see Offals of Corn.
Sheep, see Animals.
Signalling apparatus, see Submarine.
(A) Silver coin, British; (12-4-18) (29-11-18) (30-5-19).
Skins, see Calf; Hides.
Soya bean cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
Spirits, see Whisky.
(A) Steel, scrap; (1-5-17) (10-5-17).
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet; (10-5-17 (14-3-19); see also Confectionery.
Sunflower seed cake, and meal, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Swords and their component parts.
(A) Tea other than green tea; (28-6-16) (19-2-17) (2-7-18) (14-2-19) (28-2-19).
(A) Tomatoes, fresh; (8-7-19).
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo nets.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
(A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force; (15-10-18) (7-3-19).
Vegetables, see Onions; Potatoes; Tomatoes
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels; (18-12-17).
(B) Web equipment.
(A) Whalebone; (1-5-17).
Whale cake, see Cakes and Meals.
(A) Whale fins; (1-5-17).
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

(A) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof; (8-9-16) (18-10-17).
(See also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).

(a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(a) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
(a) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof; (18-10-17).
Yarns, see Wool.
(a) Yeast; (8-9-16) (23-6-17) (26-2-19).

List C.

By Order of Council dated 1st October 1918, as amended by Order of Council of the 24th December 1918, the 7th January 1919, the 7th February 1919, the 11th February 1919, the 28th February 1919, the 11th April 1919, the 29th April 1919, and the 16th May 1919, all goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to all destinations in European Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and to other foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Iceland and the Faroe Islands, Spain, Morocco, Palestine and Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive, Czecho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, occupied Rhineland territory, and to all Ports in any such foreign countries.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B, excepting the following goods which may be exported without license:—

(1) Printed matter;
(2) Personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In addition to the above countries, trading is permitted with the following countries, to which List C goods may be exported without license (see, however, Lists D and E, below):—

Turkey, Bulgaria, Russian Black Sea ports, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Goods on List C may also be exported to the following countries without license (see pages 1564-66 infra.

Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Esthonia, Finland, Germany, Lettland, Lithuania and Poland.

List D.

By Order of Council, dated 21st March 1919, as amended by Order of Council of the 11th April 1919, the 15th April 1919, and the 9th May 1919, the following goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, ports on the Black Sea (not including Roumanian ports), Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Arabia.

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft.
Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
Armour plates.
Armoured motor-cars.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
Field-glasses.
Gases for war purposes.
Guns and machine guns.
Gun mountings.
Limbers, military waggons of all descriptions
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Mines, submarines and their component parts.
Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
Range-finders and their component parts.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
Materials for wireless telegraphs
Torpedoes.
Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

List E.

In addition to the goods contained in List D, the following goods on List E* are prohibited from export to Bulgaria:—

All articles for use in transportation on land.
Saddle or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.
Locomotives and rolling stock.
Telegraphs and telephones and their component parts, and materials for use therewith.

* Many goods on the above Lists are already on List A or B.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open general licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (see page 1562) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and mails, waste and yarns thereof.
Beans, imported, other than Soya, Locust or Chinese horse beans
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes
Chillies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Coffee, the following varieties :—
Pernambuco.
West African.
Liberian.
Rio.
Bahia.
Victorian.
Custard powder.
Dates.
Gloy.
Kollo.
Lactol.
Lactogel.
Mango chutney, tomato chutney and tomato ketchup.
Marmite
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent sailing colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phoro" animal food,
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all non-enemy destinations, and to enemy territory with which trade is now permitted (see page 1562). Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are bona fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES, DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUNS, ETC.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of cartridges, charges, etc., industrial explosives, double barrelled guns and sporting rifles, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates
French Possessions and Protectorates.
United States of America.
South America.
Africa.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The issue of this licence does not relieve exporters from the necessity of obtaining import permits from the country of destination in cases where local regulations render such a course necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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Albania.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (ii), page 1567. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Alsace-Lorraine.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Arabia.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (ii), page 1567).

See page 1567.

Asia Minor (see *Turkey*).

Austria, Hungary.—Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D (except as indicated in Note (ii), page 1567).

Goods may be exported via any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, see notes applicable to those countries.

See also page 1567.

Belgium.—Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

Belgian import licences are required in respect of arms of all kinds, sugar, wheat (grain and flour) and coal.

Bulgaria.—Licences are required for goods on Lists A, B, D and E. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on Lists D and E except as provided in Note (v).

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czecho-Slovakia—(including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czecho-Slovakia.—This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

Goods may be exported via Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Sehaunsteinwegbrucke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported via any other available route.

All shipments to Czechoslovakia are subject to Import Licences, issued by the Import and Export Commission in Prague. Applications have to be made by consignees.

Denmark.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Danish Associations need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Danish import prohibition.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. The support of the Esthonian Legation is no longer required.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters should instruct their consignees to obtain any import licence that may be necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.—Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that French import licences are required for many classes of goods. Full information may be obtained from the French Customs Office, Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C 2

Germany.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

An import licence is required for the importation by parcel post into unoccupied Germany of goods other than newspapers, periodicals, books, and foodstuffs. Before goods other than those mentioned are despatched, therefore, the senders should apply to the Imperial Commissary for Export and Import Licences, Luetzowufer-6-8 Berlin, W. 10, with a view to ascertaining whether the German Authorities are actually prepared to admit the parcel.

For the occupied territory in the Rhineland (see Note (ii), page 1566.)

See also pages 1566–67.

Greece.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Consignment to the Netherlands Overseas Trust is no longer necessary.

Italy.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Exporters are warned that Italian import licences are required for many classes of goods; full information may be obtained from the Italian Government Commission, West Africa House, Kingsway, W.C 2.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not as a rule, be granted for goods on List D [except as indicated in Note (*ix*), page 1567].

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (see *Jugo-Slavia*).

Norway.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

No certificates from the Norwegian Associations, or other form of guarantee, need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Norwegian import prohibition.

Palestine.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Polish import prohibition, *see* Note (*ix*), page 1567.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Roumanian import prohibition.

Russia (Asiatic).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).—(a) *Northern District—approached via* * *Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are required for all goods, except "free" goods (a list of which can be had on application to the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department) and except 'foodstuffs" on List C. All goods imported into Northern Russia must be for consumption in the districts of Archangel and Murmansk, and they must be consigned to the British Supply Mission at Archangel or Murmansk for account of a sub-consignee. Exporters are warned that import licences must be obtained by consignees from the Archangel Government before they can take delivery of the goods.

(b) *Southern District—approached via Batoum and Novorossisk on the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*—No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. No certificates from the Swedish Handels Kommission, or other forms of guarantee need be produced.

Exporters should satisfy themselves in all cases that the goods are not subject to any Swedish import prohibition.

Switzerland.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Consignment to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique is no longer necessary.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

With regard to exports to Switzerland under the British Re-export Scheme, goods may now be exported without licence, and without consignment to H. M. Consul at St. Gall, but it will be necessary for exporters to communicate with the Department of Import Restriction, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1, in connexion with the necessary import certificate for the re-admission of the goods into this country.

Syria as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A, B and D. Licences will not, as a rule, be granted for goods on List D except as provided in Note (xi) see below.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed 'Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople,' and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed 'Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna.'

NOTES.

FOODSTUFFS.

(i) Foodstuffs should be regarded as including all articles intended for use as human food, including articles to be manufactured into human food and including beverages and spices.

OCCUPIED RHINELAND TERRITORY.

(ii) The principal towns in Allied occupation are—

British Zone.—Cologne, Bedburg, Bensath Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Brühl (Bz. Cöln), Burscheid, Call, Deutz, Dullendorf, Düren, Elsdorf (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Euskirchen, Gemund, Gräfrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Hürtgen, Kalk, Kerpen (Bez. Cöln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Malmedy, Manderfeld, Meckenheim, Mahlem, Montjoie, Mulheim (Rhein), Munstereifel, Nideggen, Ollige, Okoven, Opladen, Overath, Rheinbach, Rommerskirchen Hötgen, St. Vith, Schleiden (Eifel), Schonberg (Eifel), Siegburg, Solingen, Wermelskirchen, Wiesdorf, Zons, Zulpich.

* It is understood that there are no shipping facilities for Archangel at present.

American Zone.—Coblentz, Adenau, Ahrweiler, Altenahr, Andernach, Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bitburg, Blankenheim, Cochem, Cons, Daun, Dierdorf, Echternachbruck, Ehrang, Ellar, Gerolstein, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim (Eifel), Jonkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Kyllburg, Manderscheid, Mayen, Montabaur, Morbach, Mosellern, Neuerburg, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Polch, Prum, Remagen, Rhaunbrohl, Rhens, Saarburg (Br. Trier), Schillingen, Sierschahn, Sinzig, Stadtkyll, Treis (Mosel), Treves (Trier), Ulmen, Waxweiler, Wittmingen (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone.—(In addition to places in Alsace-Lorraine).—Alsheim, Alzey, Annweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Durkheim, Bingen (Rhein), Birkenfeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castellaun, Caub, Cronberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal (Pfalz), Gemunden (Hunsruck), Germersheim, Grossgerau, Hahn (Taunus), Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lauterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Marzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rudesheim (Rhein), Saarbrucken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wendel, Simmern, Sobernheim, Speyer, Stromberg (Hunsruck), Turkheimahle, Waldfischbach, Wiesbaden, Winnweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrucken.

Belgian Zone.—Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimunster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dulken, Erkelenz, Eschweiler, Hopen, Carzweiler, Gelsenkirchen-Hunsbeyen, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath (b. Crefeld), Gravenbroich, Heinsberg (Rheinland), Hulchrath, Julich, Kaldenkirchen, Kempen (Rhein), Linn, Mors, Munchen-Gladbach, Neuss, Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Xanten.

GOODS ON LIST D.

(iii) Consideration will be given to applications in respect of the following goods on List D, if there is clear evidence that the shipments are destined for commercial purposes :—

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.
Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
Military waggons of all descriptions.
Harness or horse equipment of a military character.

EXPORTS TO POLAND.

(iv) In order to facilitate the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Poland, the Polish Commercial and Financial Agency, 88, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, has been duly authorized to issue Import Permits. The applicant for an Import Permit must fill in the four forms with which he will be supplied, and return them with the original invoice and four copies thereof.

It must be noted that all goods intended for Poland must be addressed to :—

The Polish Government Import and Export Commission, Elektoralna 2, Warsaw (for the ultimate consignee).

The charges for this Import Permit are five shillings stamp duty, and £1 per thousand pounds sterling of the total value of the goods to be imported, which must be paid upon receipt of the Permit.

The Import Permit does not exempt the goods from any Custom dues or other taxes imposed by the Polish Government.

Due notification will be given of any alteration in these regulations.

TRADE WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND ARABIA.

In view of the raising of the blockade, the Board of Trade have issued General Licences under the Trading with the Enemy legislation authorizing, with certain reservations, the resumption of trade with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia.

The Licences do not remove the existing restrictions upon the payment of debts and the return of property due or deliverable to persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Arabia in respect of pre-war transactions.

The Licences do not permit the importation from Germany or Austria-Hungary of any goods included in the Prohibition of Import Proclamations and not covered by a General Licence issued under those Proclamations. Information with regard to imports into the United Kingdom can be obtained from the Import Restrictions Department, 22, Carlisle Place, S.W.1. Further, Export Licences must be obtained from the Export Licence Department, 1, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, before goods included in Lists A and B of prohibited exports are shipped to those countries, but no licences are required in respect of goods included in List C.

The text of these General Licences is as follows:—

The Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the powers reserved in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby give and grant licences to all persons and bodies of persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary:

Provided always that any licence which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or in respect of any remittance of money out of the United Kingdom covered by Regulation* 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is first obtained:

Provided also that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay to or for the benefit of any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary any sum of money which by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Acts, 1914 and 1915, or either of them, is required to be paid to the Custodian appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, but such sums of money must be paid to the said Custodian.

Provided further that this licence shall not permit any person or body of persons to pay or deliver any sum of money or property which is, or but for the war, would have been due or deliverable to any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany/Austria/Hungary in respect of a transaction entered into before the outbreak of war:

A General Licence with regard to Arabia has been issued, dated the 19th August 1919.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Export Licence Department, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/9) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their inquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the inquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connexion with the telegraphic inquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Export Licence Department should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 96 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Sections "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.

* Regulation 41D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is now cancelled.

Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool, raw and mixtures thereof.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

No. 479.—The Governor in Council notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below, 'reserved forest' under the provisions of the Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of Block.	Area.	Boundaries.
Vizagapatam ..	Golgonda Agency ..	Dharakonda reserve extension.	A. M. 639	*West, North and East.*—Starting from a point on the northern boundary of Dharakonda reserve 20 chains east of its N.W. No. 13 Yerrabendala foot-path which is a continuation of right of way No. IV of the main reserve, thence with a bearing of 90° 0′ for 62 chains and thence with a bearing of 117° 0′ for a distance of 19 chains to cairn No. 15 of the main reserve at the south-west corner of the wet cultivation of Yerrabala. *South.*—Thence in a straight line almost west along the northern boundary of the main reserve to the starting point.

2. The Governor in Council under clause (*c*) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasapatnam, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such lands and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the said Act. The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. The Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act appoints the Collector of Vizagapatam, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919.

No. 474.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Wrenley Richardson of Kurumballe group of the Pazura Company's estates in the Wynad taluk, Malabar district, to attest the execution of labour contracts.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

No. 101.—Under articles 238, 260, 305 and 308 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, Lieutenant Commander W. L. Kelly, R.N.R. (Retired), Port Officer now on foreign service, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year with effect from the 20th February 1920, the date on which he reverts to British service.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1919.

Under articles 233, 260 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M. R. Ry. Durma Ramaswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar Avergal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, is granted, from the 26th February 1919 to the 4th April 1920 inclusive, combined leave, viz., privilege leave for four months and twenty-three days and furlough for the remaining period.

This cancels the leave granted to the Sub-Engineer by the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, and the Government in the notifications published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1919 and in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th October 1919.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

Under articles 233, 260 and 369 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. Alfred Egerton Fenn, Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, is granted with effect from the 14th February 1920 or date of relief combined leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period.

Under articles 233, 260 and 306 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, Mr. Charles Gordon Barber, Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, is granted with effect from the 1st April 1920 or date of relief combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period.

TRANSFER

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919.

Mr. D. Daniel, B.E., Temporary Engineer, from the Cuddapah division, III circle, to the Nellore division, V Circle, for the charge of the construction of buildings and other works in connexion with the proposed Cattle Farm at Chintalapalem village, Kavali taluk. He should join duty immediately after the Christmas holidays and work directly under the orders of the Executive Engineer. His transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay.

NOTIFICATION.

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

Fort St. George, December 5, 1919.

On account of the execution of urgent improvements to the Buckingham canal between the Adyar South Lock and Pappankharadi (Madras), this portion of the canal will be closed to all traffic from 1st April to 1st July 1920, the canal being closed at 6 a.m. on 1st April 1920 and re-opened at 6 p.m. on 1st July 1920.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·07 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of cart-track; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Madarundamal village.

	Acres.
Dry, No. 104-B, belonging to Sivashidambara Pillai of Olaiyur, bounded on the north by No. 101-A; east by No. 113, south by No. 77; west by No. 104-A	0·07

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the shifting of the pipe at 3 miles 3 furlongs 40 feet to 3 miles 3 furlongs and 410 feet right bank of Medur channel; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Gudivada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer at Gudivada and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Gudivada taluk, Kedur village.

	Acres.
Government, wet, S. No. 47-2 B, belonging to Chaparala Sivayya (patvadr), Adusumilli Virayya of Kedur (enjoyer), bounded on the north by No. 47-2 A; east by No. 42-4 B; south by No 47-2 C; west by No 38, Kedur channel	0·01
Government, wet, No 42-4 B, belonging to Chaparala Subbayya of Kedur, bounded on the north by No. 42-4 A; east and south by No. 42 B 2, west by No 42-4 B	0·02
Government, wet, No 46 B-2, belonging to Adusumilli Subbayya of Kedur, bounded on the north by Nos. 46 B-1 and 43-3 B; east by No. 43, Subbarayudu Cude; south by No 46 B-3; west by No 42-4 B ..	0·35

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the field channel under sluice No. 2 of Kuvattankulam tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Madurantakam taluk, No. 340, Kinar village.

	Acres.
Wet, Government, a portion of S. No. 374, belonging to minor Kothandapani Ammal with guardian Kannimmal, bounded on the north by S. No. 351, east by S. No. 355; south by remaining portion of S. No. 374-2; west by S. No. 348	0·04

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·7 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field bathi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramachandrapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Pulugurtha village.

	Acres.
S. No. 89, (1) (a) wet, (b) (b) dry, belonging to Munda Pamidi of Mahavaram, bounded on the north by No. 90, east by No. 89; south by No. 91; west by No. 88	0·6
S. No. 89, dry, belonging to Pulugurtha Somaraju, Bhubhavanga Surya Rao and Vatsava Kammavva Rao, bounded on the north by No. 85; east by No. 428 of Somavaram; south by channel poramboke; west by No. 90	0·1
Total ..	0·7

Fort St. George, December 22, 1919.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 50 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the bund of the Manjankaranai tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingleput district, Tiruvallur taluk, No. 176, Manjankaranai village.

	Cents.
Dry, Tekri inam unfranchised S. No. 220-1, belonging to (1, Muniswami Nayakan, (2) Setti Nayakan and (3) Kuthappa Nayakan (minor by guardian No. 1), bounded on the north by S. No. 211, east by S. No. 229-2; south by S. No. 219; west by Kanthigupper village S. Nos. 715-1, 714-1 and 717-1	50

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secretary to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 16TH AND 23RD DECEMBER 1919.

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain additions to the — relating to 'Registration of graduates'.
G.O. No. 1407, Home (Education), 25th November 1919 [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — regarding the manner of publication of the names of successful candidates at University Examinations.
G.O. No. 1435, Home (Education) 25th November 1919 [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning an alteration in the — relating to the term of office of Syndicate.
G.O. No. 1439, Home (Education), 25th November 1919. [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning an addition to — prescribing an academic costume for candidates who receive diplomas in Economics.
G.O. No. 1440, Home (Education), 25th November 1919 [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alteration in the — relating to the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Branch IV.
G.O. No. 1444, Home (Education), 25th November 1919. [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — relating to the Oriental Title examinations.
G.O. No. 1449, Home (Education), 25th November 1919. [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain additions to the — regarding reservation of bourses in the University Registrar's office on holidays.
G.O. No. 1443, Home (Education), 25th November 1919. [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain additions to the — relating to the Degree of Master of Laws.
G.O. No. 1446, Home (Education), 25th November 1919 [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations to the — with a view to enabling diploma holders in Economics eligible for University studentships.
G.O. No. 1445, Home (Education), 25th November 1919. [1 a.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning an alteration in the — relating to the Diploma in Economics.
G.O. No. 1445, Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — relating to the certain for the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Degrees in language branches other than English.
G.O. No. 1447, Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — with a view to the holding of the same examinations in certain subjects common to the courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees.
G.O. No. 1448, Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning a transitory regulation relating to the B.A. Honours and M.A. Degree examinations of 1920 in History, Economics and Politics G.O. No. 1449, Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning an addition to the — intended to relieve candidates for the M.A. Degree in English from learning 'Gothic'. G.O. No. 1450 Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning an alteration in the — providing for the grant of the Oriental Title Diploma only to those who pass both parts of the examination. G.O. No. 1451, Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — regarding the classification of merit of successful candidates in certain examinations. G.O. No. 1452, Home (Education), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — relating to the award and examination in English in the B.A. Degree. G.O. No. 1454, Home (Education), 3rd December 1919. [1 s.]

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE'S OFFICE, MADRAS.—Passing orders regarding the publication and distribution of copies of pamphlet containing revised notes on the —. G.O. No. 2630, Home (Judicial), 21st November 1919. [3 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Koraput District Board for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1470 L., L. & M. (Local), 1st December 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Coimbatore District Board for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1471 L., L. & M. (Local), 8th December 1919. [2 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Tanjore Municipality for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1492 M., L. & M., (Municipal), 5th November 1919. [2 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks the — of the Bellary Municipality for 1918-19
G.O. No. 1581 M., L. & M., (Municipal), 26th November 1919. [2 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Trevandrum Municipality for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1599 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Reviewing the — of the Palni Municipality for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1696 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 29th November 1919 [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Palghat Municipality for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1927 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 26th November 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Reviewing the — of the Virudupatti Municipality for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1940 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 28th November 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Cuddalore Municipality for 1918-19
G.O. No. 1944 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 1st December 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Vaniyambadi Municipality for 1918-19
G.O. No. 1949 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 1st December 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Pudukottai Municipality for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1949 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 1st December 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Reviewing the Mayavaram Municipal — for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1949 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 1st December 1919. [1 s.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Reviewing the Vellore Municipal — for 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1962 M., L. & M. (Municipal), 2nd December 1919. [1 s.]

TRAINING OF INDIAN NURSES.—Accepting, with remarks, a scheme prepared by Sir R. S. Stratham Ayyar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., for the training of Indian women as nurses. G.O. No. 830, L. & M. (Medical), 24th November 1919. [2 s.]

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CIVIL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Recording the — for the year ending the 31st December 1918.
G.O. No. 839, L. & M. (Medical), 26th November 1919. [Rs. 1-1.]

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.—Recording the report on the working of the — during 1918-19.
G.O. No. 862, L. & M., (Medical), 3rd December 1919. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the — relating to the M.B. & B.L. or L.M. & S. Degree examination. G.O. No. 1414, Home (Education), 19th December 1919. [1 s.]

INDIAN ARMS ACT.—Recording correspondence forwarded by the Government of India regarding licence fees chargeable from 1st January 1920 for the possession of arms.
G.O. No. 2639, Home (Judicial), 17th December 1919. [1 s.]

RETURN ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for the year 1918-19.
G.O. No. 1511-42, Home (Education), 12th December 1919. [1 s.]

REPARATION COMMISSION.—Directing that claims for compensation from Germany and her allies for war losses which are to be dealt with by the — should be submitted to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, as early as possible.
G.O. No. 993, Revenue (Special) (War), 15th December 1919. [1 s.]

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the prices noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

1-30 ഭാഗത്തോടുള്ള സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 23, 1919.

നമ്പ 51.] മദിരാശി: ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച ഡിസംബർ 23, 1919 [വില, 6 പൈ

ഗവൺമെണ്ട് പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

ഹോം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട്.

(ജുഡിഷ്യൽ)

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1919 ഡിസംബർ 1-നു.

നമ്പർ 1007.—താഴെ കാണുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് പരസ്യം വീണ്ടും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

വാണിജ്യ വ്യവസായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട്.

(ബഹിഷ്കൃത സാധനങ്ങൾ)

കൽക്കത്ത, 1919 നവമ്പർ, 22-നു.

നമ്പർ 198-D.—ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു് വക 1914 ജൂൺ 6-നു തിയതിയുള്ള 4013-33-നു നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ 1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊടി പൊട്ടസാധന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ, 1884 ലെ (1884 ലെ 4) ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊടിപൊട്ട സാധന ആക്ട 5-ാ, 7-ാ വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരം ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ താഴെ പറയുന്നവിധം വ്യവസ്ഥയിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1914 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കൊടിപൊട്ടസാധന ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പു 2-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ "ആ കലപ്പിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പിന്നാലെ താഴെ പറയുന്നവ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതു, അതായതു് :—

"കൂടാതെ പർച്ചേസറെന്നു് അറിയിരിക്കുന്നതും ഈ ചട്ടത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുമായ ഏതൊരാൾ കലപ്പോ, കൊടിയോ, മൺകട്ടകളോ അല്ലാത്തതും ആയ വല്ല കൊടി പൊട്ടസാധനവും."

ആർ. രാമസ്വാമി,
ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILLA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

CONTENTS.

SUPPLEMENT—
Confirming the building rules and the forms of distress warrant and notice of sale for the Madras City—Tamil and Telugu.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 1123.—Under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.Ry. P. C. Mutta Chettiyar Avargal as President of the Madura Taluk Board in the Madura district.

No. 1124.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Kommapalli Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu to be member and vice president of the Vizagapatam District Board.

No. 1125.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Hanif Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vellore.

No. 1126.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Chettur Krishnan Nayar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madura.

No. 1127.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Muhammad Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nellore.

No. 1128.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Sattur Ramaswami Ayya Garu as Chairman of the municipality of Karnool.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1129.—Under clause (ii) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that four of the councillors of the Udumalpet Municipal Council shall be appointed by election.

No. 1130.—Under sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the villages of Nettakki and Tullur in the Guntur taluk and in the village of Velera and its hamlet Tarapuralem in the Repalle taluk, Guntur district, from and after the 1st February 1920.

No. 1131.—In modification of notification No. 814 (2) published on page 348 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd of October 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under clause (ii) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, that three of the councillors of the Kodaikanal Municipal Council shall be appointed by election.

No. 1132.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that the eight elective seats on the Nandyal Municipal Council shall be distributed among the existing four wards as shown in the following schedule with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Kurnool District Gazette*:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward.	Number of elective seats.
Ward No. I	1
Ward No. II	3
Ward No. III	2
Ward No. IV	2
Total ..	8

No. 1133.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 1937, published on pages 711–712 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th December 1911, as relates to the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that with effect from the 1st April 1920, the number of members to be appointed to the Taluk Board by election shall, for the time being, be 14.

No. 1134.—Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council publishes the following draft of alterations which it is proposed to make in Schedule I to the rules for the conduct of election of members of taluk boards framed under sub-section (1) of section 141 of the Act and published under notification No. 1371 on pages 802–821 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1915. The draft will be taken into consideration on 1st February 1920:—

Number of electoral circles and specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board.
GODAVARI DISTRICT.		
Rajahmundry Taluk Board.		Rs.
1. Kottapalli	1	
2. Kapavaram	2	
3. Rajahmundry	1	
4. Anaimpuram	2	30
5. Munnalūru	1	
6. Katrenikona	1	
7. Allavaram	1	
8. Nagaram	1	
9. Ryali	2	
10. Gudimellanka	1	
11. Mungunda	1	30
	14	

No. 1135.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council hereby directs that with effect from 15th January 1920 the Dindigul municipality shall be divided into six wards with two elective seats each as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillor.
WARD I—*North*.—A line drawn from the south-west corner of S. No. 167 in Kurumbapetti village, eastwards along the southern boundary of the same survey field to its south-eastern corner, then across the Vadamadur road in S. No. 173 to the south-west corner stone of S. No. 175, thence eastwards to the boundary offset	2

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.

stone between Kurumbapatti and Settinaickenpatti villages, thence in a north-easterly direction across the cart-track in S. No. 646 to the south-west corner stone of S. No 649, thence eastwards along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 649 and 656 to the south-eastern corner of the latter, then southwards to the south-west corner stone of S. No. 662, then along its southern and eastern boundary to its north-eastern corner, then eastwards along the southern boundary of S. No. 673.

East.—A line drawn southward from the north-east corner of S. No. 663, then southwards along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 663, 664, 731, 723, 308 and 307 up to the south-east corner of channel S. No. 307, then south-west along the southern boundary of channel up to the south-east corner of road S. No. 511, thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos 511 and 294, then across the Pension line street and S. No. 156/1 to the north-east corner stone of S. No. 144, thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 144, then turns south-west through the southern boundary of S. No. 149 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 149, then across the Guruswami Pillai lane in S. No. 126, then southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 126, then turns westward along the northern boundary of S. No. 95 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 95, then across the North Car street in S. No 95, then turns southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 45 and 25 and then southward along the eastern boundary of block No. 10 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 1.

South.—From the above point the line runs westward through the southern boundary of block Nos. 10, 9 and 8 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 420, then in a north-west direction through the western and southern boundary of block Nos. 8 and 7 up to the south-west corner stone of S. No. 413/1.

West.—From the above junction the line runs northward along the western boundary of block Nos. 7 and 1 up to the north-east corner of S. No. 1, then turns west along the southern boundary of S No. 772 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 772, then northward along the western boundary of S. Nos. 772, 773, 776, 775, 768, 747, 745, 745, 162, 161 and 160-F—the starting point north-west corner of S. No. 160-F.

WARD II—*North.*—A line drawn eastward from the north-west corner of S. No. 671 along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 671, 683 and 688 of village No. 74 Settinaickenpatti, then turns northward along the western boundary of S. No 370 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 370, then eastward along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 370, 405, 404 and 406, then across the Karur road in S. No 408 up to the north-east corner of the same number, then eastward along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 411 and 413 up to the north-east corner of S. No. 413. 8

East.—A line drawn southward from the north-east corner of S No. 413, then southwards along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 413 and 414 of village No. 72 Seelapadi up to the south-east corner of S. No. 414, then across Trichinopoly road in S. No. 46 up to the south-east corner of the same number, then turns southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 31 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 31, then turns eastward along the northern boundary of S. No. 151 up to the north-east corner of S. No. 151, then turns southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 151 and 173 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 169, then turns eastward along the northern boundary of the same number up to the north-east corner of S. No. 169, then southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 168 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 168.

South.—A line drawn westward along the northern boundary of B. Nos. 42 and 44 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 1746, then turns westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 1746 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 1746, then southward along the eastern boundary of B Nos. 28 and 29 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 1482, then turns westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 1487, then across the road up to the south-east corner of S No. 1477, then northward along the western boundary of S. Nos. 1477 and 1478 and B. No. 28 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 1409, then westward along the northern boundary of B. Nos. 29, 22, 23, 6, 5, 1 and 2 up to the south-eastern boundary of ward I.

West.—A line drawn northward from the above point along the eastern boundary of ward I.

WARD III—*North.*—A line drawn eastward from the south-west corner of S. No. 413/1 along the southern boundary of wards I and II up to the north-east corner of S. No. 1. 2

East.—A line drawn from the junction of the Main road and with East Car street along eastern boundary of block No. 1 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 114.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
South.—From the above point the line runs westward along the southern boundary of block Nos 1 and 2 up to the north west corner of S. No 275, then turns southward along the western boundary of block No. 3 up to the south-west corner of S. No 105, then southward along the western boundary of S. Nos. 177 and 140, then turns westward along the northern boundary of block No 3 in fifth ward up to the north-west corner of S. No. 234/1, then turns southward along the western boundary of block No. 3 of fifth ward up to the south-east corner of S. No. 290, then turns west along the southern boundary of block No. 4 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 346, then turns westward along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 354, 355, 710, 443, 441 and 440 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 440.	
West.—A line drawn from the above point along the eastern boundary of S Nos. 434, 94, 95, 91, 90 and 89 the starting point of ward III.	
WARD IV—*North.*—The boundaries as defined for the southern boundary of wards III and II.	2
East.—A line drawn southward from the south-east corner of S. No 163, then turns southward along the western boundary of S. Nos. 195, 836, 825, 830, 439, 440, 447, 448 and 449 up to the end of south-west corner of S. No. 449	
South.—A line drawn westward from the above point along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 443 and 426 and B Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 19, 20 and 10 up to the end of south-west corner of S No 853/1, then across the Maltupatty road up to the end of south-east corner of S. No 1, then turns westward along the southern boundary of the same number up to the trijunction of streets Nos. 1, 140 and 234-1.	
West.—A line drawn from the last named point northwards along the eastern southern boundary limit of ward III.	
WARD V—*North.*—The boundaries as defined for the southern boundary of wards III and IV up to the south-east corner of S. No. 1.	2
East.—A line drawn southward from the south-east corner of S. No. 1 along the eastern boundary of block Nos. 1, 2, 16 and 17 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 1423, then turns eastward along the north-eastern boundary of block Nos. 19 and 20 up to the north-east corner of S. No. 131, then turns southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 131, 132, 133, 135 and 144.	
South.—A line drawn westward from the above point along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 144, 140 and 139 up to the south-west corner of S No. 139 then turns northwards along western boundary of S. Nos. 139, 137 and 138 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 152, then turns westward along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 152, 156, 166, 161, 165 and 164 up to the south-west corner of S No. 164, then across the Madura road up to the south-east corner of S. No. 751, then turns westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 751 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 751, then turns northward along the western boundary of S. No. 751 up to the north-west corner of S. No. 751, then turns westward along the southern boundary of S. Nos 754 and 755 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 755.	
West.—A line drawn northward from the above point northward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 742, 765, 766 and 767, then turns eastward along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 772 and 773 up to the north-east corner of S. No. 773, then across the Buttagunda road and turns northward along the eastern boundary of S Nos. 774, 451, 450, 453, 415, 444 and 443	
WARD VI—*North.*—A line drawn from the south-western corner of S. No. 851-1 eastwards along the southern boundary of ward IV.	2
East.—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of S. No. 413, then turns southward along the eastern boundary of S Nos. 443, 390, 481, 331, 380, 379, 378 and 374.	
South.—A line drawn from the last-named point westwards along the southern boundary of S Nos. 374, 357, 353, 352 and 345 up to the west corner of S. No. 340, then turns southward up to the south-west corner of S No. 345, then across the Railway road up to the south-east corner of S No. 101, then turns westward up to the south-west corner of S. No. 101, then turns northward along the western boundary of S No 101 up to the south-east corner of S. No. 102, then turns westward along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 102 and 103, then turns southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos 103 and 145 up to the south-west corner of S. No. 145.	
West.—A line drawn from the last-named point along the eastern limits of ward V up to north-east corner of S. No. 1 in ward V.	
Total ..	12

No. 1136.—Under section 148 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Governor in Council publishes the following draft of the rules proposed to be made for the conduct of business in major and minor unions under sub-sections (iii), (iv), (viii), (xi) to (xiv) and (xvi) of section 144 of the said Act. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 20th January 1920.

RULES.

PART I—MAJOR UNIONS.

CHAPTER I.

BUDGET ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND AUDIT.

Application of funds.

1. Union funds may be applied to the following purposes within the area under the authority of the union panchayat concerned, provided that the taluk board may from time to time retain or take any of these under its direct control and administration.

(i) The lighting of the public roads.

(ii) Cleansing the public roads, drains, tanks, wells and other public places.

(iii) The establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and schools, with the sanction of Government.

(iv) Making and repairing the public roads and drains.

(v) Constructing and repairing such tanks and wells and other works as will supply the inhabitants of the union with a sufficient supply of water for domestic use.

(vi) Generally doing such things as may be necessary for the preservation of public health.

(vii) Meeting charges incidental to the carrying out of the above objects, such as the following :—

(1) Office and collection establishment and contingencies.

(2) Stationery and printing charges, inclusive of those required for forms and account books.

(3) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.

When caravanserais, markets, slaughter-houses, choultries, travellers' rest-houses and market-sites have been transferred to the control of union panchayats, union funds may be applied to their maintenance, provided that in every such case the funds necessary for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the panchayat by the taluk board. These funds may also be applied for making sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, for the enlargement or improvement of village-sites, for scavenging of small towns and large villages, for private scavenging and for killing dogs and pigs.

Classes of revenue.

2. The classes of revenue appertaining to union funds are as follows :—

(i) Tax on houses situated within the union [section 57 (ii) of Act V of 1884].

(ii) Licence fees for the temporary erection of pandals and other structures in roads and other public places in the union [section 57 (v)].

(iii) Fees for the putting up of any veranda, balcony, sunshade, weather frame or the like to project over the road in front of any building or land in the union [section 57 (vi)].

(iv) Private scavenging fees (sections 117 and 118).

(v) Receipts, including grants-in-aid, of schools maintained by panchayats under sanction of Government.

(vi) Receipts of hospitals and dispensaries maintained from union funds under sanction of Government.

(vii) Contributions from local boards and from Provincial funds, municipalities and private persons in aid of institutions maintained from union funds.

(viii) Warrant and distraint fees levied by union panchayats and fines levied for nuisances and for offences against the Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888 when committed within the limits of the union.

(ix) Miscellaneous receipts, such as—

(a) Interest on securities.

(b) Sale-proceeds of sweepings, old stores and materials.

(c) Sale-proceeds of trees and avenue produce and clippings.

(d) Unclaimed deposits.

Budget.

3. Panchayats should prepare their annual budget estimates of receipts and expenditure in the prescribed form (form No. 134). The chairman of each panchayat will forward the budget estimate of his union, after it has been passed by the panchayat, to the taluk board for sanction so as to reach that board punctually in the second week of December.

4. All proposals relating to establishments should be excluded from the budget, and care should be taken that all proposals for increases or decreases in establishments are, as a rule, fully considered and disposed of prior to the time of preparing the estimates.

5. The president of every taluk board shall, on or before the 5th of December, communicate to the chairman of each panchayat within the taluk the sum proposed to be transferred from the taluk fund to such panchayat under section 140 (2) of the Act. The union panchayat will take credit for this amount in preparing the budget.

6. The amount to be provided by panchayats under balance should be limited to 5 per cent of the estimated receipts of the year.

7. The allotments entered in the sanctioned budget will be the original sanctioned allotments of the year and all expenditure during the course of the year must be regulated in accordance with these allotments.

8. The sanction of the union panchayat is sufficient for the transfer of allotments from one major or minor head to another provided that in the case of transfers of funds exceeding Rs. 100 from one major head to another the previous sanction of the taluk board is obtained.

9. If at the end of the year the total allotment of the year is found to have been exceeded, a special report should be submitted to the taluk board stating the reasons why the excess could not be foreseen during the course of the year and sanction obtained for the admission of the excess expenditure. Trifling excesses may be explained in the administration report.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFERS AND COMMUNICATION OF SANCTION.

10. Applications to the panchayat or taluk board for transfers of allotments should invariably be accompanied by a statement in duplicate (form No. 11). When the transfer of funds is sanctioned, one copy of the statement will be retained by or returned to the chairman of the panchayat and the other should be forwarded to the Audit branch of the Treasury Deputy Collector's office. If any transfers are sanctioned by the taluk board of its own motion, such sanction also should be communicated to the Audit office.

11. Additional allotments from balances of any kind, union or endowment, should not as a rule be sanctioned during the course of the year. The budget for all funds should therefore be so framed as to obviate the necessity for such allotments. In cases, however, where fresh or additional expenditure cannot be provided for by special reappropriations from the budget grants, taluk boards may sanction allotments from union balances.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

12. A brief report upon the operations of each panchayat in the preceding official year must be sent to the president of the taluk board, or where there is no taluk board, to the president of the district board, not later than the 1st of May in each year.

It must be accompanied by the following statements:—

(i) Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the union for the year (form No. 10).

(ii) Statement showing the constitution of union panchayats (form No. 24).

(iii) Particulars of union members' elections (form No. 27).

(iv) Statement of incidence of house-tax (form No. 28).

AUDIT.

13. The Treasury Deputy Collector will arrange for the annual inspection of the union offices in the district. The inspection notes after being passed by the Treasury Deputy Collector will be forwarded to the president, taluk board, for the issue of necessary orders to the panchayats concerned; and will, after their return with answers be filed in the Audit office and reviewed by the Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts during the annual inspection of local fund accounts in the district.

14. The chairman of the panchayat shall at the time of inspection cause to be produced all accounts, registers, documents and subsidiary papers and furnish all information in connexion therewith.

15. The detailed audit of the union accounts will be conducted by the Treasury Deputy Collector with the help of the Local Audit staff.

16. Audit objection statements and inspection notes shall be dealt with promptly by the panchayat.

CHAPTER II.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

17. The qualifications and pay prescribed for sanitary inspectors in the Local Board's Manual shall apply to similar officers employed under unions.

LEAVE AND ACTING ALLOWANCES.

18. Leave and acting allowances may be granted by the chairman to union employees within the limits prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations. The express sanction of the Local Government is required in all cases of leave granted in excess of what would be admissible to an officer paid from general revenues—vide article 311 of Civil Service Regulations.

OTHER ALLOWANCES OR ADDITIONS TO SALARY.

19. Unless in any particular case it be otherwise distinctly provided, the whole time of a union employee must be held to be paid for by the union panchayat under which he is serving, and he may be employed in any manner required by such union panchayat, within his own branch of duty, without claim for additional remuneration, even when the services rendered are such as would ordinarily be paid from Imperial or Provincial revenues. Any allowances paid by other bodies for services rendered to them by union servants should be credited to union funds.

PENSIONS TO UNION SERVANTS.

20. Servants of union panchayats will not, in any case, be entitled to pension as a matter of right. A union panchayat may, however, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, subscribe on account of its permanent servants or of any specified classes of them for pension under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations, or such other rules as may, for the time being, be in force.

GRATUITIES.

21. (a) Taluk boards may on the application of the panchayats concerned grant gratuities on retirement to their servants in superior service who retire after good service and to whom no pension is due according to the following scale:—

(1)	After a service of 5 but less than 10 years	..	..	3 months' emoluments.
(2)	" of 10 " 15 years	..	..	4 "
(3)	" of 15 " 18 years	..	..	6 "

(4)	After a service of 15 but less than 20 years	..	..	..	8 months' emoluments.
(5)	,, of 20 ,, 24 years	..	..	..	7 ,,
(6)	,, of 24 ,, 25 years	..	..	..	8 ,,
(7)	,, of 25 years and more	..	..	..	9 ,,

Pensionable service under Government should not be added to non-pensionable service under local funds in calculating the total service qualifying for gratuity. But it is not necessary that the service under local funds should be continuous.

No union servant can claim a gratuity in respect of the period of service during which he has subscribed to the provident fund. But when the period for which a union servant has contributed to the provident fund is less than that of his total service, the entire period of his service may be taken into account for the purpose of calculating his gratuity, the amount of bonus, if any, received from the provident fund being deducted from it and the surplus paid as a net gratuity.

(f) In the case of servants in inferior service they may on similar application sanction compensation or invalid gratuity at the following rates:—

After a service of less than 5 years	..	..	..	..
Not less than 5 years, but less than 10 years	..	..	3 months' pay.
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	..	..	4 ,,
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	..	..	5 ,,
,, 20 years	..	..	..	6 ,,

Compensation gratuity may be granted to a servant discharged from the service on abolition of his appointment or on a reduction of establishment when other suitable employment cannot be found for him. Invalid gratuity may be sanctioned on retirement from the service to a servant who by bodily or mental infirmity is permanently incapacitated for further service.

(g) The Government will be prepared to consider on their merits recommendations of local boards for gratuities in other cases where no pension is due.

Service books.

22. These books must be maintained for all union servants entitled to pension, or subscribing to a provident fund. In the case of other classes of servants, the maintenance of service books is unnecessary, as the grant of gratuities or leave can be determined by reference to annual establishment returns. The annual verification of the books will be carried out by the Local Audit department.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forms.

23. The accounts registers and returns referred to in this Manual shall be maintained and submitted in the forms as given in the Book of Local Fund Forms separately issued. They are printed at a central press in Madras and supplied under arrangements made by the Accountant-General. Indents for forms required should be submitted to the president of the taluk board concerned who will arrange for the supply of the forms.

24. A stock account of all forms including tickets, etc., should be maintained (form No. 124) to show the number of forms of each kind received from the press, the number issued for use from time to time and the balance in hand.

Defalcations.

25. Whenever any defalcation or loss of local fund money, etc., is discovered, the fact should be immediately reported to the Accountant-General, and when the matter has been fully inquired into, a further and complete report should be submitted to him of the nature and extent of the loss, showing the errors or neglect of rules by which such loss was rendered possible, and the prospects of effecting a recovery. The submission of such reports does not debar the local authorities from taking any further action which may be deemed necessary.

Delegations.

26. Under section 140 of the Act, the following powers of the Governor in Council have been delegated to—

(i) Presidents of taluk boards—

(a) Power under section 121 or 126 to appoint members of union panchayats and to accept resignations tendered by them.

(b) Power under section 113 to appoint chairman of union panchayats.

(c) Power under section 126 (1) to accept resignations of chairman of union panchayats.

(d) Power under section 57 (v) to sanction the levy or revision of the rate of fees in unions.

(ii) The president of the district board—

(a) Power under section 126 (1) to remove members and chairman of union panchayats.

(b) (1) Power under section 57 (iii) of the Act to sanction the levy or revision of the rate of house-tax in unions.

(2) Power under section 57 (vi) and (vii) to sanction the levy or revision of the rate of fees.

(iii) The district board.

Power under section 53 of exempting classes of houses from house-tax.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL RULES IN REGARD TO REVENUE.

House-tax.

27. In the interests of the agricultural population, under section 53 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the owners of cattle-pounds and buildings intended to be and actually used as cattle sheds in unions are exempted from payment of the house-tax leviable under the Act in respect of such structures.

28. The house-tax assessment should be revised at least once in every four years. In the month of March preceding the year from which the general assessment is to take effect, the karnam of each village included in the union shall furnish to the chairman lists of all the houses in the village or villages of which he is karnam, showing name of street, door number, description of the house (terraced, tiled, or thatched) and also the names of owners and occupiers of such houses. On receipt of the lists, the chairman should compare them with the entries in the current demand register, otherwise check their accuracy and determine and enter in them against each house the annual rental or valuation upon which its classification is determined and its class according to Schedule A of the Act. For this purpose, the chairman may either inspect the houses himself, or depute any two members of the panchayat for each list, but the figures must in each case be approved by the chairman and attested by his initials.

29. From these lists, when finally approved, the tax-book or demand register should be prepared (form No. 135) which provides for the note of four years' demand and collection.

30. In the case of annual revisions within the periods for which the general assessment is current, the karnams should annually furnish reports, but only of cases in which the existing assessments require modification and of changes in the ownership or occupancy as well as the additions to be made on account of new houses. The outdoor officers of the union panchayats concerned should also be required to report monthly cases of houses built, rebuilt or enlarged during the course of the year.

31. At the close of each year, the outstanding items of taxes should be transferred to an arrear demand register (form No. 136). The entries in this register should be verified with the bills actually outstanding and the fact certified to in the register by the chairman.

32. Notices of all additions and amendments, under section 79 (2) and (3) shall be in the prescribed form (form No. 137).

33. All remissions granted by the taluk board on appeal [section 86 (b)] or on account of poverty (section 86) or by the chairman under sections 85 (1) and 80 A (2) should be recorded under the chairman's initials in the register of remissions and write-off (form No. 140) and the chairman should, at the same time, pass the remission order on the bill itself, if the tax has not been collected.

34. Amounts found irrecoverable should be reported by bill collectors with their reasons which should be verified by the chairman. A list of all such amounts should be prepared periodically and submitted for sanction to the panchayat with the reasons and recommendations of the chairman for writing off the same. The chairman should see that the defaulter has no attachable property within union limits and that there are no means of recovery before recommending the write off of the amount.

35. The warrant under section 81-A shall be issued in the prescribed form (form No. 141), by the chairman and a register of warrants should also be maintained (form No. 142).

REVENUE LEASES.

36. A register (form No. 42) should be maintained in the union office for all avenues which are within union limits, showing the number of fruit-bearing trees of each kind on each side of a road or on each street separately. This register should be corrected from time to time as new trees are grown or dead trees are removed. Sales should be conducted by the union chairman and confirmed by the panchayat. No leases of avenue produce should be granted for more than three years at a time. A monthly list of sales confirmed by the panchayat should be sent by the chairman to the Audit office.

37. When revenues are farmed out, they should be sold by public auction, after sufficient notice setting forth the conditions of sales and terms of leases briefly, has been given by beat of drum and otherwise as may be necessary. Earnest money deposits should be taken from intending bidders. The names of different bidders and the amounts of bids at each auction should be recorded in a sale list which should be signed by the officer conducting the sales, the amount of the bid accepted being stated in words. The sale lists should then be submitted to the panchayat at a meeting for confirmation of the sales. The chairman will, after confirmation, transmit to the Audit office the particulars and amounts of sales confirmed.

38. The lessees should be held strictly to the terms of their agreement and no remissions should be granted. In very exceptional cases, however, a proportionate remission may be granted by the panchayat subject to the following restrictions:—

(i) Remission should be strictly confined to cases in which the contractor or lessee is prevented from carrying out his engagements by some extraordinary extrinsic causes which could not reasonably have been anticipated.

(ii) The remission granted should bear a reasonable proportion to the loss actually sustained on account of such extraordinary causes.

(iii) If the remission contemplated exceeds Rs. 50, in any case, the previous sanction of the taluk board should be obtained.

39. The miscellaneous demand register should be maintained (form No. 38) only for items of revenue which are payable in fixed instalments.

40. A register of miscellaneous sales should be maintained (form No. 41) for record of details of all sales when the sale-proceeds are realised in one instalment except in the case of avenue produce. The entries in the register should be supported by sale lists.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE STATEMENT.

41. A quarterly demand, collection and balance statement (form No. 33) should be submitted to the Audit office through the taluk board. Collections from all sources relating to the union and the endowed institutions under its control should be shown in this statement. It should be sent to the taluk board office along with the union monthly account, and should reach the Audit office by the 8th of the month following the quarter to which it appertains.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL RULES IN REGARD TO EXPENDITURE.

BILLS AND CHALLANS.

42. All payments will be made on bills passed by the chairman of the panchayat under section 140 (2) of the Act.

43. Any person having a claim against a union fund will present his bill for the same, duly dated, stamped and signed and in a proper form (where forms have been prescribed), at the office of the union panchayat. If the bill is presented by an agent or servant it should be endorsed in his favour by the drawer.

44. Where any charge requires the sanction of any authority higher than that of the officer drawing the bill, a copy of the sanction should be communicated direct to the Audit office and quoted on the bill.

45. All charges incurred in a month whether with or without the sanction of the union panchayat should be placed before it as early as possible for being passed after such scrutiny as the members may consider necessary. A copy of the resolutions passed should be sent to the Audit office every month.

46. The sanction of the Treasury Deputy Collector in the Audit branch is necessary for the payment of all claims not presented within six months of their becoming due, and this should be changed before the claim is passed for payment by the local board concerned. The period of six months should be counted from the date on which the claim became due to the date of its presentation at the union office.

Responsibility for overpayments.

47. The drawer of the bill is held responsible for any overcharge. A passing officer is responsible for any loss which may arise from his culpable negligence. The Treasury officer who makes payment without proper check is responsible for checking any palpable errors. The responsibility for an overcharge will thus rest primarily with the drawer of the bill, and failing recovery from him, the overcharge will be recovered from the Treasury officer or the passing officer only in the event of culpable negligence on the part of either of them.

Taluk boards are authorized to sanction write-off of over-payments of salaries and allowances to union servants up to a limit of Rs. 100 in each case, subject to a report to Government if the auditor considers either (a) that the amount in issue was not really irrecoverable or (b) that the write off involves an evasion of the rules in the Civil Service Regulations. In the case of write-off exceeding this sum the sanction of the District Board will suffice. But the Government reserve the power to cancel the resolutions of taluk and district boards when they deem it necessary.

Annual Establishment Return.

48. Early in April in each year, a detailed statement of all appointments existing on the 1st of April will be prepared by the union office in the form to be supplied by the Local Audit office and transmitted to the Treasury Deputy Collector not later than the 15th April. The return will show accurately the establishment as it existed on the 1st April.

Claims of deceased persons.

49. Salary and other allowances claimed on behalf of a deceased officer may be paid without the production of the usual legal authority (i) to the extent of Rs 50 under the orders of the panchayat after such inquiry into the rights and title of the claimants as may be deemed sufficient; and (ii) above that limit under the orders of the taluk board subject to the same inquiry and to the execution of an indemnity bond, if it is satisfied that undue delay and hardship would be caused by insisting on the production of letters of administration.

Permanent Advances.

50. Application for permanent advance should be submitted to the taluk board concerned, and will be sanctioned by it. The amount should not exceed the average monthly contingent expenditure incurred by the officer concerned.

51. The chairman of a union panchayat who has obtained a permanent advance should, on the first office day after 31st March in each year, send to the president of the taluk board concerned, an acknowledgment in the following form. In case of transfer of charge, a similar acknowledgment must be sent by the relieving officer :—

"I hereby acknowledge that the amount of Rupees (_____) _____ _____, the permanent advance of this office, is due from and has _____ to be accounted for by me.

Station _____

Dated _____ 19 .

_____

(Designation.)"

Works.

52. The form and contents of estimates as prescribed in the Local Boards Manual shall generally apply to union works also, provided that in the case of works costing Rs 100 and below, the estimates may, at the discretion of the panchayat, be in such form as it may determine.

53. (a) All estimates submitted to higher authority by chairmen of union panchayats should, before such submission, be approved by the panchayat.

(b) Estimates for original works to be carried out by any panchayat amounting to Rs. 2,500 or less may be sanctioned by the taluk board.

(c) All estimates not exceeding Rs 10,000 for the repair of works not provided for by maintenance grants may be sanctioned by the taluk board. Estimates for repairs for which maintenance grants are provided may be sanctioned by the taluk board without limit.

(d) Sanitary works costing Rs. 2,500 or less may be sanctioned by the taluk board concerned.

(e) The sanction of the union panchayat is sufficient in the case of works, whether sanitary or other, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 250.

54. No work may be commenced until the estimates have been passed, and no allotment made by the proper authority, nor should the amount of the allotment granted be exceeded without proper sanction.

56. Works in unions may be executed by the union panchayats, the local fund engineering department or the revenue officers. It will be for the president of the taluk board to decide what works shall be entrusted to the different agencies for execution.

57. All works done or materials supplied, whether by contract or by departmental agency, should be measured by the officer in charge of the work.

Payments for unmeasured works are prohibited. In the case, however, of petty miscellaneous works not executed departmentally, and with regard to which it is not feasible to furnish measurements, the chairman should certify on the bill in each case that the work done is worth the amount paid for it.

58. All works costing Rs. 100 or less executed in unions shall be check-measured by the chairman of the panchayat, while those costing more, whether debitable to sanctioned or to public works, shall be check-measured by the president of the taluk board or under his specific authorization by a responsible officer other than the union chairman or by a committee of the panchayat.

59. As soon as a work is completed a completion report (form No. 77 or 78) should be submitted by the chairman to the Audit office countersigned by the president of the taluk board along with the muster roll or the contract certificate for the last payment made for the work completed.

CHAPTER VI.—ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

60. All union revenues whether collected by bill-collectors or by other out-door servants or tendered at the union office by the parties themselves should be paid to the union clerk who shall maintain a record of the money received by him in a challa (form No. 151).

61. Collections of revenue made by bill collectors or other out-door subordinates on bills, warrants or tickets will first be entered by them in the collection register (form No. 152) and then remitted to the union office.

62. When payments are made by the parties themselves they should always present the money with a challan (form No. 151) showing full particulars of the amount sought to be paid.

63. The union clerk will after examining the challa in each case write up the formal receipt (form No. 37) or license (form No. 146) as the case may be, and after getting it signed by the chairman, deliver it to the party.

64. The procedure to be adopted in regard to expenditure incurred in the union office is to record all bills passed in a register of bills (form No. 127).

65. A classified abstract of the receipts and charges on account of the union shall be compiled each month (form No. 153).

Deposits.

66. The rules relating to deposits in the Local Boards Manual will generally apply to deposits connected with unions also.

67. In the case of unclaimed deposits, not in cash, lodged by contractors or renters whose contracts have expired, or by union employees who have left the service, the chairman should take the initiative in proposing the adjustment of the deposits as lapsed to the credit of union funds. In such cases, if the amounts concerned have remained unclaimed for three years, the securities in question should be realised, and the amounts remitted to the treasury for credit to union funds as lapsed deposits, intimation thereof being given to the Audit office simultaneously.

68. Deposits credited to union funds cannot be repaid without the sanction of the president, taluk board. The amount of a lapsed deposit refunded will be charged in the accounts to the appropriate head 'Refunds of lapsed deposits,' but the application for refund, and the payment of the deposit, should be recorded in the register of receipts, so as to guard against a second payment.

PART II.

MINOR UNIONS.

CHAPTER I.

BUDGET, ADMINISTRATION REPORT AND AUDIT.

1. The items of revenue constituting the union fund and the purposes to which they may be applied are described in sections 140 and 141 of the Act.

Budget.

2. A budget estimate of probable receipts during the coming financial year and the expenditure proposed to be incurred during such year should be placed before the ex-officio panchayat, approved by it and submitted for sanction to the taluk board in the second week of December each year.

Allotments and transfers.

3. The panchayat should ordinarily regulate its expenditure according to the allotments entered in the budget as sanctioned by the taluk board. But in case of necessity it may, by a resolution at a meeting, transfer allotments from one head to another so long as it falls within the purposes recognized in section 141.

Administration Report.

4. The chairman should prepare annually a simple account of the operations of the union and submit it to the taluk board.

Audit.

5. The union records and union accounts will be inspected half-yearly by the local audit staff of the Collector's office; the position of the auditor should be primarily not that of a hostile critic whose aim is merely to find fault but that of a helper and adviser of the panchayat and the chairman. Each union should be visited in April or May and again in September or October and on each occasion the accounts and reports of the previous half year should be examined. During his visit in April or May the auditor should prepare a classified statement of the previous year's transactions for

statistical purposes or for incorporation in the district board's administrative report. Similarly in his visit in October or November he should assist the chairman in preparing his forecast of receipts and expenditure for the coming year.

CHAPTER II.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

House-tax.

6. The house-tax demand for each house in a union is fixed by the chairman of the panchayat with the help of the karnams of the villages situated within it [sections 77 (3) and 78 (1)]. It is the duty of the karnam to prepare a list of all the houses in the village with the names of their occupants or owners and in unions in which the collection of taxes is undertaken by the village officers, the karnam should furnish this information in the form of the house-tax demand register (form No. 151).

7. The house-tax assessment should be revised at least once in every four years. In the month of February preceding the year from which the general assessment is to take effect, the karnam of each village included in the union should furnish the chairman with lists (form No. 154) of all the houses in the village or villages of which he is karnam. On receipt of the lists the chairman should compare them with the entries in the current demand register, otherwise check their accuracy and determine and enter in them against each house the annual rental or valuation upon which its classification is determined, and its cess according to schedule A of the Act. For this purpose the chairman may either inspect the houses himself, or depute any two members of the panchayat for each list, but the figures must in each case be approved by the chairman and attested by his initials.

8. The special notice of house-tax assessment or amendment under sections 79 (2) and 91 (2) of the Act shall be in the prescribed form (form No. 137).

9. When the duty of collection is entrusted to a village officer, he should after the classification has been made by the chairman take the register (form No. 151), prepare the bills (form No. 153) for both half-years and make the collections, entering the amounts as collected in a register (form No. 155) which he should produce before the chairman, with the money collected and the bill books at such intervals as the panchayat may decide; but unless the panchayat decides otherwise he should hand over the money whenever he has collected as much as Rs. 50.

10. Amounts found irrecoverable should be reported by the village officer or person to whom the collection has been entrusted, with full reasons, which should be verified by the chairman. A list of all such amounts should be prepared periodically and placed before the panchayat for sanction. The chairman should see in each case that the defaulter has no attachable property within the union limits and that there are no means of recovery, before recommending that the amount should be written off.

Expenditure.

11. All payments will be made on bills passed by the chairman of the panchayat [section 110 (2) of the Act].

12. In the case of works for which the taluk board has specifically allotted the money while entrusting the execution to the panchayat there should be no proper estimates and amounts to be spent as prescribed in the Local Boards Manual, the estimates, and the final payment in each case, being sanctioned by the taluk board. In the case of works paid for from the ordinary funds of the union the estimates and other records may be in such form as may be determined on by the panchayat. The panchayat may sanction works costing Rs. 15 and less. The chairman or a committee of the panchayat appointed for works should inspect each work and certify that it has been done satisfactorily and that it is worth the amount paid for it and payment may be made on a simple bill passed by the chairman. The certificate of the chairman or the committee, as the case may be, should be produced at the next meeting of the panchayat when the payment will be brought on the minutes.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proceedings of union.

13. The chairman should keep a simple day book (form 159) and enter in it all receipts and expenditure from day to day, striking a balance each day on which there is any transaction. At every meeting of the panchayat the day book with the bill books and other records of receipts and the vouchers in support of all payments made since the last meeting, the treasury pass book (form No. 160) or similar record showing the balance to the credit of the union with its banker and the cash in the hands of the chairman should be brought for the inspection of the panchayatdars who should examine the books and records and verify the balances. An abstract of the receipts and payments passed by the panchayat should be entered in the minutes of the meeting in the manner shown in the sample entry below; and in addition to the resolutions of the panchayat on other subjects, all sanctions for the establishment of establishment, for the execution of works, for the transfer of funds from the object for which they have been allotted in the budget, for items of expenditure other than the pay of sanctioned establishments and for the remission or writing off of taxes or other sums due to the union should be specifically brought on to the minutes of the meeting. All the proceedings of a minor union panchayat should be in the vernacular and the minutes should be signed by all the members present. In the case of any resolution not carried unanimously, the names of the members who vote for and against it should be recorded.

Bills passed.

						Rs.	A.	P.	Vouchers.
Ramaswami Reddi	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	0	1
Ibrahim Sahib	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	2
Scavenger's pay	..	..	..	..	..	32	0	0	3

Example

	Rs.	A.	P.
House-tax collections	57	8	0
Sale of street sweepings	30	0	0
Cash balance in hand on ——— is ———			
Balance to the credit of the union with its banker on ——— Rs. ———			

(To be signed by all the panchayat members present.)

FORMS.

14. The accounts, registers and returns referred to in this manual shall be maintained and submitted in the forms as given in the Book of Local Fund forms separately issued. They are printed at a central press in Madras and supplied under arrangements made by the Accountant-General. Indents for forms required should be submitted to the president of the taluk board concerned who will arrange for the supply. The indents should ordinarily be limited to the actual requirements of a year.

A stock account of all forms including tickets, etc., should be maintained (form No. 124) to show the number of forms of each kind received from the taluk board, the number issued for use from time to time and the balance in hand.

DEFALCATIONS.

15. Whenever any defalcation or loss of union money, etc., is discovered, the fact should be immediately reported to the president of the taluk board and when the matter has been fully inquired into, a further and complete report should be submitted to him of the nature and extent of the loss, showing the errors or neglect of rules by which such loss was rendered possible and the prospects of effecting a recovery. The president of the taluk board should submit a report to the Treasury Deputy Collector who will report serious cases in which the advice of the Accountant-General is necessary, to that officer. The submission of such reports does not debar the panchayat or its chairman from taking any further action which may be deemed necessary.

DELEGATIONS.

16. Under section 180 of the Act, the following powers of the Governor in Council have been delegated to—

(1) President of taluk boards—
  (a) Power under section 121 or 125 to appoint members of union panchayats and to accept resignations tendered by them;
  (b) Power under section 123 to appoint chairmen of union panchayats;
  (c) Power under section 125 (1) to accept resignations of chairmen of union panchayats;
(2) The President of the district board;
Power under section 126 (1) to remove members and chairmen of union panchayats.

No. 1137.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule appended to the notification specified in the margin the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from 1st February 1920, the Coonoor municipality shall be divided into eighteen wards and that the elective seats shall be redistributed among them as shown in the following schedule:—

No. 407 published on pages 219 and 221 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31th April 1916.

SCHEDULE

Name of ward and boundaries	Number of elected councillors.
FIRST WARD—*North*.—Starting from the tri-junction of survey Nos. 190, 234, 235 of Surveraopata runs east along the southern boundary line of survey Nos. 235 and 236 to meet the Pittapur road.	1
East.—Starting from the junction of southern boundary line of survey No. 236 and Pittapur road runs southwards along the Pittapur road and in continuation thereof along the Rajah road up to its junction with Basivireddi Factory lane; then turns west along the Basivireddi Factory lane up to its junction with Pagoda road; and again turns southwards along the Pagoda road up to its junction with Nookalamma road.	
South.—Starting from the junction of Pagoda road with Nookalamma road runs west along Nookalamma road and in continuation thereof along Cemetery road to meet the western municipal limit in southern boundary line of field No. 37.	
West.—Western municipal limit starting from the junction of the Cemetery road and the southern boundary line of field No 37 to the tri-junction of fields Nos. 190, 234, 235.	
SECOND WARD—*North*.—Southern boundary of ward No. 1.	1
East.—Starting from junction of Nookalamma road with Pagoda road runs south along Pagoda road up to its junction with Wicks road.	
South.—Starting from junction of Wicks road with Pagoda road runs west along Wicks road up to its junction with Lady's Club road, and turns south to meet Cutcherry road and then runs along Samikora road to meet the western limit.	
West.—Western municipal limit from last-mentioned point up to the junction of Cemetery road with southern boundary of field No. 37.	
THIRD WARD—*North*.—Starting from junction of Basivireddi Factory lane with Pagoda road runs east to meet the Rajah road.	1
East.—From last-mentioned point runs south along Rajah road up to its junction with Club road.	

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
South.—From last-mentioned point runs west along Club road to its junction with Pagoda road.	
West.—From last-mentioned point runs north along Pagoda road up to its junction with Basiveddi Factory lane.	
FOURTH WARD—*North.*—Starting from junction of Wicks road with Lady's Club road runs east along Wicks road up to its junction with Pagoda road.	1
East.—From the last-mentioned point runs south along Pagoda road up to its junction with Club road, then runs east along Club road up to its junction with Rajah road and turns south along Rajah road up to its junction with Cutcherry road.	
South.—From the last-mentioned point runs west along Cutcherry road up to its junction with Lady's Club road	
West.—From the last-mentioned point runs north along Lady's Club road up to its junction with Wicks road.	
FIFTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of Fourth ward.	1
East.—From junction of Cutcherry road with Rajah road runs south along Rajah road up to its junction with Patrivari road and Bridge road.	
South.—From last-mentioned point runs west along Patrivari road up to its junction with western municipal limit.	
West.—Salt creek.	
SIXTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of Fifth ward.	1
East.—From junction of Patrivari road with Bridge road runs south along Bridge road up to its junction with Robertson road.	
South.—From last-mentioned point runs west along Robertson road up to Salt creek.	
West.—Salt creek.	
SEVENTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of Sixth ward.	1
East.—From junction of Robertson road with Bridge road runs south along Bridge road up to Salt creek.	
South.—Salt creek.	
West.—Salt creek.	
EIGHTH WARD—*North.*—Northern municipal limit starting from junction of Pittapur road with the southern boundary of field No. 136 up to Bay of Bengal.	1
East.—Bay of Bengal.	
South.—From junction of Rajah road with Sivalayam road runs east along Sivalayam road up to Bay of Bengal.	
West.—From junction of Sivalayam road with Rajah road runs north along Rajah road and in continuation thereof along Pittapur road up to its junction with the southern boundary line of field No. 136	
NINTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of Eighth ward.	1
East.—Bay of Bengal.	
South.—From junction of Patrivari road with Bridge road runs east along Patrivari road up to Bay of Bengal.	
West.—From junction of Patrivari road with Bridge road runs north along Bridge road and in continuation thereof along Rajah road up to its junction with Sivalayam road.	
TENTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of ninth ward.	1
East.—Bay of Bengal	
South.—From junction of Digumartivari road with Bridge road runs east along Digumartivari road up to Bay of Bengal.	
West.—From junction of Digumartivari road with Bridge road runs north along Bridge road up to its junction with Patrivari road.	
ELEVENTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of tenth ward.	1
East.—Bay of Bengal.	
South.—From junction of Robertson road with Bridge road runs east along Robertson road up to Bay of Bengal.	
West.—From junction of Robertson road with Bridge road runs north along Bridge road up to its junction with Digumartivari road.	
TWELFTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of eleventh ward.	1
East.—Bay of Bengal.	
South.—Salt creek and from junction of Port station road with Bridge road runs east along Port station road up to its junction with Railway feeder road	
West.—From junction of Port station road with Bridge road runs north along Bridge road up to its junction with Robertson road.	
THIRTEENTH WARD—*North.*—From junction of Port station road with Bridge road runs east along Port station road up to its junction with Railway feeder road	1
East.—From last-mentioned point runs south up to Salt creek.	
South.—Salt creek.	
West.—From junction of Salt creek with Bridge road runs north along Bridge road up to its junction with Port station road.	

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
FOURTEENTH WARD—*North.*—Salt creek from Robertson Bridge to Iron Girder Bridge. *East.*—From Iron Girder Bridge runs south along Bridge road up to its junction with Gudimetlavari street *South.*—From the last-mentioned point runs west along Gudimetlavari street up to Salt creek *West.*—Salt creek.	1
FIFTEENTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of fourteenth ward. *East.*—From junction of Gudimetlavari street with Bridge road runs south up to its junction with the north boundary of field No. 134. *South.*—From the last-mentioned point runs along the southern municipal limit up to Salt creek, *West.*—Salt creek.	1
SIXTEENTH WARD—*North.*—Salt creek from Iron Girder Bridge to Bay of Bengal. *East.*—Bay of Bengal *South.*—From junction of Gudimetlavari street with Bridge road runs east along Gudimetlavari street to meet Church road and runs south along Church road up to its junction with Sivalayam street and runs east along Sivalayam street up to Bay of Bengal. *West.*—Eastern boundary of fourteenth ward.	1
SEVENTEENTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of sixteenth ward, *East.*—Bay of Bengal. *South.*—From junction of Kakilativari road with Bridge road runs east along Kakilativari road, up to Bay of Bengal. *West.*—From junction of Bridge road with Kakilativari street runs north along Bridge road up to its junction with Gudimetlavari street.	1
EIGHTEENTH WARD—*North.*—Southern boundary of seventeenth ward. *East.*—Bay of Bengal. *South.*—Municipal limit from junction of northern boundary of field No. 161/2 with Bay of Bengal up to the junction of Bridge road with the northern boundary line of field No. 59 *West.*—From the last-mentioned point runs north along Bridge road up to its junction with Kakilativari street.	1

No. 1138.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council proposes to divide the Bodinayakkanur municipality into four wards and to distribute among them the six elective seats sanctioned in G.O. No. 1314 M., dated 5th September 1919, as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before the 1st of February 1920; none received after that date will be considered :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries	Number of elective seats
WARD I—*North.*—River. *East.*—Western limit of Valasaiturai road, Korangasi road, Kamaraja Peediyen road, West Raja street and Hospital road. *South.*—Northern limit of Periyasdavar high road commencing from the southern limit of the Hospital road running westward to the municipal limits. *West.*—Municipal boundary line.	1
WARD II—*North.*—River *East.*—Municipal boundary line till it meets Periyakulam road. *South.*—A line commencing from the above point running along the northern limit of Kalimmankoil road till it reaches East Velvaedhi, thence a line turning southward along the eastern boundary limit of Velivaedhi up to Church road, and thence a line running westward along the northern limit of Church road and South Raja street up to the eastern limit of ward I near the three lanterns. *West.*—Eastern boundary of ward I.	2
WARD III—*North.*—Southern boundary of ward II. *East.*—Municipal boundary line up to Nallatamkinar. *South.*—A line commencing from Nallatamkinar at the south-eastern limit of the eastern extremity of ward III running westward along the northern limit of Periyasdavar high road up to the south-eastern extremity of ward I. *West.*—Eastern boundary line of ward I up to three lanterns.	1
WARD IV—*North.*—Southern boundary line of wards I and III. *East.*—Municipal boundary line. *South.*—Municipal boundary line. *West.*—Municipal boundary line.	2
Total ..	6

No. 1129.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule attached to notification No. 1251 published on page 533 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th November 1918, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from 15th January 1920, the Vellore municipality shall be divided into seven wards and the elective seats shall be distributed among them as shown in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
A WARD—*North.*—The northern municipal boundary of the town. *East.*—The eastern municipal boundary of the town up to the Arcot toll-gate. *South.*—From the last-named point westwards along the Arcot-Bangalore road or the Madras-Calicut trunk road till it meets the western municipal boundary at the south-western corner of S. No. 1981. *West.*—From the above point northwards along the western municipal boundary to the starting point.	2
B WARD—*North.*—From the south-western corner of S. No. 1981 eastwards along the Arcot-Bangalore road or the Madras-Calicut trunk road up to its junction with the Arni trunk road otherwise called Fort front road. *East.*—From the above point southwards along the Arni trunk road (Fort front road), officers' line and Thorappadi roads up to the Thorappadi toll-gate on the southern municipal boundary. *South.*—From the above point westwards along the southern municipal boundary to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 2237. *West.*—From the above point northwards along the western municipal boundary to the starting point.	2
C WARD—*North.*—From the junction of Arcot-Bangalore road or the Madras-Calicut trunk road with the Arni trunk road (Fort front road) eastwards along the former road up to its junction with the northern end of Saidapet Kanar. *East.*—From the above point southwards along the Saidapet Kanar and Kanar mosque street, till the latter meets Sirkar mandi street and Eda street. *South.*—From the above point westwards along the Sirkar mandi street, Main bazaar street and Pudu Chetti bazaar street to the junction of the last street with Arni trunk road (Fort front road). *West.*—From the above point north-westwards along Arni trunk road (Fort front road to the starting point.	2
D WARD—*North.*—From the junction of Arcot-Bangalore road with the northern end of Saidapet Kanar eastwards along the former road up to the Arcot toll-gate. *East.*—From the above point southwards along the eastern municipal boundary up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2708. *South.*—From the last-named point westwards along Sarbana (now known as filter-bed) road to its junction with Commissary Ragi bazaar street and Sanjivi Pillai street. *West.*—From the above point northwards along Sanjivi Pillai street, Mutta Pillai street, Fakir Sahib street, Eda street, Kanar mosque street and Saidapet Kanar up to the starting point.	2
E WARD—*North.*—From the junction of Pudu Chetti bazaar street with Arni trunk road (Fort front road) eastwards along the southern boundary line of the C ward up to the point where Kanar mosque street, Eda street and Sirkar mandi street meet. *East.*—From the above point, southwards along Eda street, Fakir Sahib street, Mutta Pillai street till the latter meets Sanjivi Pillai street and Gudalore Chengalraya Mudali street. *South.*—From the last-named point westwards along Gudalore Chengalraya Mudali street; thence northwards along Chennamma street till it meets Bakers' street; thence westwards along this street; thence southwards along Long Bazaar till the latter meets north-eastern corner of European cemetery and thence westwards along the northern compound wall of European cemetery till it meets Arni trunk road (Fort front road). *West.*—From the above point northwards along Arni trunk road (Fort front road) up to the starting point.	3
F WARD—*North.*—From the point where Arni trunk road (Fort front road) meets with northern end of the European cemetery eastwards along the southern boundary of the E ward till it meets Mutta Pillai and Sanjivi Pillai streets; thence southwards along Sanjivi Pillai street; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the D ward till it meets south eastern corner of T.S. No. 2708. *East.*—From the last-named point along the eastern municipal boundary line to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2712.	1

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors
South.—From the last-named point south-westwards along the hill stream till it meets Lal Singh Kumandan street and Uthiriya Mada Koil street; thence westwards along Lal Singh Kumandan street till it joins the hill stream on the western side of Nainappa Mudali street crossing the latter street: and thence westwards along the hill stream to Arni trunk road (Fort front road) at its junction with the northern compound wall of the Municipal office. *West.*—From the above point northwards along Arni trunk road (Fort front road) to the starting point.	
9 WARD—*North.*—From the point where Arni trunk road (Fort front road) meets the hill stream at the north-western corner of the Municipal office eastwards along the southern boundary of the F ward to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No 2712. *East.*—From the above point east-southwards along the eastern municipal boundary to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2167. *South.*—From the above point westwards along the southern municipal boundary to the Thorappadi toll-gate. *West.*—From the above point northwards along the eastern boundary of the B ward up to the starting point.	2
Total ..	15

No. 1140.—Under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules relating to the punishment of municipal servants:—

Substitute the following *for* the first paragraph of rule 2 :—

"Subject to the provisions of section 40 (3) of the Act, prescribing the consent of the Governor in Council or three months' notice in writing as a preliminary to the dismissal of a Government servant from municipal employ, the Chairman of a Municipal Council shall have power to fine, reduce, suspend, dismiss or remove any servant of such council or discharge any such servant on the abolition of the appointment or the reduction of its emoluments, but an appeal shall lie to the Municipal Council in the case of all servants reduced, suspended, dismissed, removed or discharged and in cases of dismissal, removal, or discharge, a second appeal shall lie to the Governor in Council if the servant dismissed, removed or discharged is one whose appointment requires the sanction of Government. No appeal under this rule may be entertained unless it is preferred within three months from the date of the order of the Chairman or the Municipal Council as the case may be."

Insert the following as rule 4:—

"Before discharging an officer on the abolition of the appointment or the reduction of its emoluments, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be otherwise provided for. The selection of the officers to be discharged should primâ facie be so made that the least charge for gratuity will be incurred.

"Reasonable notice should be given to an officer in permanent employ before he is discharged. If in any case notice of at least three months is not given, and the officer has not been provided with other employment on the date on which his services are dispensed with, then, with the sanction of the authority competent to dispense with the officer's services, a gratuity not exceeding his emoluments for the period by which the notice actually given to him falls short of three months, may be paid to him, in addition to the gratuity to which he may be entitled under the rules for the grant of pensions and gratuities. The gratuity prescribed in this rule is not granted as compensation for loss of employment but only in lieu of notice of discharge, with a view to mitigate the hardship caused to an officer by the sudden loss of employment. When, therefore, an officer discharged without notice is provided with some other employment on the date on which his services are dispensed with, he is not entitled to any gratuity.

"Unless it contains an express statement to the contrary an order for the abolition of an office or appointment or the reduction of its emoluments shall not be brought into operation till the expiry of three months after notice has been given to the officers whose services are to be dispensed with on such abolition or reduction. The Chairman will be held responsible that there is no unnecessary delay in giving such notice. In the case of an officer on leave, the order shall not be brought into operation until the leave expires."

No. 1141.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare his intention to constitute as a municipality the union of Tadpatri and the area around it situated within the boundaries specified below. Any inhabitant of the local area desiring to object to the proposal may submit his objection in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Anantapur District Gazette*.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 21 of Nandalapad the boundary line runs eastward, along the northern boundary of that field to the south-east corner of S. No. 22 where it meets the village boundary of Chinnapolamada: thence in an easterly direction along the surveyed village boundary between Nandalapad and Chinnapolamada villages to the trijunction stone between Nandalapad, Chinnapolamada and Tadpatri villages: thence northward along the surveyed village boundary between Chinnapolamada and Tadpatri villages across the Pennera river to the north-west corner of S. No. 67 of Tadpatri village; thence in a north-easterly direction along the surveyed boundary of the Pennera river (S. No. 67 of Tadpatri) touching the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 65, 66, 62, 56, 55, 40, 38, 37, 36, 35, 28, 27, 23 and 18 to the khandam stone at the trijunction of S. Nos. 67, 18, 22 and 21 of Tadpatri village.

East.—Starting from the above-mentioned point southwards to the south-west corner of S. No. 21; thence in a southerly direction across the Pennera river (S. No. 67 of Tadpatri) to the north-west corner of S. No. 71; thence along the western boundary of S. No. 71 to the khandam stone at the junction of S. Nos. 67, 71 and 505; thence southward along the western boundary of S. No. 505 to its south-west corner, namely, the trijunction of S. Nos. 510, 505 and 506; thence eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 506 and 504 to the trijunction stone between S. Nos. 505, 504 and 490. Thence southward along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 504 and 503 to the trijunction stone between S. Nos. 503, 502 and 491; thence eastward along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 491 and 492 corresponding to a portion of the northern boundary of S. Nos. 502 and 493 to the trijunction stone between S. Nos. 492, 502 and 493; thence along the northern boundary of S. Nos 493, 432, 433, 434, 466 and 294 to the trijunction stone between S. Nos 294, 300 and 293; thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 294 to its south-east corner, namely the trijunction of S. Nos. 294, 298 and 297; thence westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 294 to the trijunction of S. Nos. 294, 464 and 295; thence in a south-easterly direction along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 464 and 461 and the north-eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 460 and 353 up to the trijunction of S. Nos. 295, 353, 350 and 349; thence in a south-easterly direction along the north-eastern boundary of S. No. 353 up to the trijunction of S. Nos. 353, 351 and 363; thence westward along the boundary between S. Nos. 353 and 351 up to the trijunction of S. Nos. 353, 352 and 351; thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 352, 359 and 360 to the trijunction of S. Nos. 360, 362 and 361; thence southward to the south-east corner of S. No. 360; thence southward across the Tadpatri Alur road, S. No. 361, to the trijunction of S. Nos. 361, 373 and 372; thence in a south-westerly direction along the eastern boundary of S. No 373 to the khandam stone at the junction of S. Nos. 373 and 859 and 860; thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 859 to the trijunction of S. Nos. 859, 860 and 861; thence westward along the northern boundary of S. No 861 to the trijunction of S. Nos. 861, 862 and 860; thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. No. 861 to the khandam stone at the junction of S. Nos. 862, 861 and 804; thence southward across S. No. 804 (Cuddapah road) to the trijunction of S. Nos. 804, 800 and 801; thence along the eastern boundary of S. No. 800 to the trijunction between S. Nos. 800, 801 and 797; thence westward along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 800, 799 and 798 to the trijunction of S. Nos. 777, 784 and 798; thence southward along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 784, 783, 782, 743 and 745 to the south-east corner of S. No. 745.

South.—Starting from the above-mentioned point westward along the southern boundary of S. No 745 to the trijunction of S. Nos. 745, 746 and 744; thence westward across S. No. 744 (Sanagalagudur road) to the trijunction between S. Nos. 744, 734, 733 and 731; thence westward along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 733, 732, 734, 700, 701, 702 670, 672, 673, 657, 656 and 655 up to the trijunction of S. Nos. 655, 659 and 643; thence southward along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 659 and 660 corresponding to a portion of the eastern boundary of S. No. 643 and to the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 623 and 622 crossing the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line to the khandam stone at the south-east corner of S. No. 622; thence westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 622 to the village boundary stone between Nandalapad and Tadpatri at the south-west corner of S. No. 622; thence in a north-westerly direction along the southern boundary line of S. No. 145 to the north-west corner of S. No. 170; thence crossing the road from Anantapur S. No. 173 to the khandam stone at the north-east corner of S. No. 180; thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. No 180 to its south-east corner; thence westward along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 180 and 181 to the south-west corner of S. No. 181; thence northward along the western boundary of S No. 181 to the khandam stone at the north-west corner of the same field; thence northward to meet the trijunction of S Nos 195, 188 and 144; thence westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 199 up to the trijunction of S. Nos 199, 198 and 200.

West.—Starting from the above point northward across the railway line to the south-west corner of S. No. 62; thence northward along the western boundary of S. No. 62 to its north-west corner; thence eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71 of Nandalapad village to the north-west corner of S No. 72; thence in a north-easterly direction along the western boundary of S. No. 47 to its north-west corner; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of S. No 27; thence in a north-easterly direction along the northern boundary of S. No 27; thence to the north along the western boundary of S. No. 28 and thence north-east again along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 up to the trijunction of S. Nos. 33, 23, 20 and 27; thence in a north-westerly direction along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 20 and 21 to the north-west corner of S. No. 21 which is the starting point.

No. 1142.—Under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to constitute as a municipality the town of Hindupur and the area around it situated within the boundaries specified below. Any inhabitant of the local area, desiring to object to the proposal, may submit his objection in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Anantapur District Gazette* :—

North —Starting from the north-west corner of S. No. 153 of Hindupur, the boundary line runs north-east along the northern boundary of S. No. 153, thence along the western and the northern boundary of S. No. 154/3 and thence along the western boundary of S. No. 154/1 up to the village trijunction survey stone at the north-western corner of S. No 154/1 of Hindupur, thence tracing the boundary line between Hindupur and Kotnur village eastwards along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 154/1, 156/2, 156/1-A, 156/1-B and 160-A, thence northwards along the western boundary of S. No. 161/A, thence to the east along the northern boundary of the same field and S. Nos. 161/2 C/1, 161/2 C/2 and 162 where it crosses the Chowlur-Somandapalle road and thence along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 163 and 164 up to the north-eastern corner of S. No. 164, thence in a southern direction along the north-eastern boundary of S. No. 164 and in a south-eastern direction along the eastern boundary of S. No. 165-B and thence towards the east along the northern boundary of S. No. 175 of Hindupur up to the survey stone in the north-eastern corner of the same field.

East —Starting from the above point again tracing the boundary line between Hindupur and Kotnur village, the eastern boundary of the municipality runs southwards along the eastern boundary of S. No. 175 up to the village trijunction stone and thence tracing the boundary line between Hindupur and Sreekantapuram villages southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 175/1, 175/2 and 193 of Hindupur village, thence crossing the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line in S. No. 195 of Hindupur, thence towards the east from the north-western survey stone of S. No. 66 of Sreekantapuram village along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 66, 65, 64, 63, 48/5, 48/4, 47/2 and 27 of Sreekantapuram up to the trijunction survey stone to the north-east of S. No. 27, thence southward along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 27, 28 and 29 along the course of the irrigation channel from S. No. 28, thence to the east along the same channel and the northern boundary of S. Nos. 123 and 124 of the same village, thence towards the south along the same irrigation channel and the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 122 and 129/2, thence westward along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 129/2 and 119, thence towards the south along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 119, 35, 38, 38/4, 39, 39/2, 40, 41/1 and 41/2, thence eastward along the northern boundary of S. No. 41/5 and thence to the south along the eastern boundary of the same number and S. No 41/6 and thence crossing the road to Kodikonda along the eastern boundary of S. No. 72 and thence southward again along the eastern boundary of S. No 74 up to the stone at the south-east corner of the same number of Sreekantapuram.

South.—Starting from the above point in a western direction along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 74, 75, 76/B-1 and 76/B-2 of Sreekantapuram up to the survey stone at the south-west corner of the latter field and thence towards the south tracing the boundary line between Hindupur and Sreekantapuram along the eastern boundary of S. No. 476 of Hindupur, thence towards west along the southern boundary of the same number up to the village trijunction stone on the line and thence westward again along the southern boundary of the same number crossing the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line up to the south-west survey stone of the number and thence westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 477 up to the south-west survey stone of the number and thence north-westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 476/1 of Hindupur as far as the foreshore of Surappa kunta, thence to the south along the eastern boundary of S. No. 475 to its south-east corner, thence westward along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 475, 426 and 475, and thence crossing the road for Chowlur along the southern boundary of S. No. 471 and thence towards the south along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 460/17 and 460/4, thence to the west along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 460/4 and 458/3 A and thence crossing the road for Maddikera along the southern boundary of S. No. 457 of Hindupur up to the survey stone at the south-west corner of the same number.

West —Starting from the above point in a north-eastern direction along the western boundary of S. Nos 457, 461 and 467, thence westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 442, and thence northwards along the western boundary of the same number and then again eastward along the northern boundary of the same number, and thence towards north along the western boundary of S. Nos. 408 and 433, thence westward along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 432 and 407/1, thence northward along the western boundary of S. Nos. 407/1, 407/2, 408, 409/4, 409/1, 409/5, thence westward along the southern boundary of S. No. 363 the road from Kallumarri, thence tracing the boundary of S. No. 359 (Nimmagampalle) on the east, south and west cutting the road from Kallumarri on the western boundary, thence in a north-easterly direction along the western boundary of S. Nos. 360/1, 245, 238 and 229, and thence northward along the western boundary of S. No. 228 up to the survey stone at the north-western corner of S. No. 228, thence towards the south-east crossing the road from Madakasira along the northern boundary of S. No. 227 up to the survey stone at the north-western corner of S. No. 153 of Hindupur which is the starting point.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1143.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 8 cents, be the same a little more or less,

is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning-ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, No. 148. Malakkalam village.

	Acres.
West, S. No. 110 A, belonging to pattadar No. 411, Mari Karandar and sharers Mari Karandan, Ramayya Karandan and Nagayya Karandan, bounded on the north by No. 114, Avaniapuram channal; east by No. 101, assessed waste; south by No. 112 B, assessed waste, west by No. 113, Avaniapuram channal ..	0

No. 1144.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10·17 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Kondapeihan village.

	Acs.
Inam, dry, belonging to N. S. Viranna Pillai, bounded on the north by S. No. 14-2; east by S. Nos 14-2 and 14-3-1, south by S. No 14-4; west by S. Nos. 14-2 and 14-5	0·32
Inam, dry, belonging to N. S. Viranna Pillai, bounded on the north by S. Nos 14-3-1 and 14-3-2, east by S. No. 15, south by Ayan Sakkumangalam and Sari Karuppapillaiyandal village-land, west by S. No. 4-5	9·37
Total ..	10 17

No. 1145.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·15 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for connecting Thattar street with Narayanan Chetti street; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tuticorin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tinnevelly district, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tuticorin village.

	Acres.
G.E. patta No. 139-2, belonging to pattadars Palvannam Pillai and Muttuswami Chetti and owner Shanmukha-velayutham Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 142-32; east by No. 139-2 part; south by No. 140-2; west by No. 141-1	0·03
Dry, No. 140-1 part, belonging to Shanmukham Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 139-2; east by No. 140-1 part; south by No. 140-2, west by No. 141-10	0 09
Dry, No. 142-32 part, belonging to pattadars Lakshmanan Chettiyar and Kanan Chettiyar and owner Kannan Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 142-31; east and south by No. 139-2, west by No. 141-32.	0·03
Total ..	0 15

No. 1146.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 50 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial and burning ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Salem taluk, Karippatti village

	Cents.
Government, dry, S. F. No. 237-3-1, belonging to pattadar K. Mamal; occupier Thakiru Narayanaswami Chetti, bounded on the north by S. No. 195; east by S. No. 237-2; south and west by unacquired portion of S. No. 237-3	50

No. 1147.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·04 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cutting a catch drain on the roadside; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Habathalai village.

	Acres.
Dry, No. 418 A, belonging to the Glenmore Tea Company, Limited, bounded on the north and east by No. 418 A; south by No. 419 B; west by No. 418 A	0·04

No. 1148.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1 acre and 11 cents be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Panchama houses at Kavalapalm; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Tahsildar, Ranebe, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ranebe, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Razole taluk, Ravulapadu hamlet of Lakshmi Polavaram.

	Acres.
Karnam's service inam, dry, No. 9 A, belonging to Annapa Venkata Ramanayya bounded on the north by No. 9-1, east by No. 9 B; south by No. 31; west by No. 15	0·21
Karnam's service inam, dry, No. 9-1 A, belonging to Tadi Kadapa Venkataratnam, Vajjihala Paddayya, bounded on the north by No. 9-2; east by No. 9-1 B; south by No. 9; west by No. 15	0·90
Total ..	1·11

No. 1149.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3,370 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Municipal Girls' school in the Srirangam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours:

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Vellithirumutham village (Srirangam municipality).

	Sq. ft.
Town-site (unenfranchised service inam), No. 1631, belonging to Annakutti Ammal, bounded on the north by Vadambokn lane, west of South Chitra street, — No. 1632-1; east by No. 1633; south by No. 1625; west by No. 1639	864
Town-site (unenfranchised service inam), No. 1632, belonging to Sevandiandi Kavar, bounded on the north by Vadambokn lane, west of South Chitra street, — No. 1632-1; east by No. 1633; south by No. 1626; west by No. 1631	1,232
Town-site (unenfranchised service inam), No. 1632, belonging to Karumai Alagu Kavar, bounded on the north by Vadambokn lane, west of South Chitra street, — No. 1632-1; east by No. 1634; south by No. 1625; west by No. 1632	1,274
Total ..	3,370

No. 1150.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·31 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for local fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours:

Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Munaippellam village.

	Acs.
Kyotwari, dry, No. 72-2 A, belonging to (1) Devasahaya Nadar, (2) Michael Nadar, (3) Alangara Nadar, minor through No. (1), (4) Sivathayee, (5) Arokian and (6) Parai Sadaiamuthu, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 72-2 B; west by No. 72-3 B	0·69
Kyotwari, dry, No. 72-2 B, belonging to (1) Devasahaya Nadar, (2) Michael Nadar, (3) Alangara Nadar, minor through No. (1), (4) Sivathayee, (5) Arokian and (6) Parai Sadaiamuthu, bounded on the north by No. 72-2 A, east by No. 72-2 A, south by No. 72-3 C, west by No. 72	0·72
Kyotwari, dry, No. 72-3, belonging to No. 550 Sadaiamuthu Kone, bounded on the north by No. 72-1; east by No. 75; south by No. 77; west by No. 66	1·67
Kyotwari, dry, No. 90-7 B, belonging to No. 550 Sadaiamuthu Kone, bounded on the north by No. 90-7 A; east by No. 78; south by Nos. 71 and 90-7 A; west by No. 90-7 A	1·23
Total ..	4·31

P. E. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 128.—In partial modification of notification No. 123 published on page 613 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1919, Major W. R. J. Scroggie, C.I.E., I.M.S., is appointed to do duty at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, from date of reversion to civil duty till such date as he avails himself of the leave granted to him in the above notification.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 16, 1919.

No. 129.—The following draft of an amendment which the Governor in Council proposes to make in rule 3 of the rules for subsequent elections of members of the Madras Medical Council is published for general information. The draft amendment will be taken up for consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of this notification.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

The following shall be substituted for rule 3 (1) of the rules for subsequent elections of members of the Madras Medical Council published on pages 1718–1725 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1914.—

"3 (1) On receipt of any such precept, the Syndicate of the University of Madras shall call upon the Medical Faculty of the University to elect a member to the Medical Council in accordance with the procedure prescribed for election of President of the Faculty with the modification that the President of the Faculty shall exercise the powers conferred by the regulation on the Vice-Chancellor of the University."

F. B. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 23, 1919.

No. 62-P.—In modification of Notification No. 51-P., published on page 676 of Part I-A. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1919, the following revised list of plague-infected areas are published :—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur—			Kurudampalaiyam.	Kanara, South—	
Dharmavaram.	Dharmavaram.		Mornâr, hamlet of Ramanathapuram village in the Coimbatore Municipality.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.
Arcot, North—		Coimbatore.		Madura— Dindigul.	Anappatti.
Vellore.	Ambur.		Tadiyalur		Dindigul Municipality.
Bellary—			Vellakinaar		Kombai.
Hadagalli.	Adavimallankatti.		Dharapuram Municipality.		Kumbar.
	Bannikallu.	Dharapuram.	Kangayam.		Mailhpuram.
	Gaddikenur.		Kolattupalaiyam.		Sirumgudu.
	Hempasagaram.		Nanjiyampalaiyam.	Palni.	Ayakkudi.
	Hadagalli.	Erode	Erode Municipality.		Eramanayakkanpatti.
	Holagondi.		Kodumudi.		Kodaikanalam.
	Mallat.		Hondarbalu.		Manur.
Harpanahalli.	Alabura.	Kollegal.	Lingarapuram.		Palni Municipality.
	Hirenegalagiri.		Lokkanahalli.	Malabar— Kottayam.	Tellicherry Municipality.
	Maidura.		Sattegalam.	Palghat.	Palghat Municipality.
	Bagimanalavada.		Elavandi.	The Nilgiri— Coonoor.	Coonoor Municipality.
	Singrihalli		Kattanur.		Kotagiri.
Kudligi.	Ambali.	Palladam.	Nerunapuram.		Wellington Cantonment.
	Jolidakudligi.		Palladam.	Ootacamund.	Kullatti.
	Kotturu.		Vadumbachcheri.	Salem— Hosur.	Bagapalli.
	Kadatanamaggi.		Vadugapalaiyam.		Ettakudi.
	Taleballi.	Pallachi.	Singanallur.		Morasapalli
Siruguppa.	Hachchulli.	Udamalpet.	Gudimangalam.		Sattanur
	Hosahalli.		Koudampatti.		
	Maturu.		Pulavadi.		
Coimbatore—			Udamalpet Municipality.		
Avanashi	Chikkadasampalaiyam.	Guntur— Repalle.	Addepalle.		

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (*a*) District—Thana.
   (*b*) Town and port—Bombay.
2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Poona, Satara, Sholapur and East and West Khandesh.
3. *Southern Division*—
   (*a*) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.
   (*b*) Town—Hubli.
4. *Sind*—
   Town and port—Karachi.
5. *Kathiawar Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Mangrol Port and Mundra Port.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Patna, Santal Parganas, Saran and Shahabad.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Attock, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Multan, Rawalpindi and Rohtak.

V. BURMA.

(*a*) Districts—Henzada, Maubin, Prome, Sagaing, Shwebo, Toungoo and Yamethin.
(*b*) Towns and ports—Bassein, Mandalay and Rangoon.
(*c*) States—Northern and Southern Shan states.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*a*) Districts—Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Mandla Nagpur and Wardha.
(*b*) Towns—Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

(*a*) Towns—Sehore Cantonment and Sehore town.
(*b*) States—Bhopal and Gwalior.

X. BENGAL.

District—Faridpur.

F. B. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, Srimao Vydyaratna Pandit Gopala Acharya is duly elected as councillor of the VII ward of the Berhampur municipality.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, Srimau Satcho Rawto Mahasayo is duly elected as councillor of the VII ward of the Berhampur municipality.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, Srimao Baishna Tripati Mahasayo is duly elected as councillor of the IX ward of the Berhampur municipality.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
16th December 1919.

O. B. COTTERELL,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Somasbala Chettiar Arunachala Chettiar Avargal has been declared duly elected as a member of the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
13th December 1919.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Sabhapathi Moothan Subramania Moothan Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Palghat municipality.

Malabar Collector's Office,
18th December 1919.

E. F. THOMAS,
Collector.

Under rule 38 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Sura Satyanarayana Garu has been declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Vizianagram Taluk Board for the Chipurupalle circle.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
11th December 1919.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Mylavarapu Timmayya Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a councillor of the Ellore municipality.

Kistna Collector's Office,
17th December 1919.

P. L. MOORE,
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the President District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. K. Raganatha Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be a member of the Kollegal Taluk Board.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
16th December 1919.

P. MACQUEEN,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal and A. Thurai Hussain Sahib Bahadur have been appointed, by election, as members of the South Arcot District Board by the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
18th December 1919.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, the President, District Board, South Arcot, hereby removes under section 156 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, Allah Baksh Sahib alias Sayid Abdul Salam Sahib Bahadur, member of the Rishivandyam Union Panchayat, Kallakurchi taluk, from the office of the member of the Rishivandyam Union Panchayat as his continuance in the said office is likely to bring the administration of the panchayat into contempt.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
16th December 1919.

A. SUBBARAYALU REDDI,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. B. Ranganatha Pillai Avargal and Muhammad Ghaus Khan Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the Melur Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
15th December 1919.

H. T. REILLY,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Mukkur Lakshmana Subba Ayyar Sathagiri Ayyar Avargal has been appointed by election as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the Tiruppattur Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
9th December 1919.

P. C. DUTT,
President.

Under section 41 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.R.Ry. M. Govinda Ayyangar Maha Iraja Ayyangar Avargal has been elected as a member of the Ramnad District Board by the Devakottai Taluk Board.

Ramnad District Board's Office,
17th December 1919

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
President.

Under section 30 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Ayyaswami Pillai Kumaraswami Pillai Avargal has been appointed, by election, to be Vice-President of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
17th December 1919.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 183 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Pendyala Gurumurti Nayudu Garu, Tahsildar, and M.R.Ry. Datla Suryanarayanaraju Garu, Supervisor and Muktyar to the Urban seats, to be members of the Narsapatam Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam District Board's Office,
19th December 1919.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1919

No. 251.—In modification of Notification No. 164, published on page 577 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th August 1919, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Krishnaswami Jatavallabhar Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, privilege leave for three months and twenty-three days from the 1st September 1919.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 252.—M.R.Ry. C. Kuchiraman, Assistant Professor, Law College, Madras, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for three months and twenty-seven days.

No. 253.—Mr. H. S. Duncan, Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twenty-seven days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 254.—Mr. John Hugh Melville, Inspector of European schools, to be on special duty in the Educational Department for a period of three months—to have effect from date of relief.

No. 255.—Mr. Randolph Maverell Statham, Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, under orders of transfer as acting Inspector of schools, ninth circle, to act as Inspector of European Schools during the deputation of Mr. J. H. Melville or until further orders.

No. 256.—M.R.Ry Tanjore Krishna Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet, to act as Inspector of schools, ninth circle, in the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* Mr. R. M. Statham on other duty or until further orders.

No. 257.—M.R.Ry. Surdaram Balakrishna Ayyar Avargal, assistant lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam, and lecturer, sub. *pro tem.*, Government College, Rajahmundry, to act as lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet, in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service, *vice* M.R.Ry T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders.

No. 258.—M.R.Ry. Tumati Suryanarayana Garu, Assistant Inspector of schools, sub. *pro tem.*, Guntur district, to act as lecturer, Government College, Rajahmundry, in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service.

Fort St. George, December 19, 1919.

No. 259.—Miss Theodora Lazarus, third assistant Inspectress of schools, Coimbatore girls' range, to act as Inspectress of girls' schools, Western circle, in the Indian Educational Service, during the absence of Miss Jessie Patterson on leave or until further orders—with effect from the date of taking charge.

No. 280.—Miss Karakayil Mary Varki, Headmistress, Government Training school for mistresses, Coimbatore, and sub-assistant Inspectress, Kanara girls' range (temporary), to act as third assistant Inspectress, Coimbatore girls' range, *vice* Miss Theodora Lazarus on other duty or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1919

No. 281.—In the table appended to article 3 of the Public Service Notification published at pages 281–296 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th April 1919, items 21, 22 and 23 under "C—*Revenue Department*" with the common entry against them in column 2 shall be deleted, the succeeding items being suitably renumbered and the following additional heading together with the entries below it shall be inserted between "C—*Revenue Department*" and "D—*Survey Department*":—

C C.—Agricultural Department.

1. Assistant managers of agricultural stations, assistant agricultural demonstrators or sub-assistants.	Certificate of proficiency in practical agriculture granted by the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore.	.....	
2. Managers of agricultural stations, agricultural demonstrators, teaching assistants at the College of Agriculture and Assistant Directors of Agriculture.	Diploma in agriculture conferred by the College of Agriculture, Coimbatore.	In some cases Assistant Directors are recruited direct from among men with sound agricultural training.	
3. Assistants in the scientific sections in the subordinate and provincial services.	B. A. Degree examination of the University with science as an optional subject.	Occasionally a specially selected agricultural diplomate who shows particular aptitude for science work is appointed in the science sections as an *assistant*.	

Fort St. George, December 18, 1919.

No. 282.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University:—

Mr. Herbert Spencer Dunsan, M A.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month granted to M R.Ry. R. Sitarama Rao, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Bellary, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, Kistna Godavari Girls' range, in the Director's notification at Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th September 1919, is extended by leave of the same kind for two months from 24th October 1919.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Ry. D. Dikshitulu, First Assistant, Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector, Godavari-Kistna Girls' Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector, Bellary Girls' Range, during the employment of Miss Philip Smith on other duty or until further orders. To join immediately after handing charge to the head clerk.

(2) Mrs. Brunt, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent, Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Godavari-Kistna Girls' Range in the third class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses (R. 125) *vice* Miss G. I. Peters on other duty or until further orders. To join immediately after handing charge to the First Assistant.

Madras, 16th December 1919.

(1) M.R.Ry. P. V. Kameswara Rao, first Assistant, Government Training School, Berhampur, and sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Parvatipur range, to be Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Syrada range, sub. *pro tem.* in his own class—to join on relief by No. 2.

(2) M R Ry. B Ramachandradu, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tuni range (temporary), to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Parvatipur range, sub *pro tem.* in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, *vice* M R Ry V. Narayanamurti on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief by No. 3.

(3) M R Ry P. Virraju Pantulu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Godavari district, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tuni range (temporary), in his own class—to join forthwith without availing himself of joining time.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

The Director is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Sudarsana Rao, Headmaster, Government Higher Elementary Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry, and sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur district; in his own class in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools *vice* M.R.Ry. M. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, on other duty or until further orders.

22nd December 1919.

TEXT-BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1920.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

(1) Shakespeare—The Tempest.
(2) Any two of the following—
Scott—The Fortunes of Nigel.
Kipling—Kim.
Jane Austen—Northanger Abbey.
Cambridge Readings in Literature, Book 2 (Cambridge University Press).
(3) Goldsmith—Selected Essays (Pitt Press)

or

Macaulay—History of England—Chapter III.

NOTE.—On (2) and (3) question of a general and not of a detailed nature will be set.

Latin.

Virgil—Aeneid VI

and

Livy—V, 1-40.

French.

Senior French Reader by R. P. James (University Tutorial Press, London)

Tamil.

Children of Distant Lands—Japan and China—by C. R. Ramasivaya Mudaliyar (C. Coomaraswami Naydu & Sons).

Telugu.

The King's Tale (Longman's Indian Stories for School Reading)

Malayalam.

Seventh Standard Reader by Muraden (omitting the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu.

Seventh Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 111, Lahore Series (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

Special periods in English and Indian History.

English History—1714 to 1867

or

History of the British Empire—A.D. 1492 to 1784

or

Outlines of Modern European History, A. D. 1815 to A. D. 1878, with questions on the most important events in the periods 1789 to 1814 and 1879 to 1910.

Indian History—A. D. 1748 to the Durbar of 1911.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

English.

(1) Scott—Lay of the Last Minstrel.
(2) Any two of the following, on which questions of a general nature only of a detailed nature will be set—
Dickens—Christmas Carol.
Hawthorne—Tanglewood Tales.
Getty—Parables from Nature.
Buchan—Greenmantle.

Latin.

Cæsar—De bello Gallico, VI, 1 to 44.

French.

Souvestre—Cemorro and other stories (Oxford University Press).

Tamil.

Folk Tales—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15 by O. Somasundaram Pillai (Macmillan & Co.).

Telugu.

Little Lady of the Sun (Longman's Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam.

Fourth Standard Reader by Marsden (omitting the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu.

Fourth Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 86, 131 to 179 and 189 to 193, Lahore Series (Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore).

PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

Tamil.

Infant Primer No. 2 by S. G. Daniel (Christian Literature Society) same as 1919.

Madras, 8th December 1919.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TEST, 1920.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' Test prescribed in Government notification of the 30th May 1893 and in the notification of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th June 1913, will be held on the 23rd April 1920 and the following day at the centres noted below:—

Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	Rajahmundry.
Bellary	Guntur.	Salem.
Berhampur.	Madras.	Tanjore.
Bhadrachalam.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Vizagapatam.
Chittoor.	Mercara.	
Coimbatore.	Nellore.	

2. The examination which will consist of two parts is open to—

(i) Probationary Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses on temporary ranges and teachers in Government Training Schools in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

(ii) Teachers, Supervisors of Schools in the service of Government and teachers in recognised institutions: provided (1) that, if men, they have passed the First Examination in Arts or the Intermediate Examination of the University of Madras and, if women, the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination; or hold a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate of the standard laid down in G. O. No. 40, dated 2nd February 1910; (2) that either they have passed the Elementary Technical Examination in Freehand Drawing or hold a certificate of proficiency in Drawing awarded by the Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, to the teachers under training at the end of their training course; and (3) that they are recommended by an Inspector or Inspectress of Schools or the head of a recognised college.

(iii) All others not included in clauses (i) and (ii) of this rule, but possessing qualifications not inferior to those prescribed in clause (ii), provided that they are specially permitted to appear by the Director of Public Instruction.

The examination in the first part is also open to candidates for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational Department.

3. *Subjects of Examination.*—The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

PART I.

(i) The Madras Inspection Code with special reference to the office and general duties of Sub-Assistants and Supervisors of Elementary Schools.

(ii) The Madras Educational Rules, important Government notifications relating to Education and the sections of Madras Acts IV and V of 1884, relating to Education and the by-laws and regulations passed thereunder.

(iii) The Grant-in-Aid Code.

(iv) Educational statistics of the district in which the candidate serves or wishes to serve and Accounts.

NOTE.—The following are the subjects for Accounts under clause (iv):—

(a) Civil Account Code, Volume, I, Seventh edition, Chapter I—General Principles and Rules. Chapter III—General Rules regarding salaries and allowances excluding article 41 regarding Exchange Compensation Allowance and its sub clauses. Chapter V—Establishment. Chapter VI—Contingent charges excluding art cles 95, 96 and 97.

(b) The Civil service Regulations, Fifth edition—Chapters III, V (section 1 only), IX, XI (sections i and iv only), XII (sections ii and iii only), XIV (sections i and ii only), XLIII (section ii only), XLIV (section i), (articles 826, 827-A, 833 and 834 only) and (section ii) (articles 838 and 849 only).

PART II.

(v) Linguistic Test in a vernacular language of the district in which the candidate is serving or wishes to serve.

NOTE.—The vernacular shall not be the same as the second language taken up by the candidate in the highest general education test passed by him. There shall be a written examination in prescribed texts in modern prose and simple poetry, translation, composition and grammar of the standard for each language laid down under "C" in the scheme for the secondary school-leaving certificates.

4. *Order of time and subjects.*—The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Day.	Hour.	Subjects.	Maximum number of marks.
Friday 23rd April 1920. ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	I. Madras Inspection Code ..	100
	2 to 5 p.m.	II. Madras Educational Rules ..	100
Saturday, 24th April 1920.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	III. Educational Statistics and Accounts ..	100
	12-45 p.m. to 3-15 p.m. ..	IV. The Grant-in-Aid Code ..	100
	3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. ..	V. Linguistic Test	100

Candidates must appear for all the subjects of the first part at the same time. They may appear for the second part either along with the first part or separately at their option.

5. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 12 for the first part and Rs. 8 for the second part. But departmental candidates who appear for these tests for the first time are not required to pay the fees. Such candidates should note in their applications whether they appear for these tests for the first time or not.

6. All applications which must be on printed forms should be sent direct to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows :—

[*Application for admission to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test.*]

To

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.
Cathedral Post, Madras, S.W.

and should be despatched so as to reach him *not later than the 1st February* 1920. A candidate wishing to know whether his application has been received should enclose a post-card addressed to himself with his application. *Covers insufficiently stamped will not be received.*

Printed forms of application may be had at the offices of the Inspectors.

7. The fees should be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt must accompany the application. No fees will be received in this office.

8. The fee paid will in no case whatever be refunded.

9. The results of the examination will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, but no separate certificates of success will be issued.

NOTE.—Candidates are informed that they need not appear for the paper on accounts in the question paper on Educational statistics and accounts if they have already passed the present account test or the old account test higher and lower. The fact of their having passed the account test examination should be clearly stated in the application with the number, date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing their success.

Madras, December 1919.

SUPERVISORS' TEST, 1920.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Supervisors' Test prescribed in Government notification of the 8th October 1903 will be held on the 23rd April 1920 and the following day at the centres noted below :—

Anantapur.	Cuddapah	Rajahmundry.
Bellary.	Guntur.	Salem.
Berhampur.	Madras.	Tanjore.
Bhadrachalam.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Vizagapatam.
Chittoor.	Mysore.	
Coimbatore.	Nellore.	

2 The examination is open to teachers of at least two years' standing holding trained teachers certificates of the secondary and higher grades, to all supervisors holding permanent appointments and to others who may be specially exempted by the Director.

3 The following is the order of times and subjects according to which the examination will be conducted :—

Day.	Hour.	Subject
Friday, 23rd April 1920 ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Madras Inspection Code.
	2 to 4 p.m	Madras Educational Rules.
Saturday, 24th April 1920 ..	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Grant-in-Aid Code.

Candidates must appear for all the subjects at the same time.

4 The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 8. But departmental candidates who appear for the test for the first time are not required to pay the fees. Such candidates should note in their applications whether they appear for the test for the first time or not.

5. All applications which must be on printed forms should be sent direct to the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, post-paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Supervisors' Test.*]

To

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle,
Cathedral Post, Madras, S.W.

and should be despatched so as to reach him *not later than the* 1st *February* 1920. A candidate wishing to know whether his application has been received should enclose a post card addressed to himself with his application. Covers insufficiently stamped will not be received.

Printed forms of application may be had at the offices of the Inspectors.

6. The fees should be paid into a Government Treasury and Treasury Officer's receipt must accompany the application. No fees will be received in the office.

7. Fees should not be paid by candidates who may apply to the Director of Public Instruction for special exemption before such exemption is granted.

8. The fee paid will in no case whatever be refunded.

9. The results of examination will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, but no separate certificates of success will be issued.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 16th December 1919.

LEAVE.

Under article 246 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave is granted to Mrs. J. U. Nasy, *sub. pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, South Arcot Girls', Ranga, for fourteen days from 5th January 1919 in continuation of the Christmas and other Gazetted holidays.

M. O. E. KARNEY,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 16th December 1919.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1920.

NOTICE REGARDING PERMISSION TO APPEAR.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates for the Technical Examinations to be held in April next are *not required* to obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner to apply for admission to the examinations :—

I. For the Elementary Grade—

(1) Candidates who have studied up to the Seventh Standard of an elementary school and qualified for an Elementary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the late Middle School Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Lower Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but are reading in the Fourth or any higher form in a recognized high school, or who have completed, as pupils or otherwise, the course of instruction prescribed for the Third or any higher form; *provided* that, in the former case, they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate * to the effect that they are pupils of the Fourth or Fifth or Sixth Form from the headmaster of the school to which they belong, and in the latter case, a certificate * from the head of a recognized college or high school or from an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector to the effect that their qualifications are up to or above the Third Form Standard. In the case of candidates, however, who having completed the Third Form course as pupils of a recognized Secondary School with the third as the highest form were found fit, after a careful examination, for promotion to the Fourth Form, a certificate* to that effect from the headmaster of the school concerned will be accepted.

II. For the Intermediate Grade—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subject for which they wish to appear.

III. For the Advanced Grade—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

[*N.B.*—Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not qualified or passed the tests specified above should apply for the necessary previous permission even though they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in that subject.]

IV. For any grade—Elementary, Intermediate or Advanced—

(1) Employees under Government, Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Mercantile Firms, etc., who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in any of the subjects included in the notification, *provided* they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate * from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to pass in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate.

(2) Candidates who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but once appeared and failed in a particular subject for a particular grade, or were once permitted to come up for a particular subject and for a particular grade, *provided* that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they quote in their *applications for admission to the examination* the year in which they failed and examination centre at which they appeared, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Commissioner granting them permission.

(3) Pupils of a *recognized* Technical school or class, *provided*—

(a) they are certified by the head of the institution to which they belong to have completed the prescribed course in the subject and for the grade, and

(b) the school or class is recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

2. All other candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner and should accordingly submit their applications for permission on or before the 15th January next in the annexed form submitting along with each application a certificate * from the head of a recognized college or high school, or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector as regards their general education attainments and another certificate* from a competent person to the effect that their knowledge of the particular technical subject taken up is up to the standard of the grade for which they wish to appear. The applications should be made out clearly in English. No printed copies of the form are available.

Form of application for permission to appear for the Government Technical Examinations.

1. Name of applicant.
2. Occupation or profession of applicant, or appointment held by him.
3. Age.
4. General education Test passed, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.
5. Technical subjects (with grades) already passed in, if any, with date and page of the Gazette.
6. Name in full in terms of which applicant was entered, and name of school. (1) (2) Subject. Grade.
7. Technical subjects (with grade) for which permission is sought. (1) (2) (3)
8. Address in full.

Station _____ Date _____ Signature of applicant.

(1) *(Form of certificate to be signed by the head of a recognized college or high school or an Inspecting officer of the Educational Department not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector.)*

I hereby certify that the general education attainments of the applicant are up to the standard of the _____ Form.

Station _____ Date _____ Signature _____ Designation (in full) _____

(2) *(Form of certificate to be signed by a competent person, that is, by one who is professionally qualified or has made a special study of technical subjects and is accordingly by his knowledge and attainments competent.)*

I hereby certify that the knowledge possessed by the applicant of the technical subject specified in column 7 above is up to the standard of the grade for which permission is sought.

Station _____ Date _____ Signature _____

(1) Designation (in full) _____
(2) General and special qualifications, examinations passed, etc. _____
(*Note.*—Technical subjects (with grades) passed in with dates and page of the Gazette should be entered.)

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in Type-writing, it is hereby notified that the Monarch Type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 15th December 1919.

D-3

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE BENEFIT OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TRAINING—MARCH 1920.

It is hereby notified that the next Special Examination mentioned above will be held on Monday, the 22nd March 1920, and succeeding days.

2. The examination will be held at the same time as and the question papers will be the same as those of the public examination held under the secondary school-leaving certificate scheme. A time-table will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in February next.

3. The examination will be held at all secondary schools in the Presidency at which the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination will be held.

4. The following are the subjects of the examination :—

[Candidates who come up for the first time must take all the subjects of Group A and at least two subjects from Group C.]

Group A.

1. Elementary Mathematics.
2. English.
3. Vernacular Composition and Translation including a paper on Text-books.

Group C.

Language—
(a) Classical—
Sanskrit.
Arabic.
(b) Indian Vernaculars—
Urdu (Hindustani).
Kanarese.
Tamil.
Telugu.
Malayalam.
Oriya.

History of England and British India.
History of India.
Geography.
Algebra and Geometry.
Practical Mathematics.
Botany.
Physics.
Chemistry.

NOTE.—Candidates who take Sanskrit or Arabic under Group C may not take Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A.

5. (i) For information as to the text-books prescribed in English and other languages and as to the special periods to be studied in the History of England and of British India, candidates are referred to the notices published by this office in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in May and June last.

(ii) The examination in History of India and Geography will be conducted in accordance with the syllabuses prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and published at pages 133 and 501 et seq. of Volume I of the Madras University Calendar for 1918, the Modern India being the *special* period prescribed for the examination of March 1920.

NOTE.—Acquaintance with the History of India in outline is also required. The examination in other subjects will be conducted in accordance with the courses of study prescribed for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme.

6. The examination is open only to *bona fide* teachers who have failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination and are desirous of being admitted for secondary grade training.

7. The fee prescribed for admission to the examination is Rs. 12 which must be paid in *every* case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 30th January next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post office orders.

8. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

9. Candidates should apply for application forms to *this office* and *not* to Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officers.

10. Candidates should submit their applications for admission to the examination sufficiently early to the Circle Inspector or Inspectress of Schools concerned so that they may countersign and forward the same to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations *on or before* the *30th January next.*

11. Candidates should submit not later than the 31st January a statement furnishing particulars as regards their educational and teaching career under the different heads in the prescribed form in view to the particulars being mentioned in the certificate to be issued to each candidate. The statement should be submitted through the Assistant Inspector or Inspector of Schools concerned according as the candidate is a teacher of Elementary or Secondary school. The form prescribed for this purpose will be sent to the candidates along with the application forms.

12. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Notification and Examination rules regarding Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, copies of which can be had on payment at the Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras. No copies can be had from this office.

13. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the chief and assistant superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination annulled and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1919.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1920.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

The fee to be paid by each pupil appearing for the Public Examination for the first time is Rs. 12; the fee for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which a candidate has already been examined by the Board, is also Rs. 12, but a candidate who merely presents additional subjects will have to pay a fee of Rs. 3 for each, provided that no one will have to pay more than Rs. 12 on any occasion.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury, in the mofussil and into the Bank of Madras, at Madras. No fees will be received in the Commissioner's office.

The fees should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Treasury or to the Bank by the 29th February next together with a fee receipt form (filled in) and a list *in duplicate* of the pupils who are *finally* to be presented for the examination—one copy of which will be returned at the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. This latter list together with the fee receipt should then be forwarded to the undersigned together with a list *in duplicate* of those who are incompetent to appear for the examination and whose names accordingly have to be removed from the nominal roll (tentative) sent by the 20th January—vide paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 23rd November 1912, C. No. 9386/12.

N.B.—Heads of institutions are particularly requested to see that the fee receipts have been dated and signed by the officers granting them.

Copies of forms for fee receipt and lists will be sent to the headmasters from this office about the 31st February next.

3. The fee to be paid by *private candidates* is the same as that prescribed for pupil candidates for re-examination and for additional subjects, the maximum amount being Rs. 12 in either case as mentioned in paragraph 1 supra. No person can appear for the Public Examination as a private candidate unless he has previously taken a supplementary course and appeared for the examination at the end of such course. The fee should be paid by *private* candidates on or before the *31st January next* and the receipt of the Treasury Officer in the mofussil, or of the Bank of Madras at Madras, should be attached to the applications of the candidates which have to reach this office not later than the 20th January next.

4. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid be returned.

5. The fee receipt and the lists of incompetent and eligible pupils should be forwarded together by the headmaster, *direct* to the undersigned, post paid (preferably, registered) and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 1st March next.

To the Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,
Cathedral Post Office (Madras).

From the Headmaster,————————High School,————————

Insufficiently stamped covers will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of assuring themselves that the fee receipt, etc., sent by them have been received, should enclose an addressed post-card in the respective covers. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the 'Received' stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post cards within fourteen days of the dispatch of the fee receipt, etc., should address the undersigned.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1919.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JANUARY 1920.

Candidates for the Examinations in Animal Physiology (Intermediate Grade) and Hygiene (Intermediate Grade) to be held in January 1920 are informed that the *Written* examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

[*N.B.*—The place of examination for the written test will be the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras.]

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
Tuesday, 6th January 1920 ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Hygiene (Intermediate)—First paper.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m. ..	Hygiene (Intermediate)—Second paper.
Wednesday, 7th January 1920.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Animal Physiology (Intermediate).

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the *Oral and Practical* examinations:—

[For all candidates, at Madras—Place of examination, Medical College, Madras.]

Approximate number of candidates to be examined (75).

[Hour of commencement of examination, 2 p.m. on the 7th and 1-30 p.m. on the 8th.]

Days with dates	Subject
Wednesday, 7th January and Thursday, 8th January 1920.	Hygiene (Intermediate).

Approximate number of candidates to be examined (74).

[Hour of commencement of examination, 1-30 p.m.]

Friday, 9th January and Saturday, 10th January 1920 ..	Animal Physiology (Intermediate).

3. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from the list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers and coats also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents or to any part of the staff employed in connection with the examinations, and who is so delivered from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room* any *slate, slate book, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Anyone detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidate will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them and they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendent of the examination.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will, on no account, leave his place.

(10) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number entered will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper lefthand corner, and the whole folded in two lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The class of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top righthand side of the first page of the answer paper as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question paper, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All spoilt copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(13) Candidates are forbidden to note down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th December 1919.

D. A. HOLLWAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1921.

English.

Selections in Poetry and Prose to be published by the University in June 1920. Further Selections in Prose will be announced later.

Greek.

Xenophon: Cyropaedia III.

Latin.

Cæsar in Britain and Belgium by J. H. Sleeman, M.A. (Cambridge University Press).
(Acquaintance with the exercises as well as with the text is expected.)

French.

Poèmes Choisis, pieces 28 to 45 from Le Fontaine (Ed. E. L. A. Fontet—Edward Arnold).
Emile Souvestre—Le Serf.

1922.

Jules Verne: Le tour du monde en quatre-vingt jours (ed. L. A. Barbe, Siepmann's French Elementary Series-Macmillan).

History.

History of Great Britain and Ireland: The Norman and Plantagenet Periods.
History of India: The Pre-Musalman Period.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1921.

PART I-A.

English.

Detailed study:
Shakespeare: As You Like It.
Gray: Elegy.
Tennyson: Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington, Morte d' Arthur,
M. Arnold: The Forsaken Merman, Rugby Chapel.
Addison: Coverley Papers (ed. C. M. Myers, Clarendon Press).
Macaulay: Essays on *Clive* and *Addison*.

Non-detailed study:
Scott: Ivanhoe.
Sir W. Butler: C. G. Gordon ("Men of Action" Series).
R. Wood: Famous Voyages of the Great Discoverers (Harrap & Co.)

PART I-B.

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY.

Marathi.

Vāngmaya Vivechana Nibandha by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A.
Marathe Ani Ingrāja (The Marathas and the English) by N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B. } Kitab-khana, Poona.
Abhinava Kāvyamīmāmsā by L. G. Lele.

Oriya.

Sripati Mitra: Śīmalāyatra.
Bhagirathi Ratha: Padmāvati Parinaya or Kānchi-Kanyā. } (Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Urdu.

Muqām-i Khilāfat, by Abd-ul-qadir.
Al-Baramika by Abd-ur-razzaq. } Al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow

Tamil.

Brief Biographies of Great and Good Women, the first six lives, by Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar, to be published separately in pica-type, Oxford University Press, Madras, E.
Tamil Perumakkal Vazhkkai by Mr. S. Aruvaramavinayakam Pillai, Adi & Co., Madras.

Telugu.

Yugandhara Vijayamu by Dodla Venkatarmma Reddi. (M. R. Krishna Rao & Co., Nellore)
Siddhārtha Charitra or Life of Buddha by Chilukamarthi Lakshmi Narasimhamu, Rajahmundry.

Kannada.

Vidyarthi Kara Bhūsana by M. Venkatakrishnaya. (Sadhvi office, Mysore)
Rama Mādhava by B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B. (Sharada Press, Mangalore).

Malayalam.

Krishna Kkita's Will by Sahitya Sakhi, T.C. Kalyani Amma (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).
Stories from Tagore—First three stories, P. Rama Menon (Vasikulambara Press, Trichur).

PART II.

GROUPS I AND II.

Physics and Chemistry.

Books recommended:

Physics:
Rintoul, D.: Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Watson, W.: Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).
Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Hydrostatics, Light and Heat (Cambridge University Press).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners (Macmillan).

Chemistry:
Smith: Experimental Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Shenstone: Elements of Inorganic Chemistry, (Arnold).

Reference:
Smith: Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).

GROUP ii.

Botany.

Thoday: Botany for Senior Students (Cambridge University Press).
P. F. Fyson, Botany for India
K. Ranganhart: Manual of Elementary Botany for India.

Zoology and Physiology.

G. C. Bourne: Comparative Anatomy of animals, two volumes.
Huxley (revised by Barcroft): Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

GROUP iii.

Logic.

As a further indication of the scope and standard at the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's "Introductory Logic," Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable text-book.

Sanskrit.

Dandin: Dasha-kumāra-charita, pūrvapīthikā (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Kālidāsa: * Raghuvamśa, cantos 12, 13, 14.
Do : Mālavikāgnimitra.

Marathi.

Wamanī: Niti and Vairāgya Sataka, } New Khital Khana, Poona.
Eskūv li by Mangesh, }
Nibandhamālā. }
Yayāpurva by Mukteswara. }
Life of Nana Fadnavis by Vasudev Shastri Khare. }

Oriya.

Godāvarīsa Misra: Purōhitamarjjana. } Utkala Sahitya Press.
Chintamani Mahanti: Mahēndra, cantos I to IV. }
Gangadhara Mahapatra: Ayodhyā dṛśya. }
Viswanatha Kar: Vividha Prabandha .. }
Krpasindhu Mahābhārati: Virātaparva (Jagadish Press, Bandpost, Tributary Mahals, Orissa)

Greek.

Sophocles: Œdipus Colonaeus.
Aeschines: In Ctesiphontem.

Latin.

Virgil: Æneid Book VI.
Horace: Odes, Book I.
Cicero: De La ' Manilia.
Livy: Book XXI (Chapters 1 to 40).

French.

E.L.A. Du Fontet: Poèmes choisis—the first 40 pieces (Edward Arnold).
Corneille: Polyeucte.
Lavisse et Jolly: La Barce de Fourchevif (ed. Hatting, Rivingtons).
Jules Verne: Voyage au centre de la terre (ed. C. W. Bell, Blackie).

* View as under Raghuvamsa is omitted for the Intermediate Examinations of both years 1921 and 1922.

German.

Text Books will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew.

Kings, Hosea, Joel—the whole (S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic.

Tarikhul-Khulafa by Al-Suyuti, to the end of the Umayyad Dynasty. } (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhindy Bazaar, Bombay).
Diwan-i-Ali, from the beginning of Radif-i-Lam to the end. }

Persian.

Diwan-i-Hafiz to the end of Radif-i-Dal } All-Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
Anwar i-Suhaili, first 3 chapters. }

Urdu.

Ud-i-Hind by Ghalib, the whole. } All Nasir Book Agency, Lucknow.
Tarana-i-shauq by Shauq Qidwai }
Kulid-i-Qaran, by Anis Ahmad (Aligarh Book Depot, Aligarh).

Tamil.

Poetry: Selections published by the University—
Cirupalaru-ilam (pages 31-33); Meykkirti (pages 74-82); Bharatam (pages 142-216).
Prose—
Bhatta Bana Carita by R. V. Krishnamachariya, Kumbakonam. (Revised edition).
Madhava Govinda Ananda by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar, M.A., Paramber.

Telugu.

Poetry: Selections published by the University, 18, 24, 42 and 52.
Drama: Madana Gayasamu by Y. Jagannadham Pantulu, B.A., Parlakimedi.
Prose:
Prabhâvati by Vangari Subba Rau (Sri Rama Vilasa Granthamala Series, Pittapur).
Abhimanyudu by Bhogaraju Narapanamurti, Vizianagram.

Kanarese.

Selections published by the University:—pages 326 to 441,
Nala Caritra Nâtaka by Aiya Sastri .. .. .. } Hanuman & Co., Mysore.
Padmini by K. Lakshminarayana Bhatta (Madhuravani series) }

Malayalam.

Poetry: Selections from the University Publications.
Adhyatma Ramayanam, Kiskindha Kandam (pages 27—45).
Irupatu nalu vrittam (pages 270-6).
Bhasha Bhaimiparinayam Nâtakam. K. P. Karuppan Vanikalahuram Press, Trichur.
Padmavati. K. Venkateshwara Sarma, H.G.V. School, Kottathuruthi, Travancore.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1921.

PART I.

English.

(*A*) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed study*:
Thackeray: Vanity Fair.
Kinglake: Eothen.
Bradshaw: Sir Thomas Munro ("Rulers of India" Series).
F. S. Marvin: Progress and History, Chapters I to X. (Oxford University Press.)

(*B*) *Detailed study*:
(1) Shakespeare: One of the following groups:
(a) Henry IV, Part I: Hamlet.
(b) Antony and Cleopatra: Much Ado about Nothing.
(2) Select examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century verse, one of the following groups:—
(a) Spenser: Prothalamion.
Milton: Sonnets in the "Golden Treasury" (World's Classics).
Gray: Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College, Ode on the Spring, the Progress of Poesy, Ode on the Pleasure arising from Vicissitude, Hymn to Adversity, The Elegy.
Shelley: To a Skylark, To a Lady with a Guitar, Ode to the West Wind, Stanzas written in Dejection near Naples.
Browning: Selections in the "Golden Treasury" (World's Classics).
(b) Spenser: Faerie Queen, Book VII, Canto 7
Milton: Paradise Regained, Book II.
Pope: Epistle to Augustus.
Keats: The Nightingale, Autumn, La Belle Dame.
Tennyson: Selections in the "Golden Treasury" (World's Classics)
(3) 18th, 17th, 18th Century Prose, one of the following groups:—
(a) Dryden: Preface to the Fables.
Swift: Battle of the Books.
Fielding: A Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.
Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.

(3) Swift: Gulliver's Travels, Voyages I and II.
Johnson: Life of Pope.
Gibbon: Decline and Fall, Chapters 1—3.
(4) Nineteenth Century Prose: one of the following groups:—
(a) English Critical Essays (19th Cent.). Edited by E. D. Jones:—
Shelley, Hazlitt, Newman, Carlyle, Arnold, Pater.
(b) Carlyle: Boswell's Life of Johnson
M. Arnold: Discourses in America omitting Lecture on 'Numbers'.
Newman: Literary Selections 1—3 (Longmans).

PART II.

Group (ii A).

Physical Science.

Books recommended:
Physics:
Porter: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser: General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson: Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool: Sound (Clive).
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser: Light (Macmillan).
Hadley: Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw: Practical Physics (Longmans).
Reference:
Searle: Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson: Heat (Griffin).
Watson: Practical Physics (Longmans).
Chemistry:
Smith: Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Hollemen: A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Senter: Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Barry: Volumetric Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Reference:
Ostwald: The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Lowry: Historical Introduction to Chemistry (Macmillan).

Group (ii B)

Chemistry:
Biallor: Modern Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans).
Senter: Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen).
Caven: Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Cumming and Kay: Quantitative Chemical Analysis (Gurney and Jackson).
Thorpe: History of Chemistry, Vols. I and II.
Ostwald: The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping: Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Caven and Lander: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Physics
Wagstaff: Properties of Matter (Clive). Omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser: Heat (Macmillan).
Edser: Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Allen and Moore. Text-book of Practical Physics (Macmillan).

Group (iv).

Logic, Psychology and Ethics.

Text-books recommended:
(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.'
(2) Angell's 'Psychology.'
(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics.'
Philosophical work prescribed:
(4) Descartes: 'Meditations'.

Groups (iv), (v) & (vi).

Languages, other than English.

Sanskrit.

Group (iv) 1912 and 1913.
Kṛṣṇa Miśra: Prabōdhachandrōdaya
Chāndōgya-Upanishad—Adhyāya, VII.

Group (v) 1912 and 1913.
A. A. Macdonell: Vedic Reader, I to VIII.
Kālidāsa: Śākuntalaṁ VIII, 274–1350.
Kālidāsa: Raghuvaṁśa, cantos IV and VI

GROUP (iii) FOR 1922 AND 1923.

(a) A. A. Macdonell: Vedic Reader, I-VIII.
Aitaréya bráhmana, VIII, 5, iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press), Bombay
Gautama-dharma-sútra, prásna I (Anandasrama Sanskrit series).
Chándógya Upanisad, Adhyáya VII.
(b) Kábdika: Vikramórvasí (Bombay Sanskrit Series):
Kruta Mára. Prabodha-candródaya (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Bána: Harsacarita Ucchvása III (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Patañjali: Mahábháshya I, i i.
Mahabbárata, Sántiparvan, adhyáyas 177—182 (Madhava Vilas Book Depôt).
Kalhana: Rajatarangini, VIII, 474—1350 (Bombay Sanskrit Series)

Related subject

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era (i.e. Christian era).
Books recommended:—
E. J. Rapson: Ancient India (Camb. Univ. Press).
V. A. Smith: Early History of India.

Marathi.

GROUP (iv).

Hindusthánacá Arvácina Itihás, Part II (Marathi Rigvat) by G. S. Sardesai, B.A. (Messrs. Damodara Savalaram & Co., Bombay).

GROUP (v).

Marathyánci Abhyudaya by M. G Ranade, M.A., LL.B. (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

GROUP (vi).

Sudhárakátile Niwadaka Nibándha Part I, by G. G Agarkar, M.A.
Dharmapara Lokha va Vyákhyáne, by M. G Ranade, M.A., LL.B
Jnánesvari, Chapter IX. Edited by A. M. Kunte, B.A. M.D.
Sivacatrapati's Life by Sabhasada.
Bhakrinágya Pradipa by L. R. Pangárkar, B.A
(New Kitabkhana Poona.)

Related subject.

History of the Marathas up to 1720.
Books recommended:—
M. G. Ranade. Rise of the Maratha Power.
Grant Duff: History of the Marathas (Calcutta, 1912).

Oriya.

GROUP (iv).

Cintamani Mahanti: Vikramáditya
Mrityunjaya Ratha: Mudrárákshasa Nátaka
Cintamani Acárya: Itihása Prasanga
Upendra Bhanja: Lávanyavati-cantos 6 & 7 (Printing Company, Cuttack).
(Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)

GROUP (v).

Same as Group (iv).

GROUP (vi).

Cintamani Mahanti: Vikramáditya
Mrityunjaya Ratha: Mudrárákshasa Nátaka
Cintamani Acarya: Itihása Prasanga
(Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)
Upendra Bhanja: Lávanyavati-cantos 6 & 7 (Printing Company, Cuttack).
Gopalchandra Praharaj: Bhagavatatungiri Sandhya
Phakirmohan Senapati: Prayaschitta
(Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)
Krupasindhu Mahábhárata, Sánti Parva—Rájadharma (Jagadisa Press Band post Tributary Mahals, Orissa).
Saccidánanda Dhira-Alankárasára; chapters 5 to 7 (Jagannathvallabha Press, Bamra).
Markanda Das: Kesava Kosli (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Related subject.

History of Orissa under Native and Muhammadan Rule.
Book recommended:—
W. W. Hunter: Orissa.

Urdu.

GROUP (iv).

Plato: Phædrus.

GROUP (v).

Thucydides:—The Sicilian Expedition, ed.—Frost (Macmillan).

GROUP (vi).

Books prescribed:
Homer: Iliad, Book XXII.
Æschylus: Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides: Book IV.
Plato: Phædrus.
Sophocles: Antigone.
Books of Reference:
Goodwin (W. W.): Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses.
Giles (P.): A Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (1891).
Murray (G. G.): History of Greek Literature (1897).
Jebb: Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry (Macmillan).

Related subject.

History of Greece, the Fifth Century, B.C.

Latin.

Group (iv).

Cicero :—Tusculan Disputations IV and V.

Group (v).

Tacitus : Historiæ, I.

Group (vi).

Books prescribed :
Plautus : Captivi.
Virgil : Georgics, I.
Horace : Odes, Book II.
Juvenal : Satires, VII and X.
Livy : Introduction and Book I.
Cicero : Tusculanæ Disputationes, Books IV and V.
Tacitus : Historiæ, Book I.
Books of Reference :
Giles : Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).
Roby : Grammar of the Latin Language (the large edition).
Sackett (J. W.) : Short History of Latin Literature.
Sellar (W. Y.) : (1) Roman Poets of the Republic.
(2) Poets of the Augustan Age.
Tyrrell (R. Y.) : Lectures on Latin Poetry.

Related subject.

The History of Rome, the Second Century, B.C.

French.

Group (iv).

Ferrand Nicolay : Les enfants mal élevés (Librairie académique Perrin, Paris).

Group (v).

Mignet : Histoire de la Révolution Française (Ed. A. L. Dupuis, Oxford Modern French Series).

Group (vi)

Racine : Esther.
G. H. Ely : Songs of Béranger (Blackie's Little French Classics).
Pascal, La Rochefoucauld, Vauvenargues. (Ed. Alfred T. Baker, Seymour's Chs. Fr. Texts Macmillan).
Ce Que disent les livres, par Emile Faguet (Ed. H. N. Adair, M.A., Cambridge Modern Fr. Series, Senior Group, Cambridge University Press).
Mon Oncle et mon Curé, par Jean de la Brète (Nelson Editeurs, Paris).
Labiche-Delacour : La Cagnotte (Ed. W. O. Farnworth, Harrap).

Related subject.

French or German European History, 1815–1871.

Hebrew.

Group (vi).

Job, Nehemiah, and Micah. The whole
Psalms 1–41
} S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras.

Related subject.

The age of Maccabees

Arabic.

Group (iv).

Tahafutul-Falasifa by Al-Ghazali.
Saba Muallaqa. The Qasidas of Imrau-l-Qays, Tarafa and Zuhayr.
Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. First half.

Group (v).

Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. First half.
Hamasa-Bahal Hamasa.

Group (vi).

Maqamat-i-Hariri. First ten Maqamats.
Saba Muallaqa. The Qasidas of Imrau-l-Qays, Tarafa and Zuhayr.
Futuhul Buldan by Baladhuri. The whole.
Diwani Mutanabbi (with Ukbaris' Commentary). To the end of Radif Jim.

(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay.)

Related subject.

The Arab Conquest and Rule in Spain.

Related language.

Majani-ul-Adab. No. V—the whole (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bombay).

Persian.

Group (iv).

Akhlaq i-Jalali. Excluding the chapter on Music (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Masnawi Maulana Rumi. First Dafter.

Group (v).

Waqai Nimat Khan Ali. To the end of the Seventh Waqia. (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow).
Siyasat-Mudukhkhirin. First half.
Shah-Nama. Up to (but not including) the Kayanian Dynasty.

Group (vi).

Sih-Nasr-i Zahuri. The whole.
Qasaid i-Urfi.
Diwan-i-Zahir-i-Faryabi.
Ruqaati Badil.

Related subject.

The Arab Conquest of and Rule in Spain.

Related Language (1918 and 1921).

B.A. Course of the Punjab University, 1918, the whole (Jaffer Ali, Bookseller, Char Minar, Hyderabad).

Urdu.

Group (iv).

Al-Mamun by Shibli.
Ilmul Akhlaq by Keramat Hussain.
Diwan-i Mir Taqi Mir. First Diwan.
} (Aligarh College Book Depot, Aligarh).
Makhtarul-Ashar. Part I (S.P.C.K. Depot, Madras).

Group (v).

Hayat-i Javid by Hali.
Diwan-i-Zauq. The whole.

Group (vi).

Diwan-i-Ghalib. The whole.
Ijaz i Ishq. (S.P.C.K. Depot, Madras).
Abi Hayat, by Azad. The whole.
Hayat-i-Sadi by Hali. The whole.

Related subject.

The Moghal Empire, 1526 to 1605.

Tamil.

Group (iv).

Poetry: Selections published by the University: Vol. I.—
1. Purananuru (71-312), pp. 114-126.
2. Tirukkural (Chaps. 30-33), pp. 173-184.
Vol. II.—
3. Kamburamayanam, Bilakkalam, pages 1-36.

Prose:
1. Tamil Pulavar Caritram: by A. Kumaraswami Pulavar, Chunnakam, Jaffna, Ceylon.
2. Nakkirar: by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Group (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

Group (vi).

Poetry: Selections published by the University: Vol. I:—
1. Ankuranuru, pages 41-47.
2. Purananuru (71-312), pages 114-124.
3. Tirukkural (Chaps. 30-33), pages 172-184.
4. Manimekhalai, pages 302-319.
5. Kalladam, pages 370-376.
Vol. II:—
6. Kamburamayanam, Bilakkalam, pages 1-36.

Prose:
1. Tamil Pulavar Caritram: by A. Kumaraswami Pulavar, Chunnakam, Jaffna, Ceylon.
2. Nakkirar: by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Grammar:
Tolkappiyam, Parulatikaram, Meyppattiyal and Uramaviyal (Longmans, Green & Co., Mount Road, Madras).

Telugu.

Group (iv).

Poetry: Selections published by the University, Vol. I:—10, 11, 13, 14. Vol. II:—34, 39, 40.
Prose: Vasumathi Vasantamu: by Venkata Parvateswara Kavulu. Andhra Pracharini Granthamala Nilayam, Nidadavolu.

Group (v).

Same as for Group (iv).

Group (vi).

Poetry: Selections published by the University: Vol. I:—10, 11, 13, 14. Vol. II:—Nos. 34, 39, 40.
Kavyalankara Sangrahamu, Canto IV.
Drama: Mudrarakshasamu: by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu. (V. Ramaswamulu & Sons, Madras).
Prose: Vasumathi Vasantamu: by Venkata Parvateswara Kavulu.
Sukranti Sarmma: by P. Mallayya Sastri, Pithapur.
Special subject: The Development of Telugu Prose.

Kanarese.

Group (iv).

1. Selections in Kanarese, Part I, published by the University, pages 101 to 211.
2. Uttara Rama Caritre, by Basappa Sastri (Karnataka Granthamala Series, Mysore).

GROUP (V).

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (VI).

1. Selections in Kannada, Part I, published by the University, pages 1 to 211.
2. Rāmāśvamēdha, Chapters 1 to 10 (inclusive) (Karnataka Kāvya Kalānidhi Office, Mysore).
3. Uttarārāma Caritre, by Basappa Śāstri (Karnataka Granthamala Series, Mysore).
4. Kuvēṇīsha Kavi Caritre, pages 1 to 142, by Rao Bahadur R. A. Narasimha Char, M.A., Bangalore.

Malayalam.

GROUP (iv)

Umākēmlam : Canto 12. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
Ambarīsa Caritam : by Aswati Tirunal Thampuran (S. D. Reddiyar & Co., Quilon).
Prabodhanandrōdayam Nāṭakam : 2nd Ankam (C. A. Ramayya Sastri), Manorama Press, Kottayam.

Vimalā Dēvi : V. K. Rama Menon B.A., B.L., Lakshmi Bhai office, Trichur.

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv) and

Umākēmlam : Canto 12. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
Ambarīsa Caritam : by Aswati Tirunal Thampuran (S. D. Reddiyar & Co., Quilon).
Vimalā Dēvi : V. K. Rama Menon, B.A., B.T., Lakshmi Bhai Office, Trichur.
Kokil a Sandēsam (Bhasha), First part, Kunhi Kuttan Thampuran, Bharata Vilasam Press.

GROUP (vi)

Ramacharitam : Patalams 17-22 (inclusive) (S. Parameswara Ayyar, B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum)
Kannasa Rāmāyanam : Sundra Khāndam—first 25 stanzas.
Umākēralam : Canto 12. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., Trivandrum.
Ambarīsa Caritam : by Aswati Tirunal Thampuran (S. D. Reddiyar & Co., Quilon).
Krishna Gatha : Kamsavadham, edited by K. N. Govinda Panikkar
Vēṇīsamhāram Bhasa Nāṭakam : Acts 3 & 4 Panthulath Thampuran. (S.B. Book Depot, Trivandrum.)

Vimalā Dēvi (V. K. Rama Menon, Lakshmi Bhai Office, Trichur.)

THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

Related languages.

SANSKRIT (1922 and 1923).

Kālidāsa : Vikramorvaśi, and Raghuvamśa, cantos IV and VI.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 19

PART I.

ENGLISH.

(1) *19th Century Prose.*

Nineteenth Century Prose : one of the following groups :—
(a) English Critical Essays (19th Cent). Edited by H. D. Jones :—
Shelly, Hazlitt, Newman, Carlyle, Arnold, Pater.
(b) Carlyle : Boswell's Life of Johnson.
M. Arnold : Discourses in America omitting Lecture on 'Numbers.'
Newman : Literary Selections I—8 (Longmans).

Additional Books set for Composition.

Thackeray : Vanity Fair.
Kinglake : Eothen.
Broadley : Sir Thomas Munro ("Rulers of India") Series
F. S. Marvin : Progress and History, Chap. I to X (Oxford University Press.)

B. A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1923.

PART II.

BRANCH II-A

Physical Science

Books recommended :

Physics.

Porter : Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser : General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson : Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool : Sound (Clive).
Edser : Heat (Macmillan)
Edser : Light (Macmillan).
Hadley : Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
Glazebrook : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw : Practical Physics (Longmans).
Poynting and Thomson : Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Barton : Text-book of Sound (Macmillan).
Preston : Theory of Heat (Macmillan)
Poynting and Thomson : Heat (Griffin).
Preston : Theory of Light (Macmillan).
Thomson : Elements of Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Whatham : Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
Campbell : Modern Electrical Theory (Cambridge University Press).

Lamb : Alternate Currents (Cambridge University Press).
Starling : Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
Barton : Analytical Mechanics (Longmans).
References :
Searle : Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Watson : Practical Physics (Longmans).
Gray : A Treatise on Physics, Vol. I (Macmillan).
Lamb : Dynamical Theory of Sound (Arnold).
Schuster : Theory of Optics (Arnold).
Wood : Physical Optics (Macmillan).
Baly : Spectroscopy (Longmans).
Whetham : Theory of Solution (Cambridge University Press).
Lehfeldt : Electro-Chemistry, Part I (Longmans).
Jeans : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Chemistry.
Smith : Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
Holleman : Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
Walker : Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan—7th Edition) omitting Chapters XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXII, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV.
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin : History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin).
Fenton : Notes on Qualitative Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Bailey : Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).
References :
Roscoe and Schorlemmer : Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and III (Macmillan).

BRANCH II-B.

Physical Science.

Chemistry :
Arrhenius, tr. Price : Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Coward and Perkins : Exercises in Chemical Calculation (Arnold).
Cowie and Leader : Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Ostwald, tr. M'Gowan : Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping : Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Bernthsen, tr. Sudborough : Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Thorpe : Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Treadwell and Hall : Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
Caven : Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Roscoe and Schorlemmer : Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Richter, tr. Smith : Organic Chemistry (Kegan Paul).
Ladenburg, tr. Dobbin : History of Chemistry, Chapters VII—XIII (Simpkin).
Nernst, tr. Tizard : Theoretical Chemistry (Macmillan).
LeBlanc, tr. Whitney : Elements of Electro-Chemistry (Macmillan).
Findlay : Phase Rule (Longmans).
Mellor : Chemical Statics and Dynamics (Longmans).
Young : Stoichiometry (Longmans).
Dana : Minerals and how to study them (Wiley).
Williams : Elements of Crystallography (Macmillan).
Groth, tr. Marshall : Chemical Crystallography (Gurney).
Langfeld : Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Macmillan).
Hempel, tr. Dennis : Methods of Gas Analysis (Macmillan).
Findlay : Practical Physical Chemistry (Longmans).
References :
Roscoe and Schorlemmer : Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
Alembic Club Reprints.
Treadwell and Hall : Qualitative Analysis (Wiley).
Mendaleef, tr. Kamensky : Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).
Cohen : Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Arnold).
Monographs on Bio-Chemistry (Longmans).
Van't Hoff, tr. Lehfeldt : Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry (Arnold).
Stewart : Stereo-Chemistry (Longmans).
Duhem, tr. Burgess : Thermodynamics and Chemistry (Wiley).
Smiles : Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties (Longmans).
Fenton : Outlines of Chemistry, Pts I, II (Cambridge University Press).
Miers : Introduction to the Scientific Study of Minerals (Macmillan).
Perkin : Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry (Longmans).
Spencer : Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry (Bell).
Erdmann, tr. Dunlop : Introduction to Chemical Preparations (Wiley).
Fischer, tr. Stanford : Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds (Williams and Norgate).
Gattermann, tr. Shober : Methods of Practical Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Cohen : Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Macmillan).
Low : Technical Methods of Ore Analysis (Wiley).
Lunge : Technical Chemists' Handbook (Gurney).
Physics :
Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Clive), omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser : Heat (Macmillan).
Edser : Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

BRANCH IV.

Mental and Moral Science.

(1) *Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge:*

(A) Knowledge and Thought:

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity in intellectual life.
2. The central function of the knowledge process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.
3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perceptive analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality:

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(2) (*a*) *Syllabus of Psychology:*

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Psychophysics.
3. Consciousness and sub consciousness. Hypnotism. Phases of personality.
4. The Senses. Sensation. Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Noetic synthesis. Memory.
6. Thought. Belief. Psychology of language. Mental development. Influence of society.
7. Affective side of consciousness. Its expression. Pleasure and pain. Instinct. Emotions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Attention. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(3) (*b*) *Syllabus of Ethics:*

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—custom; conscience; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'conversion'; 'temptation'; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment: the situation which provokes it; the course it follows; the function of moral criteria. Motive, intention; character.
5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions: the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealistic.
7. Metaphysics of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(3) *Syllabus of European Philosophy:*

Pre-Socratic Philosophy (7).
The Sophists and Socrates (4).
Socratic Schools (1).
Plato (6).
Aristotle (6).
Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics (2).
Neo-Platonism (1).
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3).
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3).
Descartes (7).
Transition to Spinoza (1).
Spinoza (7).
Leibnitz (7).
Locke (5).
Berkeley (3).
Hume (5).
Kant (30).
Transition to Hegel (6).
Hegel (15).
Philosophy after Hegel (4).

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 125 lectures, might suitably be given to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated.*

(4) *Syllabus of Outlines of Indian Philosophy*:

I. *Historical Antecedents*.—The world conception characteristic of the Mantra period. Germs of philosophic thought in the later hymns. Development of ritualism in the Brāhmaṇas. Ritual as the means of attaining the ideal of enjoyment here and in Svarga.

II. *Rise and development of the main currents of speculation*.—Subordination of ritual to knowledge in the Upaniṣads due to change of ideal. Tendency of the early Upaniṣads towards Pantheistic Monism. Germs of Sāṅkhyan thought. Karma and Re-birth. Conception of deliverance. Jñāna and Dhyāna as means for its attainment.

(a) Theism of the later Upaniṣads and the Gīta. The liberal attitude of the Gīta in respect of means of salvation. Ethics and Metaphysics of the Gīta. Germs of other philosophical schools in the later Upaniṣads and the Gīta.

(b) Jainism and Buddhism. Their independence of authority. Their rejection of a single Supreme Being. Universality of Law and Suffering. Karma and Re-birth. Buddha's view of Nirvāṇa. His rejection of ritual. His emphasis on ethical life as the only means of salvation. Buddhistic Logic, Psychology and Ethics. The Jaina emphasis on *Samyag-jñāna, Samyag darśana* and *Cāritra*.

III. *Resultant Systems*.—Issue of the above speculative tendencies in well-defined schools of thought: formation of Sūtras.

(*A*) Logical Prolegomena: the study of the Pramāṇas, Pratyakṣa and Anumāna, and an investigation of the nature of cause and causal relation.

(*B*) A comparative and critical study: (1) Materialistic, (2) Rationalistic and (3) Supra-rationalistic systems.

(1) *Materialistic*.—The system of the Cārvākas. Perception, the only test of reality. Denial of the Supersensible. Denial of the validity of inference. Denial of the causal relation. Four elements. Mind, only a function of matter. Denial of any real connexion between virtue and happiness, vice and misery. Artha and Kāma as the only ends of the life.

(2) *Rationalistic*.—The Buddhistic schools. Their common features. Kṣaṇa bhaṅga-Vāda, as Ātma-bhaṅga-Vāda and Bāhyārtha-bhaṅga-Vāda. The Ātmakyāti-Vāda of the Yogāchāras. The Bāhyārthānumēya-Vāda of the Sautrāntikas. The Bāhyārthapratyakṣa-Vāda of the Vaibhāṣikas. The Śūnya-Vāda of the Mādhyamikas. Saṃvṛti-satya.

(3) *Supra-rationalistic* systems, accepting the authority of the Vedas.

(i) *The Āgama and the Yoga*.—Their standpoints. Their theory of cognition. Theory of atoms. Conception of God as extra-cosmic and personal. Relation of God to the Universe. Nature of the soul and its final destiny. Relation of the individual soul to God. Conception of Mōkṣa and the means for its attainment.

(ii) *The Sankhya Schools (Sāṅkhya and Yoga)*.—View of cognition. Conception of reality. Causality. Cosmology and Psychology of the Sāṅkhyas. The doctrine of the plurality of souls: Puruṣa and Prakṛti, the only ultimate realities. Their nature and relation. The attitude of Kapila and Patañjali, to the existence of God. Purpose of cosmic evolution. Conception of Kaivalya. Yoga, the only means for its attainment. The condition of Puruṣa in Kaivalya.

(iii) *The Mīmāṁsā Schools (Pūrva Mīmāṁsā and Uttara Mīmāṁsā)*.—Pūrva Mīmāṁsā, as the systematization of the varieties of Vedic ritual. Uttara-Mīmāṁsā (Vēdānta), as a philosophy based entirely on the Upaniṣads. Brahman, the highest reality. Brahman, both upādāna and nimitta of the universe. Identity of cause and effect. Different schools of the Vēdānta.

(a) *Advaita*.—Theory of cognition. Conception of reality. Kinds of reality as Prātibhāsika, Vyāvahārika and Pāramārthika. Causality. Brahman, devoid of all attributes, the only Pāramārthika reality. Māyā. Īśvara. Avidyā. Jīva. Relation of Jīva to Brahman: Avachēda-Vāda and Pratibimba-Vāda. Relation of Brahman to Māyā. Salvation through the realization of Jīva's identity with Brahman. Jñāna-Yōga, the only direct means for its attainment.

(b) *Viśiṣṭādvaita*.—Conception of reality. Causality. Aprithaksiddha-Sambandha (inseparable union). Plurality of souls. Personality of God. Universe, an embodiment of God. The nature of soul. Its relation to God. Mōkṣa. Bhakti and Prapatti, the direct means of Mōkṣa. Condition of the released soul in Mōkṣa and its relation to God.

(c) *Dvaita*.—Its essential features. Points of difference from Viśiṣṭādvaita.

(5) Taylor: Elements of Metaphysics.

(6) (a) The Advaita Vēdānta, to be studied historically and critically: *Syllabus of Advaita Vēdānta*.

A. History (10).—

I. Traces of Advaita thought in the Rg-Vēda (Maṇḍalas I and X).

II. Development of Advaita thought in

(a) The Upaniṣads—mainly (1) Bṛhadāraṇyaka-Yājñavalkya's discourses; (2) Chāndōgya-discourses addressed to Śvētakētu and Indra also Sāṇḍilya, Upakōsala, Bhūma and Dahara Vidyas; (3) Taittirīya; (4) Kēna; and (5) Māṇḍūkya . . . (3)

(b) Brahma-Sūtras rep. I. i. 1-to 9; II i. 14 and II 3-50; III. 3, 4 and III. 2, 22

(c) Bhagavad-Gîta—esp. chaps ii v. xiii and xviii . . . . . (5)
(d) Viṣṇu Purâṇa (chiefly monistic extracts considered in the Śrî Bhâṣya) and Śrîmad-Bhâgavata (Skandhas x and xi) . . (1)
III. First systematic formulation of Advaita doctrine in Gaudapâda's Mâṇḍûkyakârikâs . . (3)

IV. Classical exposition of Advaita doctrine in Śaṅkara's works:
(a) Bhâṣya on Brahma-Sûtras—esp. reference is section II (3) and Sûtra IV. 4. 14.
(b) Bhâṣya on Bṛhadâraṇyaka and Chândôgya (select passages).
(c) Vivêkachûḍâmaṇi, Âtmabôdha and Upadêśa Sâhasrî . . . (2)
V. Use of divergent views within the fold of Advaita.
Main topics of interest
(a) Ajñâna as positive (bhâva-rûpa)
(b) Ekajîva vâda and Nânâ-jîva-vâda
(c) Dṛiṣṭi-Sṛiṣṭi vâda and Pratibimba-vyavasthâ.
(d) Śâbdâparôkṣa and Akhaṇḍârtha doctrines . . . (2)
VI. Controversy with other systems—as in Madhusûdana's Advaita-Siddhi . . . (1)

B Exposition (25)
I. Relation to other Eastern systems (Buddhism, Sâṅkhya, etc.) Cf. Brahma-Sûtra-Śâṅkara-Bhâṣya, II 2. Relative unimportance of affinities with Western systems (Idealism, Pantheism and Mysticism) . . (3)
II. Theory of Knowledge.
(a) The Pramâṇas or means of knowledge—importance of Śabda—Parâ and Aparâ Vidyâs—nature of Jñâna and its relation to Antaḥkaraṇa and vṛitti—Theory of pratyakṣa—intuition and inference (pratyakṣa and parôkṣa) . . . (3)
(b) Truth and Reality and the doctrine of three kinds of Reality (sattâtraya) . . . (1)
(c) Nature of Adhyâsa and theory of error (anirvacanîyakhyâti) . . (2)
III. Metaphysics.
(a) Nature of Brahman—proofs of his existence—categories of cause and substance—transcendence (ajñâ-nâti) and immanence (antaryâmitva)—saguṇa and nirguṇa vâda . . (3)
(b) Nature of jîvâtman—plurality of jîvas—their respective avidyâ, karma and upâdhi—nature and proof of the identity of Brahman and Âtman—bimbapratibimba-vâda and avachêda-vâda . . . (2)
(c) Nature of prapañca—theory of abhimânanimittôpâdâna-pariṇâmavâda and vivarta-vâda—doctrine of mâyâ; its history and proof; its relation to time, space and causality. . (6)
IV. Ethics.
(a) Nature of the highest good (puruṣârtha)—mukti or complete freedom from mâyâ or avidyâ—beyond good and evil—free from activity—positive aspects of mukti—sadâ-mukta—jîvanmukti and vidêhamukti . . . (2)
(b) Means of realization (sâdhana)—vidyâ the sole means—value of such other means as karma, śamadamâdi and upâsanâ—call for Divine grace . . (3)
(c) Advaita and social service (lôkasaṅgraha) . . . (1)
(d) The ideal and the real—metaphysical warrant of moral endeavour—problem of free-will—morality and religion . . . (2)

C. Criticism—in the light of other systems, Eastern and Western . . . (20)
I. Criticism of Mâyâ or mithyâtva—charge of scepticism . . (3)
II. " of nirvâcanîya or transcendence—charges of agnosticism and mysticism . (2)
III. " of svaprakâśatva or self-knowability—charge of subjectivism . . (1)
IV. " of nirguṇa vâda—charge of absolutism . . (1)
V. " of abhêdavâda—charge of abstract identity . . . (1)
VI. " of jîvabrahmaikya—charges of atheism and solipsism . . (3)
VII. " of jñânasâdhana or the subordination of both bhakti and karma to jñâna—charge of intellectualism . . . (4)
VIII. " of karmasannyâsa—charges of renunciation and quietism . (2)
IX. " of kaivalya as a goal—charges of moral stultification and pessimism . . (2)
X " of Îśvarah—charge of egoism . . (1)

NOTE—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over 30 lectures, might suitably be given to the various sections and sub-sections specified.*

(6) (b) The development of philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.
(c) The development of philosophy from Kant to Hegel.
(f) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology*:
1. The psycho-physical methods. Methods of treating series of observations—average, median, mean variation. Graphic methods.
2. Cutaneous sensations. The compass test and localization.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision. Mixture. After-Images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity.
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex. Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.
11. Mental work. Fatigue and practice.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connection with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading are suggested but in no sense prescribed:—
(1) Bosanquet: Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge. Dewey: Studies in Logical Theory, [Chapters I to V, VIII.
Joachim: The Nature of Truth.

(2) (a) Stout: Manual of Psychology. James: Principles of Psychology.
Ward. Article on 'Psychology' (*Ency. Brit.*).
McDougall: Physiological Psychology.
Social Psychology.
Body and Mind.
Article on 'Hypnotism' (*Ency. Brit.*).
Myers: Human Personality, abridged edition, Chapters II—V.

1. (b) Dewey and Tufts: Ethics.
Stuart: Valuation as a Logical Process (in Dewey: studies in Logical Theory).
Croce: Philosophy of the Practical
Green: Prolegomena to Ethics, Bks. II and III
Münsterberg: The Eternal Values, Chaps. I—VI; XI, C; XII. C.
Moore: Principia Ethica, Chaps. I—IV.
Bradley: Appearance and Reality, Chap. XXV
Mezes: Ethics: Descriptive and Explanatory
Rogers: Short History of Ethics.
(3) Rogers: Student's History of Philosophy.
Adamson: Development of Greek Philosophy.
Development of Modern Philosophy
Rand: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 381—420; 883—888.
Croce: What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel.
(4) Bloomfield: The Religion of the Veda.
Deussen: The Philosophy of the Upanishads.
Max Müller: Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
Sarva Darśana Saṅgraha (transl. by Cowell and Gough).
Davies: Hindu Philosophy. The Sánkhya Káriká of Íśvara Kṛṣṇa.
Chatterjee: Indian Realism.
Thibaut: The Introduction to his translation of the Vedánta Sútras (S.B.E. Vol. XXXIV).
Mrs. Rhys Davids: Buddhism.
(5) (a) Bṛhadáraṇyaka and Chándogya Upanishads, with Śaṅkara's commentaries (English translation edited by V. C. Seshacharlu, Mylapore.)
Bhagavad-gita with Śaṅkara's commentary (translation by Mahádeva Śástri).
Gaudapáda's Káriká on the Máṇḍúkyopanishad (English translation.)
Deussen: The System of the Vedánta.
Śástri: The Doctrine of Máyá.
(b) Plato: Republic, Protagoras and Phaedo (transl. published in Golden Treasury Series).
Aristotle: Metaphysics, Bk. I (transl. by A. E. Taylor).
Nicomachean Ethics (transl. by F. H. Peters)
Wallace: Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle.
Grote: History of Greece, Chaps. 67—68.
(c) The selections from Kant's Critiques of Pure and of Practical Reason in Rand: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 378—466.
The selections from Kant's Critique of Judgment in Watson: Selections from Kant, pp. 307—349.
The first six chapters of Hegel's Logic in Wallace: The Logic of Hegel, pp. 1—165
The selections from Hegel's Logic in Rand: Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 583—613.
(d) Green: Principles of Political Obligation.
Bosanquet: Philosophical Theory of the State.
Barker: Political Thought from Spencer to To-day.
Rousseau: The Social Contract.
MacIver: Community.
(e) Marett: The Threshold of Religion.
Jevons: Introduction to the History of Religion.
Höffding: Philosophy of Religion.
Iverach: Theism in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy.
Webb: Problems in the Relations of God and Man.
Boyce Gibson: God with Us.
Ward: Realm of Ends.
Caldecott and Mackintosh: Selections from the Literature of Theism.
(f) Seashore: Elementary Experiments in Psychology.
Meyers: Textbook of Experimental Psychology.
Titchener: Experimental Psychology.
Scripture: The New Psychology.
Judd: Psychology, volumes II and III.

Branch V.

History, Economics and Politics.

Special Subjects.—Books recommended:—

(1) Economic History—"History of Land Revenue Administration in British India."
Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (Calcutta, 1902)
Field, C. D.: Landholding and the relations of Landlord and Tenant, Chaps. XIX—XXX (inclusive).
Phillips, A.: Land Tenures of Lower Bengal, Lectures VII—XII (inclusive).
Kaye, Sir J.: History of the administration of the East India Company, Part II. Chaps. I—III (inclusive).
Arbuthnot, Sir A.: Selections from the Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro.
Hunter, Sir W. W.: Bengal Manuscript Records, Introduction to Vol. I.
Seton Kerr, W. S.: Marquess Cornwallis.
Bradshaw, J.: Sir Thomas Munro.

Temple, Sir R.: James Thomason.
Roy S. C.: Land Revenue Administration in India.
Dutt, R. C.: Economic History of India, Chaps. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 21, 22.
Dutt, R. C.: Ie ia in the Victorian Age, Book I, Chaps. 3, 4, 5, 6; Book II, Chaps. 5, 4, 5, 6, 7; Book III, Chaps. 4, 5, 6, 7.

S. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar: Progress of Madras Presidency.
Ascoli, F. D.: Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Fifth Report.
Baden Powell, B. H.: Short account of the Land Revenue and its administration.
Character of Land Tenures in Bombay Presidency (Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government)

For reference.

Baden Powell, H. H.: The Land Systems of British India.
The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company.
Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.

(2) POLITICS—THE CITY STATE.
Aristotle: Politics (as edited by Newman; as translated by Welldon).
De Coulanges: The Ancient City State (translated by Small 1910).
Fowler: The City State of the Greeks and Romans
Freeman: History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.
Hammond: Settica Politics and their Governments.
Greenidge: Greek Constitutional History.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Sidgwick: The Development of European Polity.
Whibley: Greek Oligarchies.
Brown: Venice.
Butler: The Lombard Communes.
Hazlitt: The Venetian Republic (Vol. II).
Sismondi: The Italian Republics of the Middle Ages (recast by Boulting).
Villari: History of Florence.
Zimmern: The Greek Towns.

(3) HISTORY—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (TO THE FALL OF THE DIRECTORY).
Madelin: The French Revolution.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII.
H. Morse Stephens: A History of the French Revolution (Vols. 1 and 2).
J. Holland Rose: The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era.
Lord Acton: Lectures on the French Revolution.
Mignet: The French Revolution (trans.).
de Tocqueville: L'Ancien Régime (trans.).
Taine: The Ancient Régime (trans.).
Taine: The Revolution (trans.).
Malet: The French Revolution.
Aulard: The French Revolution.

For consultation.

Thos. Carlyle: The French Revolution (as edited by J. Holland Rose, or, C. R. L. Fletcher).
Rousseau: The Social Contract (trans.).
H. Morse Stephens: Orators of the French Revolution.
Lecy: Documents Illustrative of the French Revolution.
Arthur Young: Travels in France.
Lecky: History of England during the 18th Century.
Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the 18th Century.
Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.
Burke: Letters on a Regicide Peace.
Mackintosh: Vindiciæ Gallicæ (a reply to Burke).
Morley: Voltaire.
Morley: Diderot and the Encyclopædists.
Morley: Rousseau.
M. Bind: Madame Roland.
Belloc: Danton.
" : Robespierre.
" : Mirabeau.
Higgs: The Physiocrats.
J. H. Rose: Napoleon I
Mahan: The Influence of Sea power upon the French Revolution.

(4) HISTORY—THE HOHENSTAUFEN EPOCH.
The Popes and the Hohenstaufen, by Ugo Balzani. (Epochs of Church History Series.)
The following are portions of the following:—
Stubbs: Germany in the Middle Ages
Henderson: Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson: Historical Documents of the Middle Ages.
Fisher: The Medieval Empire, Vol. II.
Hall: European Diplomacy, Vol. I.
Medley: The Church and the Empire.
Villari: Medieval Italy.
Milman: Latin Christianity, Vols. IV, V and VI.
Ranke: History of the Popes, Vol. I.
Butler: The Lombard Communes.
Sismondi: Italian Republics (recast by Boulting).
Gregorovius: Rome in the Middle Ages, Vols. IV and V.

Texts: "The War of Frederick I with the Communes of Lombardy" (Smith Elder & Co. [pub. 1877].
Michaud: History of Crusades.
Freeman: History of Sicily.
Mann: The History of the Popes (3 Vols.).

(5) Indian History—Mughal India, 1605 to 1707.
M. Elphinstone: History of India, ed. E. B. Cowell.
H. G. Keene: History of Hindustan.
Pringle Kennedy: History of the Great Moghals, 2 vols.
Lane Poole: Aurangzeb. (Rulers of India Series.)
Jadunath Sircar: History of Aurangzeb (3 vols., so far published).
Sir William Hunter: History of British India, 2 vols.
Duff: History of the Mahrattas, Vol. I. (3 vols., Cambray & Co., Calcutta.)
Ranade: Rise of the Mahratta Power.
W. Irvine: Life of Aurangzeb (Indian Antiquary reprint).
Memoirs of Jahangir. Trans. by Rogers and Beveridge, 2 vols. Asiatic Society's Publi-
Sir Henry Elliot: History of India, as told by her own historians, Vols. VI and VII. [cations,
For Consultation only.
Sir Thomas Roe: (Ed. by W. Foster, 2 vols.)
Storia do Mogor by Manucci: (Trans. by Irvine, 4 vols.)
Travels in the Mughal Empire: Bernier. (Vincent Smith's edition, Oxford University Press.)
Travels in India: Tavernier. (Ball's edition, 2 vols.)
David Macpherson: History of European Commerce with India.
W. Foster: Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East.
J. Talboys Wheeler: Madras in the Olden Times.
Jadunath Sircar: 'The India of Aurangzeb.'
Letters of Aurangzeb, by J. H. Baltimir.
Gemelli Careri's Travels (Hakluyt Society).
Master al-Umara (English translation in the Bibliotheca Indica).

(6) Economics—"Coinage and Banking with special reference to South India."
Withers, H.: The Meaning of Money.
Nicholson: Principles of Economics, vol. I, part 2.
Fisher, I.: Why the Dollar is shrinking.
Barbour, Sir D.: The Standard of Value.
Marshall, A.: Evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission.
Conant, C. A.: Principles of Money and Banking.
Kemmerer, E. W.: Modern Currency Reforms.
Keynes, J. M.: Indian Currency and Finance.
Peabody, L. C.: Indian Coinage and Currency.
Howard: India and the Gold Standard.
Bruyate: An account of the Presidency Banks.
Wolff: Co-operative Banking.
Indian Currency Commission Reports, 1893, 1898, 1913.
Department of Statistics, India: Statistical tables relating to Banks in India.
Layton: Introduction to the study of Prices.
Barrus: Memorandum on Banking.

Branch vi.

Two Languages other than English.

Same as for Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree Examination.

Branch vii.

English Language and Literature (1923-26).

Division (a)—
Gothic.—St. Mark, Chapters VII to XVI.
Old English.—Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (Eighth Edition), I, II, IV, VIII, X, XV, XVIII, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI (O.E.F.S.), XXXII, XXXIV.
Beowulf.—Lines 1963-3185
Middle English.—
Emerson: Middle English Reader—
Part I A: I, II.
" I B: VI, XI.
" II A: I, VI.
" II B: I, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII.
" II C: I, II, III.
Chaucer: Prologue, Knight's Tale, Prioress's Tale.
Minot: Poems (ed. Hall, Clarendon Press, Second Edition).
The Owl: (Ed. Osgood).

Division (b)—
Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed in Division (b) and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.
*Shakespeare**: One of the following groups of plays:—
A. Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part I; As You Like It, Hamlet, The Tempest.
B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Macbeth, Cymbeline.
Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century: One of the following groups:—
A. Poetry and Prose Specimens of English Literature 1494 to 1579, edited by Skeat III, V, VIII, XI, XV, XIX, XXI, XXV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama Marlowe: *Edward II.* Johnson: *Every Man in His Humour.* Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster.* Spenser: *The Faerie Queene* Books VI and VII.* *Anthology of the Poets of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Samson Agonistes, Paradise Lost*, Books III* and IV*. Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel.** Gray, Wordsworth, Keats: Selections in *Ward's English Poets.* Tennyson: *The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses,** *Tithonus, Morte d'Arthur.** Browning *Pippa Passes.* Morris: *The Defence of Guenevere and other Poems.*

Prose.—Craik's Selections from English Prose—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher, Sidney; *Apologie for Poetry** Bacon: First twelve *Essays*, edited by Abbot, *The New Atlantis.* Browne: *Religio Medici.* Dryden: *Essay of Dramatic Poesy.** Addison: Selections from the *Spectator*, edited by Lobban. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels.* Goldsmith: *The Vicar of Wakefield.* Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*—Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope and Gray. Gibbon: *Autobiography.* Hazlitt: *The Spirit of the Age.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, First Series. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

B. *Poetry and Prose* Specimens of English Literature, 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat, IV, VII, IX, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII.

Poetry and the Drama. Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus.* Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi.* Fletcher: *The Knight of the Burning Pestle.* Spenser: *The Faerie Queene*, Book II. *Anthology of the Poets of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II, *Poems of the Age of Shakespeare*, edited by Young. Milton: *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II, *Samson Agonistes.** Dryden: *Mac Flecknoe.* Pope: *Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated.* Collins, Blake, Shelley: Selections in Ward's *English Poets.* Tennyson: *A Dream of Fair Women.** *Enoch Arden, The Lotos Eaters** D. G. Rossetti, *The Blessed Damozel, Sister Helen, Woman.** *Jenny, The White Ship.* Browning: *Men and Women.*

Prose.—Craik's *Selections from English Prose.*—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, Fisher. Daniel: *The Barons of Runnymede.** Bacon: *Henry VII.** Walton: *Lives.* Dryden: *Selected* as edited by Shadwell. *The Preface of the Fables.** *The Dedication to Aeneis.* Bunyan: *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman.* Swift: *The Battle of the Books.** Steel: *Selections from Steele's contributions to the Tatler* (Macmillan). Gibbon: *The Age of the Antonines.* Cowper: *Letters* edited by Lucas. Miss Austen: *Pride and Prejudice.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia*, second series. Wordsworth: *Literary Criticism* edited by H. C. Smith. *Nineteenth Century Essays*, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

Division (*a*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature* (1558 to 1637).

I. *The Drama.* Kyd: *The Spanish Tragedy*: Greene: *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*; Marlowe: *The Jew of Malta.** *Dr. Faustus.**; Ben Jonson: *The Alchemist, Volpone*; Beaumont and Fletcher: *The Faithful Shepherdess, The Knight of the Burning Pestle*; Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi.** Dekker: *A Shoemaker's Holiday*; Heywood: *A Woman Killed with Kindness*: Middleton: *The Witch*; Massinger: *A New Way to pay Old Debts*, Shirley: *The Traitor.*

II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry.* Spenser: *The Faerie Queene, Books I and II*; An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, edited by W. T. Young (The Cambridge Press), Shakespeare: *Sonnets*; Marlowe: *Hero and Leander*, sestiads I and II.

III. *Prose.* Lyly: *Euphues, The Anatomie of Wit*, Ascham: *The Schoolmaster Book II.* Hakluyt: *Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen*,' edited by E. J. Payne, First Series. Raleigh: *The Last Fight of the Revenge*; Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book I; Bacon: *The New Atlantis, Henry VII.**; Dekker: *The Gull's Horn Book.*

Note: The above books are to be studied for the examination of 1922 also.

2. *The Age of Milton* and *Dryden.*

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope* and *Johnson.*

Poetry.—Pope: *The Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock. The Epistle to Augustus.** *The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.** *The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.* Gay: *Trivia.* Swift, *Selections* in Ward's *English Poets.* Smart: *Song to David.* Thompson: *The Seasons*—*Winter.* Collins: *Odes.* Johnson: *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London.* Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village, Retaliation.**

Prose.—Defoe: *Captain Singleton.* Addison: *The Coverley Papers*, Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson: *Pamela.* Fielding: *Tom Jones, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.** Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey.* Smollett: *Humphry Clinker.* Gibbon: *The Crusades.** Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Walpole: *Letters*—Selection by Henry Morley (Cassell). *The Castle of Otranto.* Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer.* Sheridan: *The School for Scandal.* Miss Burney: *Evelina.*

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Poetry.—Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor, Selections in *Ward's 'English Poets.'* Keats, *Hyperion, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes*; Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais*; Byron, *The Vision of Judgment*; *Childe Harold*, III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*, Book IV.

Prose.—Coleridge; *Biographia Literaria*, Wordsworth, *Preface* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 849, *et seq.*), *A Guide to the Lakes*; Hazlitt, *The English Poets*; Lamb *Essay of Elia*, and Critical Essays (See Pages, Plays and Essays, ed. Ainger). Landor, *The Pentameron*; De Quincey. *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

6. *Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.*

A Sanskrit Reader, by C. R. Lanman (Ginn & Co).

A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. New edition by A. A. Macdonell (Longmans).

A Sanskrit Primer by G. D. Perry (Ginn & Co).

The following books indicate the character and scope of the course;—

A. Thumb: Handbuch der Sanskrit, Vol. I.

C. G. Uhlenbeck: A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.
Loewe: Germanic Philology, English Translation by Jones.
L. Armitage: Introduction to Old High German Grammar.
Giles: A short Manual of Classical Philology (for Classical students (1907).
L. Bloomfield: An Introduction to the Study of Language

BRANCH VIII.

Sanskrit Language and Literature 1923.

General Part:—

(1) Siddhānta-kaumudī: (a) Pūrvārdha, from Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Apatyādhikāra in the Taddhita prakriyā.
(b) Uttarārdha, the whole omitting Uṇādi-prakaraṇa.
(2) Vidyāpītha: Pratiśarodra-vyākhyābhūṣaṇa
(3) Ṛg-veda, mandala I, 1-10, with Sāyaṇa's commentary; together with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta.
(4) Yāska: Nirukta, Naighaṇṭuka kāṇḍa, Chapter II.
(5) Bhavabhūti: Mālatīmādhava.
(6) Śrī Harṣa: Naiṣadhīya, cantos I-III.
(7) Māgha: Śiśupālavadha, cantos I-III.

Special Part:—

Vedānta and Mīmāṁsā:—

(1) Dharmarājādhvarīndra: Advaita-paribhāṣā (Venkateswar Steam Press, Bombay).
(2) Rāmānuja: Vedārthasaṅgraha (Lazarus & Co., Benares).
(3) Madhvāchārya: Daśaprakaraṇa, omitting Karmanirṇaya and Viṣṇu-tattva-nirṇaya (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Triplicane).
(4) Śaṅkarāchārya: Brahma sūtra-bhāṣya, Catuḥsūtrī only (Nirnaya-Sagara Press, Bombay).
(5) Apōdēva: Mīmāṁsā-nyāya-prakāśa (Nirnaya Sagara Press).

In connexion with Branch viii of the B.A. Honours Degree Examination the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books:—

I. Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language and History of Sanskrit Literature.

Books recommended for study:—

Giles: Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).
Tucker: Introduction to the Natural History of Language (Blackie & Son).
Sweet: The History of Language (Temple Primers).
Bloomfield: Introduction to the study of Language (H. Holt & Co., New York).
Macdonell: Vedic Grammar for students (Oxford University Press).
Whitney: Sanskrit Grammar (Kegan Paul, Trench Trübner & Co.).
Uhlenbeck: Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics (Luzac & Co.).
Kaegi: The Rigveda: the oldest Literature of the Indians (Ginn & Co., Boston).
Macdonell: History of Sanskrit Literature (William Heinemann)
Max Müller: History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature (Reprint, Panini Office, Allahabad).

Books recommended for consultation:—

Brugmann: Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic languages. Translated by Wright Conway and Rouse.
Bopp: Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German and Sclavonic languages. Translated by Eastwick.
Schleicher: Compendium. Translated by Bendall.
Whitney: Life and Growth of Language.
Whitney: Language and its study.
Whitney: Oriental and Linguistic Studies.
Max Müller: Lectures on the Science of Language
Max Müller: Biography of Words.
Delbrück: Introduction to the study of Language.
Carl Abel: Linguistic Essays.
Leièvre: Race and Language.
Gray: Principles of Indo-Iranian Phonology.
Thumb: Handbuch der Sanskrit
Wackernagel: Altindische Grammatik.
Macdonell: Vedic Grammar.
Beames: Comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan languages of India.
Hoernle: Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian languages.
Arnold: Vedic Metre.
Bloomfield: The Atharvaveda.
Bh., Yajuḥ-and Atharva-prātiśākhyas.
Goldstücker: Pāṇini: his place in Sanskrit Literature.
Weber: History of Indian Literature. Translated by Mann and Zacharias
Muir: Original Sanskrit Texts
Stein: Kalhana's Chronicle of Kashmir.
Rogers: Vedic India.
Rhys Davids: Buddhist India.
V. A. Smith: Early History of India.
Rapson: Ancient India.
R. C. Dutt: History of Civilization in Ancient India.
C. V. Vaidya: Epic India.
C. V. Vaidya: Riddle of the Rāmāyaṇa.
Bhandarkar: Early History of the Deccan.
Schrader: Pre-historic Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples.
Langlois and Seignobos: Introduction to the Study of History. Translated by Berry.

II. *Special Part*:—

Books recommended for study—

F. Max Müller: The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy (Macmillan & Co.).

P. Deussen: The Philosophy of the Upanishads, translated by Rev. A. S. Geden (T.T. Clark & Co.).
P. Deussen: Outline of the Vedanta System, translated by C. Johnston (Luzac & Co.).
K. L. Sircar: The Mimâṁsâ Rules of Interpretation (Tagore Law Lectures, Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta).
Râmakṛṣṇadîkṣita's Commentary on the Advaita-paribhâṣâ (Venkateswar Steam Press, Bombay).

Books recommended for consultation:—
Śrî Harṣa: Khaṇḍana-khaṇḍa-khâdya
Mâdhavâchârya: Sarvadarśana-saṁgraha.
Śâbara bhâṣya with Kumârila's Vârtika.
Vâchaspati Miśra: Bhâmatî.
Advaitânandasarasvatî: Brahmavidyâbharaṇa.
Appayyadîkṣita: Nyâya-rakṣâmaṇi.
Mâdhavâchârya: Jaiminîya-Nyâya-Mâlâvistara.
The Tikas on Madhvâchârya's Dasaprakaraṇa.
Pârthasarathi Miśra: Śâstradîpikâ.
Vedânta Deśika: Nyâya-parisuddhi.
G. Thibaut: The Vedânta-Sûtras, with commentary by Śaṅkarâchârya; Introduction.
W. James: Pragmatism.
F. H. Bradley: Appearance and Reality.
J. Royce: The World and the Individual, First Series, Lecture IV.
R. Eucken: Theism and Anti-theistic Theories.
H. Lotze: Microcosmus, Book IX, Chapter IV, trans: by E. Hamilton and E. E. C. Jones.
L. T. Hobhouse: Theory of Knowledge.
A. K. Rogers: A brief Introduction of Modern Philosophy.

BRANCH IX.

Arabic Language and Literature.

General Part—
1. The Commentary of al Baidawi, Suras 1-5.
2. Saba Muallaqat.
3. Hamasa, first half.
4. Yatimatu'd-Dahr., Vols. I & II.
5. Diwan of Muttanabi, Vol. I (Ukbari's Commentary).
6. Makamat of Hariri and Badi-al-Zamân-al Hamadhani.
7. Sahihu'l-Bukhari. Ist quarter.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—
8. Asrâru'l-Balaghat } by Abdul Kahir Jurjani.
9. Dalailu'l-Ijaz }
10. Wright's Arabic Grammar, Vols. I & II.
11. Wright's Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
12. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.

Special Part—
1. Life of Mohammad (Ibn Hisham).
2. Tarikhu'l-Khulafa (Siyuti).
3. Fatho'l-Qaus-fi-Farihu'l Kadsi (Imadu'd din-al-Katib).
4. Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun.

In connexion with Branch IX—*Arabic Language and Literature*—*B. A. (Honours) Degree Examination the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books:*

I. *Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part:*
1. The Kâmil of Moburrad (Ed. by Wright).
2. Majma'a-al-Bahrayn.
3. Diwans of: Farazdaq, Hassan ibn Thabit, Jarir, Abû Tammam, Abu Nawas, Abo'l-Ala-al-Ma'arri.
4. History of Islamic Civilization (Zaidan).
5. Al-Mamalik Wa'l-Mamalik.
6. Milal wa'n-Nihal (Shahristani).
7. Al-Aghani, Vols. 1-4.
8. Oriental and Linguistic studies (Whitney).
9. History of Arabic Literature (Huart).
10. Sbo'araus-Nasraniya.
11. Translation of Arabian Poetry (C. F. Lyall).
12. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robertson Smith).
13. Kinship and Marriage in early Arabia.
14. Kitabu'l-Amali, Vols. I & II (Abu Ali-al-Qali).

II. *Books recommended for study with reference to the Special Part:*
1. The Annals of Tabari.
2. Al-Fakhri.
3. Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Yaqut's Dictionary of Learned men (Ed. by Margoliouth).
5. As-Sanduṭayn.
6. Ibn Khaldun.
7. History of the Seljuks.
8. Mukhtasaru'd-Duwal (Abo'l-Faraj).
9. The Spirit of Islam (Amir Ali).
10. History of the Saracens (Amir Ali).
11. Rise, decline and fall of the Caliphate (Muir).

11. History of the Mamlukes in Egypt (Misr).
12. History of the Muhammadan dynasties of Spain (Nafhu't-Tib Maqqari).
13. The Moors in Spain by Stanley Lane-Poole (Story of the Nations Series).
14. History of the Mongols (Ed. Blochet)
15. Life of Timur (Ibn Arabshah)
16. Tarikh-i-Ferishta.
17. Al-Biruni's India.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS).

Branch I—Mathematics: No text-books have been prescribed.

Branch II—Mental and Moral Science: Same text-books, etc., as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination except the 'Optional Subjects' defined in connection with the Honours Degree Examination.

Branch III—History and Economics: Same text-books, etc., as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

Branch IV—English Language and Literature: Same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

Branch V—Sanskrit Language and Literature: Same text-book as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.

Branch VI—Arabic Language and Literature: Same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.

Branch VII—Two Languages other than English:—Same as for Branch VI (Honours).

ADDITIONAL SERIES OF COMPOSITION.

Books prescribed.

Tamil.

1. Tolaviir Velayudha Mudaliar's Tiruvenkitacika Carittiram.
2. Sabhapati Navalar's Dravida Prakasikai.
3. Sivajiana Munivar's Tolkappiyaccuttira Virutti; Piriva Viruttl (Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras).

Telugu.

1. Kavyalankarasangrahamu.
2. Amuktamalyada.

Note.—Candidates are expected to make a critical study of these books and the most recent opinions on them, if any.

Kanarese

1. Chikkadevaraya Vamsavali, pages 1 to 72 (Karnatakakavya-kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
2. Mudra Manjusa, by Kempu Narayana (Wesleyan Press, Mysore).
3. Durgesa Nandini, by B. Venkatesachar (Royal Press, Mysore).

Malayalam

Rajaratnavalyam—Mangalodayam Press, Trichur.
Janakiparinayam—by O. Chathu Kutti Mannadiar.
Prabhavatiswam C. V. Raman Pillay, B.A., Messrs. Fernandez & Co., Trivandrum.
Kunjravadham: Vasakkan Kottayath Thamparan.
Tripuradahanam—Tellal—(S. D. Reddiyar & Co., Trivandrum).

EXAMINATION FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE EXAMINATION OF 1919 ET SEQ.

SANSKRIT.

Compulsory Division—Siromani (*Regulation*—6.)

General Part.

Preliminary Examination (6—ii)—

(a) Books prescribed—

1. Vivekadhyayasangraha—Muktavali. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
2. Mimamsanyayaprakasa—Apadeva. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
3. Jaiminiya-nyaya-mala-vistara.—Chapters I and II and the first four padas in Chapter III. (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
4. Siddhantakaumudi—Purvardha only, omitting Taddhita. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

(b) Books prescribed—

1. Rg-Veda—Mandala I—Suktas 122-31 (both inclusive, text only) (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)
2. Kathopanisad—text only. (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
3. Gautamadharmasutras—text only. (Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Government Press, Mysore.)
4. Manu-smrti-Chapter 2—text only. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)

N B.—In connexion with the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature, for the Final Examination, under the general part, the attention of teachers is invited to the list of books recommended for study and consultation under the corresponding subjects, for Branch VIII—B.A. (Honours), for 1920 and the following years.

(*Regulation*—6-iii.)

Special Part.

BRANCH I—*Numerical Group.*

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

1. Taittiriya-samhita with Sayana's Bhasya—(Kanda I Prapathaka I.) Anandasrama Series, Poona.)
2. Aitareya-brahmana with Sayana's Bhasya—the fourth Pancika. (Anandasrama Series, Poona.)

3. Āpastamba's Śrauta-sūtras with Rudradatta's Vṛtti—Praśnas I to V, both inclusive.
4. Yājñavalkya-smṛti with Mitākṣarā (whole). Ānandāśrama Series, Poona.)
5. Bhāṭṭa-dīpikā—Uttarārdha only. (Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Mysore Government Press or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)

Final Examination—

1. Bhāṭṭa-dīpikā—Uttarārdha only.
2. Śābara-bhāṣya, Chapter I—with Kumārila's Vārtika, Chapter I—omitting Śloka-Vārtika. Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
3. Pārthasārathimiśra's Nyāyaratnamālā. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
4. Bhāṭṭarahasya—whole. (Sudarśana Press, Conjeeveram.)

BRANCH II—*Vedānta Group.*

Advaita—Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Brahma-Sūtras with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya. (Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Śrīraṅgam.)
Bhāmati—Catuṣsūtri. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Pañcapādikā with Vivaraṇa—the first Varṇaka only (Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
Bṛihadāraṇyakōpaniṣad with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya—Chapters I to III. (Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Śrīraṅgam.)
Chāndogyōpaniṣad with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya—Adhyāya VI only. (Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Śrīraṅgam.)
Māṇḍukyōpaniṣad with Gauḍapāda's Kārikās and Śāṅkara Bhāṣya. (Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Śrīraṅgam.)
Bhagavadgītā with Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya. (Śrī Vāṇi Vilās Press, Śrīraṅgam.)

Advaita—Final Examination—

(a) Prescribed books—

Siddhānta-bindu with Nyāyaratnāvali—up to the end of the portion relating to the first Śloka. (Advaita manjari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam).
Advaita-siddhi. (Advaita-manjari Series, Srividya Press, (Kumbakonam) :—
Pariccheda I—(i) From the beginning of the work up to the end of Agamabādhōddhāra, (ii) Ajñānavāda, (iii) Anirvacanīyatvavāda ; and Pariccheda II :—Akhaṇḍārthavāda, Laghucandrikā; from the beginning of the work up to the end of Upādhi. (Advaita-manjari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)

(b) Prescribed books—

Patañjali's Yōga-sūtras with Bhōja-vṛtti. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
Īśvarakṛiṣṇa's Sāṅkhya-kārikā with Gauḍapāda's commentary. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
Advaita-Paribhāṣā, by Dharmarājādhvarīn. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)
Yatīndramatadīpikā, by Śrīnivāsārya. (Ananda Sama Press, Poona.)
Daśaprakaraṇa, by Madhvāchārya—omitting Karmanirṇaya and Viṣṇutattvanirṇaya—(text only). (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)

Viśiṣṭādvaita—Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Brahma-Sūtras with Śrī Bhāṣya. (Ananda Press, Madras.)
Śrutaprakāśikā—Jijñāsādhikaraṇa. (Pandit, Benares.)
Bhagavadgītā with Rāmānuja's Bhāṣya. Ananda Press, Madras.)
Bṛihadāraṇyakōpaniṣad with Daṅgarāmānuja's Bhāṣya. (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)

Viśiṣṭādvaita—Final Examination—

(a) Prescribed books—

Vēdārthasaṅgraha. (Pandit, Benares.)
Siddhitraya, by Vēdāntāchārya. (Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares.)
Śatadūṣaṇī with Caṇḍamārutā—the first fifteen Vādas only (according to the Śāstramuktāvalī Edition—Conjeeveram.)
Nyāyasiddhāñjana (up to the end of Buddhiparicchēda or the 8th Pariccheda). Pandit, Benares.)

(b) Prescribed books—Same as under Advaita Final Examination (b).

Dvaita Preliminary Examination—

Prescribed books—

Brahmasūtras with Madhvāchārya's Bhāṣya. (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)
Tattvaprakāśikā, by Jayatīrtha. (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)
Gītābhāṣya-nirṇaya with Jayatīrthā's Ṭīkā. (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)
Daśopaniṣad bhāṣya, by Madhvāchārya. (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)
Madhvāchārya's Anuvyākhyāna with Jayatīrtha's Nyāyasudhā—*Jijñāsādhikaraṇa only*—(Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)

Dvaita—Final Examination—

(a) Prescribed books—

Nyāyāmṛta (the first Pariccheda only). (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)
Bhēdōjjīvana, by Vyāsatīrtha. (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.)
Nyāyāmṛta-taraṅgiṇī (the first Pariccheda only). (Madhva Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.

(b) Prescribed books—Same as under Advaita—Final Examination (b).

BRANCH III—*Nyāya Group.*

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Kaṇāda's Vaiśeṣika sūtras with Śaṅkaramiśra's Sūtrōpaskāra. (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares.)
Gautama's Sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāṣya—Chapters I and 2—(Vizianagram Sanskrit series, E. J. Lazarus & Co., Benares.)
Jagadīśa's Tarkālaṅkāra and Śiromaṇyarthāvali. (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares.)

Gadādhara's Caturdaśalakṣaṇi (i) From the beginning of the work up to the end of Dvitīyasvalakṣaṇa (ii) Kiñcidhaṭṭa-lakṣaṇa (iii) Kiñcidhaṭṭalakṣaṇa (iv) Vyadhikaraṇa-dharmāvacchinnābhāva-khaṇḍana-grantha. (Chowkhamba book Depot, Benares.)

Gadādhara's Siddhāntalakṣaṇam—the first hundred pages according to Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.

Gadādhara's Pakṣatā—(Śārvabhaumāntam). (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)

Final Examination—

Books prescribed—

1. Udayanāchārya's Nyāyakusumāñjali. (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares, or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta.)
2. Gadādhara's Avayava—from the beginning of the work to the end of Pratyakṣa. (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)
3. Gādādhara's Sāmānyanirukti. (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore.)
4. Gadādhara's Savyabhicāranirūpyalakṣaṇam. (Sudarśana Press, Conjeevaram.)
5. Gadādhara's Satpratipakṣa-vibhāgakam. (Sudarśana Press, Conjeevaram.)
6. Khaṇḍadeva's Bhāṭṭarahasya—(to the end of Dvitīya) Sudarśana Press, Conjeeveram.)
7. Gadādhara's Vyutpattivāda—whole. (Nirnayasagara Press, Bombay.)

Branch IV—*Vyākaraṇa Group.*

Preliminary Examination.

Books prescribed—

1. Paribhāṣenduśekhara. (Chowkhamba Book Depot, Benares.)
2. Prauḍhamanōrama—the whole of Pūrvārdha, omitting Taddhita. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)

Final Examination.

Books prescribed—

1. Laghuśabdenduśekharam—to the end of Kārakaprakaraṇa. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)
2. Mahābhāṣyam—Navāhnikam. Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.
3. Vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣaṇa-sāra. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Bombay.)
4. Paramalaghumañjuṣā. (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Bombay.)

Branch V—*Sāhitya Group.*

Preliminary Examination.

Books prescribed—

(For Sāhitya-Śiromaṇi and Vidvān Sanskrit. See Regulation 7.)

1. Bāṇa's Kādambari—Pūrvabhāga only. Bombay Sanskrit Series.
2. Śiśupālavadha—cantos 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. (Nirnayasagara Press, Bombay.)
3. Kumārasambhava—(cantos 1 to 7 both inclusive), Nirnayasagara Press, Bombay.)
4. Śākuntala—to be had of Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
5. Uttararāmacarita—to be had of Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
6. Mṛchakaṭikā—to be had of Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
7. Mūdrārākṣasa—to be had of Gopal Narayan & Co. Bombay.

Final Examination.

Books prescribed—

(For Sāhitya-Śiromaṇi and Vidvān Sanskrit. See Regulation 7.)

1. Siddhāntakaumudī—Pūrvārdha (omitting Taddhita)—and Uttarārdha (omitting Uṇādi, Vaidikaprakaraṇa and Svara-prakaraṇa.) (Nirnayasagara Press, Bombay.)
2. Pratāparudrīya, by Vidyānātha. (Śāmanbhatta Press, Triplicane, or Bombay Sanskrit, Series.)
3. Vararuchi's Prākṛtaprakāśa—Trubner & Co., London.)
4. Śrutabōdha (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)

[For Sāhitya-Śiromaṇi only—See Regulation 6, Branch V—Final (5).]

1. Mammaṭa's Kāvyaprakāśa. (Bombay Sanskrit Series).
2. Dhvanyāloka. (Kāvyamālā Series. Bombay.)
3. Vyaktiviveka. (Trivandram Sanskrit Series.)
4. Kuvalayānanda. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)
5. Citramīmāṃsā. (Kāvyamālā Series, Bombay.)
6. Citramīmāṃsākhaṇḍana. (Kāvyamālā Series, Bombay.)

Vidwan Title Examination.

Oriya.

A. Prescribed Text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

Rādhānath Rai—Vyākaraṇa Praveśa. (Printing Company, Cuttack.)

Vāsudeva Sudhala Deva—Alaṅkāra Bodhodaya. (Printing Company, Cuttack.)

Śaśidhānanda Deva—Alaṅkāra Sāra—Chandaprakaraṇa only (Printing Company, Cuttack.)

B. Prescribed Text-books in Prose and Poetry—

Jagannādhadās—Śrimadbhāgavata, Canto XI—first half. (Printing Company, Cuttack.)

Upendra Bhanja—Vaidehīśavilāsa—Chapter I to VIII. (Printing Company, Cuttack.)

Abhimanyu Sāmanta Siṅhāra—Vidagdha Chintāmani—Chapters I to VIII. (Printing Company, Cuttack.)

Radhanath Rai—Mahāyātrā—Cantos I to III. (Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)

Ajayachandra—Śrutabōdhavina, Poems V, VI, VII, X and XIII. (Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)

Madhusudana Rao and Mrityunjaya Ratha—Uttararāma Carita. (Sahitya Press, Cuttack.)

Chintāmani Acarya—Itihāsa Prasanga. (Sāhitya Press, Cuttack.)

Phakirmohana Senāpati—Chamūpa Atagutha. (Sāhitya Press, Cuttack.)

Tamil.

A. Grammar, Prosody and Poetics:

Nannūl Viruttiyurai	Navalar Press, 302 Mint Street, Madras.
Ahapporuḷ Ilakkaṇaṅkaḷ	
Purapporuḷvenpā Mālai	Ripon Press, Madras.
Yāppurūṅgalakkārikai	Navalar Press, 300 Mint Street, Madras.
Daṇḍiyalaṅkāram	
Ilakkaṇaviḷakkam, Pāṭṭiyal	Ripon Press, Madras.

B. Poetry:

Kambarāmāyaṇam, Ayōdhyākāṇḍam ..	Ripon Press, Madras.
Villiputtūrar Bhāratam-Śrī Kṛiṣṇā—tūtu-varukkam.	
Prabhulingalīlai, stanzas 1 to 304.	
Nāḷāyiyar, Poruṭpal.	
Tiruvaṅgaikkalambakam	
Paṭṭuppāṭṭu, Tirumarukalppoṟpōdai ..	
Tirukkuṟaḷ, Aṟaṉuṟai	
Puṟanāṉūṟu, 1 to 50	
Cilappatikāram, Maturaikkāṇṭam ..	

Paṭṭaṇattār 1 to 50 T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar, M.A., Perambur, Madras.

Nālāyiraprabandham, Periyatirumoḻi, 1 to 55	Ripon Press, Madras.
Tēvāram, Paṇmuṟai, Appar, Tirunēṟicai, 1 to 50.	

C. Prose:

Manonmaṇīyaṉ Vīcakam	Ripon Press, Madras.

Kambar by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar, M.A., Perambur, Madras.

Telugu.

A. Grammar Prosody and Poetics:

Bālavyākaraṇamu.
Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu.
Āndhrabhāṣā-ḍa Chintāmaṇi
Kavijanāśrayamu.
Appakaviyamu, Chapter 3.
Kāvyālaṅkara Cūḍāmaṇi, Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

B. Poetry:

Mahābhāratamu—Udyōga Parvamu.
Bhāgavatamu—Skandha 10, Uttarabhāgamu.
Campu Rāmāyaṇamu—Rāyavāchaki Venkaṭaśāstrulu Kavi. (Manager Telugu Academy, Madras).
Manucaritramu, Canto 2.
Harischandra Nalōpākhyānamu, cantos 1—3.

C. Prose:

Vīresalingam's Lives of Telugu Poets (Vol. I, Revised Edition.)
Dasakumāra Caritra, by T. Sanjeeva Rau (Prose). (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.)

Text-books prescribed for the Preliminary Examination of the years 1930 and 1931:—

1. Bālavyākaraṇamu.
2. Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu.
3. Sulakṣaṇasāramu.
4. Narasabhūpālīyamu.
5. Bhāratamu—Udyōgaparvamu—Cantos 1 and 2.
6. Manucaritramu.—Canto 2.
7. Pāṇḍuranga-māhātmyamu—Cantos 1 and 2.
8. Vīresalingam's Lives of Telugu Poets. (Vol. I, Revised Edition.)
9. Dasakumāracaritramu, by V. Venkatraya Sastri, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.

Kanarese.

Text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

Nagavarma's Prosody. (Kavya Kalanidhi Series, Mysore.)
Kāvyāvalōkana (Mysore Government Edition.)
Karṇāṭaka Kavi Carite, Vol. I, by R. Narasimhachar, M.A., Malleshwaram, Bangalore.)

Text-books in Poetry and Prose—

Jagannātha Vijaya-Āswasa 1—3 inclusive (Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.)
Rājaśekhara Vilāsa—Āswasa 1—3 inclusive.
Kabbigara Kāva (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore.)
Mitravinda Gōvinda Nāṭakam (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore.)
Ōkkha Dēvarāja Vamśāvali (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore).

Malayalam.

I. *Grammar*—

Vyākaraṇamālikā (M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A. and M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Madras)
Līlātilakam. (A. Krishna Pisaroti, Coll., Trivandrum).
Kēraḷapāṇinīyam—Revised Edition (A. R. Rajaraja Varma, Trivandrum).

II. *Prosody and Poetics*—

Prosody: Vṛittamanjari, Poetics: Bhaṣābhūṣaṇam, } B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.

III. *Text Books in Poetry and Prose*—

Poetry: Bhāratam: Bhīsma Parvam, Bhāgavatam, Ekādasam, } Touchatt Ezhuthachhan.
Specimens of Early Malayalam, Part I, the first seven patalams (by U. S. Parameswara Ayyar, Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum).
Kerala Varma Rāmāyanam—Sundarakāndam.
Kathākali—Kiratamūrti Vadham (Kottayatt Tamburan).
Kṛṣṇagīthi from the beginning to the end of Nanda sōkham and the introduction to the work (P. K. Narayana Pillai, Kottayam)
Pallāl: Tripurādahanam
Bhagadukasandēsam by Kodungallur Kunhi Kuttan Thampuran.
Nātakam:—(a) Rajaratnāvalīyam Bhāsā nimpa Mangalōdayam Press, Trichur.
(b) Uttarārāmāyanam, by Chattukattu Mannadiyar (Kerala Chintamani Press, Trichur.)
Kōsalyam, the first three cantos by K. C. Kesava Pillai, (to be had of M. Narayanan Pillai, Trivandrum).
Bhagavat gita Adhyas 7-12 both inclusive (Madhava Panikkar), ed S. Parameswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L.
Kuchēla vrittam vanchippāttu by Rama Pattath Variyar.
Sāhitya Manjari, Vol. I. (V. K. Narayana Menon).

Prose: Akbar.
Sahitya Pravesika, by Sankarana Nambiyar, Kottayam
Navina Sastra Pāthika (Raja Raja Varma, M.A.)
Kunchan Nambiyar—an essay (P. K. Narayana Pillai, B.A., B.L.)

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

Notes.—(1) The Syndicate has purposely refrained from prescribing any special text-books in the case of Acts of the Indian Legislature, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the bare text of the Act.

(2) Text-books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

1. *Jurisprudence*—
   Austin's Jurisprudence, volume I, omitting lectures II, III and IV.
   J. W. Salmond's Jurisprudence.
   Maine's Ancient Law.
2. *Roman Law*—
   J. B. Moyle's Institutes of Justinian, except Book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive), and Excursus I and X, and the Latin Text throughout; but including the Author's English translation.
3 & 4. *Contracts*—
   Anson's Law of Contracts.
5. *Torts*—
   Pollock on Torts.
6. *Indian Constitutional Law*—
   Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.
   Ilbert's Government of India except chapter III (the Digest of Statutory Enactments relating to the Government of India).

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1. *The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Easements Act*—
   William's Principles of the law of Real Property.
   Underhill's Private Trusts and Trustees.
   Peacock's Easements in British India.
2. *Hindu Law*—
   Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.
3. *Muhammadan Law*—
   Sir R. K. Wilson's Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.
4. *Criminal Law.*
5. *The Law of Evidence*—
   Will's Theory and Practice of the Law of Evidence.
6. Land Tenures in the Madras Presidency.

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination; but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified:—

SUBJECT I.

The Science and History of Law.

Jurisprudence—
Austin's *Jurisprudence.*

Maine's *Ancient Law*; *Early History of Institutions*; *Early Law and Custom*.
Baden Powell's *Land Systems of British India*; *Indian Village Community*.
Lightwood's *Nature of Positive Law* (Messrs Macmillan & Co.).
Kant's *Philosophy of Law* (Translated by Hastie) (1887) T. and T. Clark, 38, George St., Edinburgh.
Savigny's *System of Modern Law*: Volume I (Translated by Holloway) (1867)—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras.
Volume II, Jural Relations (Translated by Rattigan) (1884)—Messrs Wildy and Sons, Lincoln's Inn, Archway, W. C. London.
Holmes' *Common Law*
Roman Law (General)—
Muirhead's *Historical Introduction to Roman Law*.
Salkowski's *Institute and History of Roman Law*.
Poste's *Institutes of Gaius*
Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law (latest edition 1911 published by William Blackwood and sons, Edinburgh and Madras).
Roman Law (The Digest)—
Roby's *Introduction to the study of the Digest*.
Digest IX (2). *The Lex Aquilius Damage to Property*. By Grueber.
Digest XLVII (2). *De Furtis*. By Munro.
Digest XIX (2). *Locati Conducti*. By Monro.
Digest XVII (1). *Mandati*. By Bryan Walker.
Digest XLI (1) and (2). *De adquirendo rerum Dominio*. *De adquirenda Possessione*. By Bryan Walker
Digest VLI (1). *De Usufructu*. By Roby.
Digest XII (1) and (5) to (7). *De Condictionibus*
Digest XIII (1) to (3). *De Condictionibus*. By Bryan Walker.
Legislation—
Bentham's *Principles of Moral and Legislation*.
Sidgwick's *Elements of Politics*.
Maxwell's *On the Interpretation of Statutes*.
Public International Law—
Hall's. *International Law*.
Wheaton's *International Law*. Edited by Boyd.
Pitt Cobbett's *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law*.
Private International Law—
Dicey's *Conflict of Laws*
Bar *Private International Law*.
Foote's *Private International Law*.
Nelson's *Selected Cases in Private International Law*.
Constitutional Law and History—
Stubb's *Constitutional History*
Hallam's *Constitutional History*.
Erskine-May's *Constitutional History*.
Legal History—
Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution*.
Dicey's *Law of the Constitution*
Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law of England*.

BRANCHES II AND III.

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these branches

BRANCH IV.

Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

Maine's *Ancient Law*
Maine's *Early History of Institutions*; *Early Law and Custom*; *Village Communities in the East and the West*.
Baden Powell's *Indian Village Community*; *Land Systems of British India*.
Field's *Landlord and Tenant*.
For other parts of this branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology—
1. A W Stewart—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.
2. David McKail—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.
3. Muir and Ritchie—Manual of Bacteriology.
Physics—
Ganot's Natural Philosophy.
General Hygiene—
1. Notter and Firth—Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
2. Blandford—Climates and Weather of India, Burma and Ceylon.
3. Turner—Sanitation in India.

* It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to text-books in Roman Law (Digest)—vide notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th September 1901.

General Pathology—
1. Green's Pathology.
2. Beattie and Dickson's General Pathology.
3. Manson's Tropical Diseases.
Reference—Adami's General Pathology.

Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination—
1. Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice.
2. Knight's annotated By-laws.
3. Newsholme's elements of Vital Statistics.
4. The sections or rules in the following, relating to Sanitation and Vaccination.
(1) Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(2) Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(3) Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(4) Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(5) Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Nuisances and adulterations of foodstuffs) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(6) Towns Nuisances Act, 1810, or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(7) Plague Regulations (city) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(8) Plague Regulations (mufassal) or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(9) Marine Plague Regulations or any Act, Regulations or rules amending the same.
(10) Civil Medical Code, Section XVII. Sanitation and sections relating to Vaccination.
(11) Vaccination Code (revised).
(12) Manual of Vaccination, by Major Cornwall.
(13) Cholera rules in G.Os. Nos. 1536 M., dated September 2, 1899, 206 L., dated February 3, 1913, and 649 L., dated May 8, 1911.
(14) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation—
Jones' Manual of Sanitary Engineering.

The following books as books of reference—
Moore and Silcock's Sanitary Engineering, 2 volumes.
Hoarke Treatise on Water supply.
Reid's Practical Sanitation.
Fletcher's Architectural Hygiene.
Galtee's Healthy Dwellings
Galton's Hospital Construction.

Senate House, 9th December 1919.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lecture for 1919–1920.

The above lecture will be delivered by M.R.Ry. S. Venkateswaran Avergal, M.A., L.T., Principal, Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, in the Anderson Hall attached to the Madras Christian College, on Friday the 30th January 1920 at 5-30 p.m.

The subject of the lecture will be *Education in Ancient India*.

Admission to the lecture will be by tickets only. Applications for tickets should be made to the Registrar, University of Madras, not later than Saturday, the 24th January 1920.

The Principals of Colleges are requested to forward not later than the morning of Monday, the 26th January 1920, a list of the members of the staff and of eligible students recommended for admission to the lectures. Applications from students in colleges received without the recommendation of the principals will not be entertained.

Senate House, 20th December 1919.

The Transitory Regulation, providing for an examination in 1920 in Branch V—History, Economics, and Politics, in accordance with the Regulations in force for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination of 1918, in addition to the examination to be held in accordance with the Regulations now in force, passed by the Senate at its meeting held in October last, has since been sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1449, dated 25th November 1919. The following time-table for the next B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Degree Examinations of 1920 in History, Economics, and Politics has been determined by the Syndicate, and is notified for the information of the candidates:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
Monday, 22nd March ..	10—1	Essay
	2—5	Indian History—General.
Tuesday, 23rd March ..	10—1	Indian History—Special subject (Mughal India).
	2—5	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.
Wednesday, 24th March	10—1	History—Special subject (The French Revolution).
	2—5	Politics—General.
Thursday, 25th March..	10—1	History—Special subject (The Age of Louis XIV).
	2—5	Economics—General.
Friday, 26th March ..	10—1	Politics—Special subject (The City State).
	2—5	Do. (Modern Federalism).
Saturday, 27th March	10—1	Economics—Special subject (Currency and Banking, etc.).
	2—5	Do. (The Co-operative Movement in recent Times).

(By order)

P. DEWSBURY, B.A., M.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 22nd December 1919.

B.10

EXAMINATIONS.

TIME-TABLE RELATING TO THE HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULARS TO BE HELD IN JANUARY 1920.

Date.	Test			
	Hour of written examination.	Written.	Oral.	Hour of oral examination.
1920.	10 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	Translation into English—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani). Translation into English—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Railway Colloquial test (Tamil and Hindustani). Bank test (Tamil and Hindustani). P.W.D test (Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani).	
	10-30 a.m. to 11-15 a.m.	Translation into Hindustani—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani). Translation into Hindustani—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Third-class test— Survey officer (Tamil). Jail surgeon (Telugu). Forest officers (Telugu). Private candidates (Telugu) (for District Munsif's post).	At 11 a.m.
5th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into Vernacular—Second class test (Tamil and Telugu). Translation into Vernacular—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani). Translation into Vernacular—Oriental Language Teachership Examination (Malayalam and Hindustani). Translation into English—Second class test (Tamil and Telugu).	Sub-Judges and District Munsif's test (Hindustani). Third-class test— Police officers (Tamil). Military Higher Standard (Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani). Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	At 12 noon. At 12-30 p.m.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Translation into English—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani). Translation into colloquial Hindustani—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani).	Oriental Language Teachership Examination (Hindustani). Third-class test— Private candidates (Tamil) (for District Munsif's post).	At 2 p.m.
	10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	Translation into Idiomatic Hindustani—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).		
	11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Questions on selected parts of the textbook—Military Higher Standard (Hindustani). Questions on selected parts of the textbook—Military Lower Standard (Hindustani).	Third-class test— Private candidates (for District Munsif's post) (Tamil and Malayalam). Deputy Collector's test (Hindustani).	At 11 a.m.
6th January.		Grammar—Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu Malayalam and Hindustani).	Second class test (Tamil and Telugu).	
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Grammar—Oriental Language Teachership Examination (Malayalam and Hindustani). Translation into vernacular—Agricultural officer's test (Tamil). Translation into Vernacular—Sub-Judge's and District Munsif's test (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Oriya and Hindustani). Translation into English—Agricultural officer's test (Tamil).	Educational Compulsory test (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani).	At 12 noon.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Translation into idiomatic vernacular—Oriental Language Teachership Examination (Malayalam and Hindustani).		
7th January	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Translation into vernacular—Deputy Collector's test (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Oriya and Hindustani).	Third-class test— Private candidates (for District Munsif's post) (Kanarese). Agricultural Officer's test (Tamil). Educational Compulsory test (Tamil). Oriental Language Teachership Examination (Malayalam). Sub-Judge's and District Munsif's test (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya).	At 11 a.m.
			Deputy Collector's test (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya).	At 12 noon.
8th January	....	....	Sub-Judge's and District Munsif's test (Tamil).	At 11 a.m.
			Deputy Collector's test (Tamil, Telugu and Oriya).	At 11 a.m. on 8th January and each following days as may be necessary.

Note.—1. The examination of candidates in Oriya by the Sub-Judge's and District Munsif's test and the Deputy Collector's test will be held at Berhampur by Mr. L. H. Arndt, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Berhampur, on the dates and at the hours specified above.

2. The examination of candidates in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam by the compulsory Vernacular test for Deputy Collectors in the mufassal centres, viz., Bellary, Cocanada, Coimbatore and Madura will be held by the Collectors of Bellary, Godavari, Coimbatore and Madura, respectively, on the dates and at the hours specified above. Candidates should ascertain their exact place of examination from the heads of their departments.

3. The examination of other candidates in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani at Madras will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, on the dates and at the hours specified above.

4. The date and place of examination of private candidates will be communicated to them direct.

Madras, 10th December 1919.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1920.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 6th January 1920 and the following days:—

Date, 1920.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
Monday, 6th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-i—Salt.
Tuesday, 6th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-ii—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B-iii—Salt.
Wednesday, 7th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-i—Engineering.
Thursday, 8th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D-iii—Engineering
	2 to 5 p.m.	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 9th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Exam Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Saturday, 10th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-ii—Customs.
	1 to 3 p.m.	Translation into vernacular	Test E—Linguistic.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Notice is hereby given that the ensuing examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department at Madras in January 1920, will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, at 10 a.m. on Monday the 6th January 1920 and following days.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST D-IV.

The examination of candidates in Test D-IV to be held in January next has been arranged to be held on the 12th January 1920 at the centres selected by them and they are requested to communicate with the Assistant Commissioners of the respective divisions with regard to the time and place of examination.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST E IN HINDUSTANI.

Candidates appearing for Test E in Hindustani are directed to communicate with their Assistant Commissioners and to ascertain whether arrangements can be made for their examination in Hindustani at their respective centres. If Assistant Commissioners cannot make the necessary arrangements, the candidates should with the permission of their Assistant Commissioners report themselves to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras, on the day due for their first examination.

2. The viva voce examination in Test E in Hindustani will be held at 12 noon on the 8th January 1920 at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, where all the tests are held.

3. The time-table for the Salt tests to be held in January 1920 will appear in the second week of December 1919.

Madras, 4th December 1919.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST E.

Notice is hereby given that the ensuing viva voce examination of candidates for Test E in Vernaculars (except those for Test E appearing in Hindustani at Madras) will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 10th January 1920 at their respective centres.

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 12th December 1919.

J. W. BOREHAM,
Secretary.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION, 1920.

The following is the time-table for the half-yearly examination of Assistant Collectors, Police and Forest Officers, Deputy Collectors and Cantonment Magistrates, in Law and Vernaculars to be held on the 5th January 1920 and following days.

Note.—Candidates should present themselves on the first day of the examination at the hours and place of examination specified and on subsequent days at the hours at which they are required to attend. For any further information regarding the examination they should apply to the Superintendents of their examination.

2. They should bring with them the books which they are permitted to use in answering questions with books during the examination. Close attention is requested to the rules regarding the books that may be used.

3 The viva voce examination in Vernaculars by the Higher and Lower Standards will be held on the 6th January 1920, and such following days, as may be necessary, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Date.	Hours.	Subjects	Place of examination.
1920.		Higher Standard—Translation into vernaculars.	1. The examination of Mr. E. G. Smith will be held at Calicut by the Collector of Malabar.
		Lower Standard—Translation into vernaculars.	2. The examination at Mr. D. Mahanty and Mr. C. F. Feeney will be held at Kothampur by Mr. L. H. Arndt, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Kothampur.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Madras Small Cause Courts Act and the Civil Procedure Code (with books).	
5th January.	10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Higher Standard—Translation into Tamil.	3. The examination at Mr. H. G. Stitchfield will be held at Mangalore by the Commissioner of Coorg.
		Higher Standard—Translation into English.	
		Lower Standard—Translation into English.	
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Madras Small Cause Courts Act and the Civil Procedure Code (without books).	4. The examination of Mr. M. E. Pandiyan will be held at Vellore by the Principal, Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Cantonment Act and Code and the Police Act (with books).	
6th "	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Cantonment Act and Code and the Police Act (without books).	5. The examinations of Forest Officers in Law at Karnool will be held by the District Forest Officer, Karnool West.
		Higher Standard for Cantonment Magistrates—Indian Evidence Act (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Mavilayatam will be held by the District Forest Officer, Kistna.
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Law of Evidence.	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Guntur will be held by the District Forest Officer, Guntur.
		Higher Standard—Revenue.	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Cuddapah will be held by the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah South.
		Lower Standard—Separate Accounts.	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Vellore will be held by the District Forest Officer, Vellore.
	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Survey and Land Records.	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Chittoor will be held by the District Forest Officer, Chittoor.
		Police Departmental Orders.	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Vellore will be held by the District Forest Officer, South Vellore.
7th "		Office Procedure and Accounts (with books).	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Madura will be held by the District Forest Officer, Madura.
		Higher Standard for Cantonment Magistrates—Indian Evidence Act (without books).	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Coimbatore will be held by the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Settlement.	The examination of Forest Officers in Law at Nilambur will be held by the District Forest Officer, South Malabar.
		Indian Penal Code.	6. The examination as a Cantonment Magistrate in Law by the Higher Standard will be held at Secunderabad by the General Officer Commanding the Station, Secunderabad.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Office Procedure and Accounts (without books).	
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Higher Standard for Cantonment Magistrates—Indian Penal Code (with books).	7. The examination at other candidates at Madras will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, by the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras.
		Criminal Procedure Code.	
		Forest Revenue (with books).	
8th "	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Higher Standard for Cantonment Magistrates—Indian Penal Code (without books).	
		Forest Revenue (without books).	
	5 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Medical Jurisprudence.	
	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Higher Standard for Cantonment Magistrates—Criminal Procedure Code (with books).	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Forest Law (with books).	
9th "	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Higher Standard for Cantonment Magistrates—Criminal Procedure Code (without books).	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Forest Law (without books).	

Madras, 4th December 1919.

RE-EXAMINATION HELD IN DECEMBER 1919 FOR THE DIPLOMA OF L.M.P.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned medical pupils have been declared to have passed the final examination for the diploma of L.M.P. at the re-examination conducted by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, in December 1919 :—

Rank.	Names.	Medical school from which passed out.
	SECOND CLASS.	
1	K. Simhachallam	Vizagapatam.
2	" "	"
3	D. Narasimharaju	Vizagapatam.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 1st and 2nd December 1919 :—

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Name.
		CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.			CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY—*cont.*
		First Class.			Second Class—*cont.*
		Nil.	6	71	Kapalli Seshagiri Rao.
			7	81	S. J. Rahamaram.
		Second Class.			CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.
1	84	S. Ranganathan.	1	68	J. D'Costa
2	48	A. Krishna Rao.	2	82	K. K. Selvaraj
3	76	Kuparavarapu Sitamayya.		69	Pilla Sobharyudu.
4	60	P. Selvarajan.	3	87	T. G. Swaminatha Pillai.
5	42	P. M. Victor.	4	62	K. V. Manuswami.
				64	A. Kannayya Nayudu.

Madras, 20th December 1919.

R. F. STONEY,
President, Board of Examiners and Sanitary Engineer to Government.

SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS ATTACHED TO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TANJORE, 1920.

Admission to the Special Gymnastic class attached to the Government Training School, Tanjore, is open to the students of the training school, and others recommended by the headmasters and managers of recognised institutions. The number of students for admission will be limited to 30. Students with higher qualifications will have preference for admission.

2. The course is for one year from January to December. Each student will be required to pay a fee of Re 1 per mensem and for the whole course Rs 12 in all.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct, education and medical certificates. The originals will have to be produced on selection

4. All applications for admission from students other than those of the training school must be countersigned by managers or headmasters of schools in which they are employed or are to be employed.

5. The class will work from 6-30 to 8 a.m. and from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. on all days other than Sundays and other authorised school holidays

6. The students admitted will bind themselves to abide by all the rulings and regulations of the school

7. All applications for admission should reach the headmaster on or before the 3rd January 1920; applications received afterwards will be rejected. The application should furnish the following particulars :—(1) Name, (2) age, (3) caste, (4) highest educational qualifications, (5) profession, if any, (6) countersignature of manager or headmaster.

8. No printed forms of applications are available.

Government Training School,
Tanjore, 12th December 1919.

R. VENKATARAMANA SASTRI,
Headmaster.

THE TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

1. Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Telugu area who seek admission into the Collegiate Department (L T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognised institution.

5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College Hostel.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and of his B.A. Diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

8. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February 1920 and must be made on forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

THE SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

1. Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts (Cuddapah excepted). No teacher of less than one year's experience need apply.

2. The Matriculation or the School-Leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary Department. Holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach to their applications copies of their school and public examination records.

3. *Course of Training.*—The secondary training course will be of two years' duration with effect from June 1920. In the case of students who have passed the F.A., or the Intermediate examination the period of training will, however, be only one year.

4. *Rate of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem.

5. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from local, municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students. *Boards and Municipal applicants should state in their applications whether they hold permanent, sub. pro tem or acting appointments.*

6. Applications must be countersigned by managers of schools and Inspectors of the circles to which the applicant belongs.

7. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 20.

9. Brahmans will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College Hostel.

8. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.

10. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

11. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 15th February 1920, and must be made on forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Government Training College,
Rajahmundry, 18th December 1919.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRI,
Acting Principal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Consequent on the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore district, being in abeyance for one year with effect from the 15th December 1919 all communications intended for the above office are to be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle, Tanjore.

ALBERT VAS,
Tanjore, 12th December 1919. *Assistant Inspector of Schools.*

The Headmasters of High, Middle and Training schools and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Godavari district are hereby informed that all communications in future should be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, headquarters, Rajahmundry, Godavari district.

H. A. HART,
Vizagapatam, 15th December 1919. *Inspector of Schools, First Circle.*

Managers of schools and inspecting officers in the Ramad district are hereby informed that all communications from them on educational matters should henceforward be addressed to the *Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle, Madura*, as the district has become part of the new tenth circle consequent on the redistribution of circles sanctioned by Government with effect from the 15th instant.

Managers, heads of institutions and inspecting officers in the Tanjore district are hereby informed that the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, will hereafter be designated as 'Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle' and all communications intended for him should be addressed as such.

P. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Tanjore, 18th December 1919. *Acting Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.*

Consequent on the transfer of the entire control of Training schools to the Inspectors of Circles and of the conduct of the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, the certification of teachers, etc., to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, the Inspector of European and Training Schools has been designated "*Inspector of European Schools, Madras.*" All letters, etc., intended for him should in future be addressed as follows:—

"Inspector of European Schools,
Old College, Nungambakam,
Cathedral P.O., Madras, S. W."

R. M. STATHAM,
Madras, 19th December 1919. *Acting Inspector of European Schools.*

NOTICE.

The elementary school-leaving certificate No. 48181 is missing in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kollegal range. The officers of the department are requested not to attach any value to this certificate if it is presented filled in by anybody.

K. RAGHUNATHA RAO,
Kollegal, 19th December 1919. *Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORMATION OF A NEW SECOND CIRCLE WITH HEAD-QUARTERS AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Head masters of High, Middle and Training Schools, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Presidents of Local Boards and Correspondents of Agency Schools in the Godavari district, that the new Second Circle (Godavari) formed with effect from 15th December 1919 comprises the following Ranges of Sub-Assistant Inspectors, and is

under the immediate charge of the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, with headquarters at Rajahmundry, to whom all communications should in future be addressed :—

Serial number and range.	Headquarters.	Extent.
1 Cocanada ..	Cocanada	Cocanada taluk and municipality.
2 Tuni	Tuni	Tuni and Pithapuram divisions, and Pratipadu division of Peddapur taluk.
3. Ramachandrapuram	Ramachandrapuram ..	Ramachandrapuram taluk.
4. Peddapur ..	Peddapur	Peddapur taluk (excluding Pratipadu division) and Peddapur municipality and Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions.
5. Bhadrachalam ..	Bhadrachalam ..	Polavaram division, Bhadrachalam and Nagur taluks.
6. Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry municipality and taluk.
7. Razole	Razole	Razole taluk.
8. Amalapuram ..	Amalapuram ..	Amalapuram taluk.

E. GURUSWAMI REDDI,
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

Rajahmundry, 20th December 1919.

It is hereby notified for the kind information of Presidents of District and Taluk Boards, Chairman of Municipal Councils, Managers of Colleges, Secondary and Training Schools and Inspecting Officers in the districts of Madura, Tinnevelly and Ramnad that, with effect from the 15th December 1919, the Tinnevelly district which was within the jurisdiction of the office of the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, has been separated and formed into a new circle under the "Office of the Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle, headquarters, Palamcottah", and the Ramnad district has been added to the Madura district and formed into a circle under the "Office of the Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle, headquarters, Madura." All correspondences from these districts may therefore be kindly addressed henceforth to the Inspectors of Schools of the respective circles.

H. F. SAUNDERS,
Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle

Madura, 16th December 1919.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that, with effect from the 15th December 1919, the Revenue District of Kistna has been constituted into a new circle designated the Third Circle, with headquarters at Bezwada; and the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, kept in abeyance. All communications relating to educational matters in the district which were hitherto addressed either to the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle (Guntur), or the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, should henceforth be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bezwada.

ABDUR RAHIM SAHIB,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

Bezwada, 16th December 1919.

With reference to the redistribution of the Inspectors' circles, consequent on the creation of four additional Inspectors' posts, Chittoor district which hitherto formed a part of the Third Circle will henceforth form part of the Seventh Circle with headquarters at Vellore. All future communications from the Headmasters and Managers of Schools and Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Chittoor district should hereafter be addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Vellore

A. RAMA RAO,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

16th December 1919.

It is hereby notified that with effect from the 15th December 1919 the new Educational Seventh Circle will comprise the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot with headquarters at *Vellore* and that the districts of Trichinopoly and Salem will, from the same date, form part of the new ninth circle

M. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

Camp Vaniyambadi, 12th December 1919.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that a new office, styled 'the office of the Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle,' comprising the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore, with headquarters at Salem has been formed with effect from the 15th December 1919. Managers, correspondents and headmasters of secondary schools in the above three districts are requested in future to correspond with the officer mentioned above.

T. K. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Salem, 19th December 1919.

The Government of Madras having sanctioned the constitution of four additional Inspectors' circles and approved the redistribution of the existing circles, the Ninth circle has until further orders been designated as the Thirteenth circle. It is therefore hereby requested that communications to the undersigned may in future be addressed:

'The Inspector of Schools,
Thirteenth circle,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.'

The jurisdiction remains the same as before, viz., Bangalore, South Kanara and Coorg.

Bangalore, 11th December 1919. J. A. YATES,
Inspector of Schools, Thirteenth Circle

As the annual Dwadesi festival on which the Museum is attended by numerous visitors falls on the 3rd January 1920, the first Saturday of the month, it is hereby notified for general information that the following Saturday, the 10th January, after 12 noon will be reserved for gosha females, instead of the first Saturday.

Madras, 22nd December 1919. H. DODWELL,
Acting Superintendent.

REMOVAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

The public are informed that the Government Training School, Mannamadura, has been removed to Ramnad, with effect from 10th November 1919 and all communications to the school may be addressed to Ramnad hereafter.

Mannamadura, 13th November 1919. V. CHELLAM AYYANGAR,
Headmaster.

VACANCY.

WANTED at once a Physics B.A. as Demonstrator in the Government Victoria College, Palghat. Salary Rs. 50 a month *plus* Rs. 6, local allowance.

Applications should state age and full particulars as regards qualifications, and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials.

The appointment is temporary and will last up to 31st March 1920.

Palghat, 13th December 1919. P. SHANKUNNI,
Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—60 a limited number available for Rs. 2.
Nos. 61—75 issued 1918-19 still available for Rs. 2.
Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-2-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE. CALENDAR FOR 1919–20. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *s.*).

ENGINEERING COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1919–20. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *s.*).

EXAMINATIONS.—ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 31st March 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4 (1 *s.*).

GODS AND GODDESSES. South Indian Images of —. By Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, B.A., 1918. Royal 8vo, cloth gilt, Rs. 5-2-0 or £. 3*d.* (8 *s.*).

HAMPI RUINS. Illustrated and described by A. H. LONGHURST. Re. 1 or 4*d.* 6*d.* (5 *s.*).

KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *s.*).

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo. As. 12. (1 *s.* 9 *p.*)

MEDICAL COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *s.* 6 *p.*).

RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 *s.*)

REPORT ON INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS, 1918. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 1 (4 *s.*).

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SCHOOLS, 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Annas 2 (3 *p.*).

SAIDAPET TEACHERS COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1918–19. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *s.*).

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo, stitched. As. 4 (1 *s.*).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 51.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1919. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1919.

1. The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TEST under which their names appear :—

[*Note.*—Failure lists will be published in due course.]

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes in February next.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held
		THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST.				
		First Class.				
1	1451	V. Ramachandra Rao ..	Palamcottah.	Yrs. 31	B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Varkala, Travancore State
2	178	K. Devjanam Simon ..	Cuddapah ..	27	B.A. (Honours) ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Cuddapah
3	1351a	S. Ramakrishna Ayyar ..	Palamcottah.	30	B.A.	Higher grade clerk, second clerk, P.W. section, General and Revenue Secretariat, Trivandrum
4	1377	M. Raghava Ayyar ..	Chingleput..	41	Exempted ..	Sub Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Chingleput.
5	478	Kavetipati Vijaya Raghavulu Naydu	Masulipatam	23	Matriculation ..	Sub-Inspector of Police, Ongole Town, Masulipatam.
	2328	T. Chidambaram Pillai ..	Ootacamund.	28	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Collector's Office, Ootacamund.
7	1464	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	Tanjore ..	27	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, Chittoor Deputy Collector's Office, Palghat.
8	2197	G. Ramakrishna Ayyar ..	Calicut ..	30	Do. ..	Second Grade Pleader, Trichur.
9	826	Kondapalli Sivasankara Rao.	Kurnool ..	28	Do. ..	Acting Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Nandyal.
	553	Tarlupparati Subbiraya Achari.	Bellary ..	36	Do. ..	Acting Accountant, District Forest Office, Bellary.
11	1197	Conjeevaram V. Venkatala Ayyar.	Vellore ..	27	Do. ..	Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Trivandrum.
12	183	Mantrapragada Venkatajoga Rao.	Vizagapatam.	21	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Head Deputy Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—cont.				
		Night Class—cont.				
	616	Mallaki Somasundaram ..	Guntur ..	Yrs. 24	B.A.	Second Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Karimnagar.
13	729	Godavari Satyanarayana.	Cuddapah ..	23	B.A.	Acting Sub-Registrar, Proddatur.
	1258	B. Venkatesam Naydu ..	Cuddapah ..	25	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Cuddapah.
	1939	D. S. Ranga Ayyar ..	Palamcottah.	29	Matriculation ..	Clerk, District Board's Office, Tinnevelly.
17	686	Pingali Kotumba Rao ..	Masulipatam	26	Upper Secondary.	Land Records Inspector, Kistna.
18	1761	P. K Jnanarudra Medali.	Madura ..	21	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
19	612	Vangaty Viraraghava Rao	Coconada ..	30	Matriculation ..	Translator, District Court, Rajahmundry
	30	Ar bala Satyanad Naydu.	Anantapur ..	24	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Anantapur District.
21	1109	Nanganallalam Kuppuswami Ayyangar.	Chittoor ..	27	Matriculation ..	Typist Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
22	1942	S. Sankara Ayyar ..	Palamcottah	35	B.A.	Clerk, General and Revenue Secretariat, Trivandrum
23	788	Palur Viradhadra Rao ..	Cuddapah ..	23	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
	1199	Walajanagar Arunaga Mudali Muniswami Mudali.	Vellore ..	25	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Tindivanam Firka.
24	1899	S. Rajagopala Asaari ..	Madura ..	24	B.A. (Honours)..	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Dindigul.
	1902	V. Krishnan	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Ramnad at Madura.
27	944	Timiri V. Tangavelu ..	Bellary ..	26	Matriculation ..	Accountant, District Forest Office, Chittoor.
	344	Pillarisetti Sitaramayya..	Coconada ..	21	Matriculation ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Palnad Unit, Cocanada.
28	624	Tamarapalem Bhaskara Rao Naydu.	Guntur ..	23	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Guntur.
	1103	M. P. Arunachalam ..	Chittoor ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Arni.
	1330	Rajayya David Paul ..	Vellore ..	24	B.A. (Honours)..	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Vellore
30	894	Vallavu Papayya ..	Coconada ..	28	B.A.	Teacher, R. Ch High School, Pithapuram
	2236	Palayamur Sashadri Ayyangar.	Coimbatore.	30	Matriculation ..	Clerk, District Forest Office, Coimbatore.
31	1843	V. P. Sivaramaiah ..	Palamcottah.	37	Do.	Translator, District Court, Tinnevelly.
32	2172	A. Antonimuttu Pillai ..	Coimbatore.	46	F.A.	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Bhavani.
	1043a	R. Subba Ayyar ..	Anantapur ..	42	Matriculation ..	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Pedakota
33	1115	Poliyan Venkatanarayana Rao	Chittoor ..	32	Do. ..	Inam Clerk, Taluk Office, Madanapalle.
	1201	K. Rangaiah Rao ..	Vellore ..	29	Do. ..	Reserve Clerk, Taluk Office, Polur
	1a	Suryanarayana Manigaro.	Bezhawada..	25	B.A.	Headmaster, Secondary Section, Government Training School.
	1281	M. R. Srinivasan ..	Chingleput..	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Shorthand-writer, Sub-Court, Chingleput.
35	1765	K. V. Subrahmanyan ..	Madura ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura.
	2126	Kodira Uthaya ..	Mysore ..	25	S.A.	Paryatagar, Coorg Hatigabad Kiggatnad Taluk, Periampet
	1016	Ootcur Vellala Dakshinamoorthi.	Anantapur.	29	Matriculation ..	Second Clerk, Divisional Office, Dharmavaram
45	1180	S. Ranganathan ..	Chittoor ..	26	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Madanapalle.
	2306	Pallakkara Mandur Raman Nair	Palnad ..	32	F.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
46	2456	Arumbakkam Yedrajan ..	Madras ..	47	S.S.L.C. ..	Press Clerk, Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras.
	1106	Rudrarajeswara M Seshadri Sastri	Chittoor ..	21	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Chandragiri
47	1163	M. R. Venkatramana ..	Vellore ..	26	Intermediate ..	Nil
	5a	Ramesh Charan Mathe ..	Berhampur.	24	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Head Office, Chittagong
	252	Pinkhana Satyanarayanamurti	Coconada ..	27	B.A.	Manager, District Board Engineer's Office, Cocanada.
48	476	Mosbarja Venkata Subbarayudu.	Masulipatam.	23	B.A.	Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Masulipatam
	2178	K Subbarayan ..	Coimbatore.	27	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Erode.
	169	Mantipragada Krishnamurti	Vizagapatam.	24	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Narasipatnam taluk.
49	1464	D. Vedamutta ..	Tanjore ..	24	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tanjore.

Number in order of preference.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held
		THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—cont.				
		First Class—cont.				
	1768	T. L. Venkatasubrahmanya Ayyar.	Madura ..	Yrs. 27	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Udumalpet.
	2071	V. M. Joseph	Palamcottah.	42	B.A.	Sanitarian, Sub-Court, Tinnevelly
	2808	T. S. Chenniswmi Nayudu.	Madras ..	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore.
60	1261	C. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.	Madura ..	29	Matriculation ..	Acting Land Records Inspector, Periyakulam taluk.
	2601	K. Rangamani Ayyangar.	Madras ..	27	M.A. (Honours).	Clerk, Settlement Branch, Board of Revenue, Madras
64	471	Yerramilli Sitapati Rao ..	Masulipatam.	30	S.S.L.C. ..	Inam-tan Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Bandar.
65	477	Kanumilli Kesava Rao ..	Do.	53	B.A	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam
66	791	Sabbavarapu Bhimasena Rao.	Cuddapah ..	32	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Accountant, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
67	1972	K. Vupalabhavana Ayyar.	Palamcottah.	28	Do. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tirashendur.
68	2585	S. Amritaswami Chetti ..	Madras ..	43	B.A.	Deputy Collector (on leave), Madras.
69	2546	Ottoramalliy C. Narasimha Achari.	Do. ..	30	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Office of the District Superintendent of Police, St. Thomas' Mount.
	309	Tallavalla Narayanamurti	Cocanada ..	37	M.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
70	812	Mailadi Venkatarama Dikshitulu	Guntur ..	51	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Tenali.
	747	Kavitarkanimbam Varada Achalu.	Cuddapah ..	34	Do. ..	Record-keeper, District Court, Cuddapah.
	765	Alludi Subbarayar ..	Do. ..	29	Do. ..	Land Records Inspector, Jammalamadugu.
72	851	Gayatri Sachachallam ..	Bellary ..	28	F.A. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Rayadrug.
	1537	D. Israel	Trichinopoly.	25	Intermediate ..	Sub-Inspector of Police, Srirangam.
	1917	T. Swaminathan ..	Tanjore ..	35	F.A. ..	Clerk, District Court, Tanjore.
	2048	S. Ramachandra Pillai ..	Salem ..	25	B.A (Honours)..	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Salem.
75	2237	Nelliyil Moosan ..	Calicut ..	30	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Tellicherry.
	2635	G. Ramachandran ..	Madras ..	29	M.A. ..	Clerk, Separate Revenue, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2638	M. D. Raghavan ..	Do. ..	37	B.A.	Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.
		Second Class.				
	26	Appanna Das	Berhampur..	28	Intermediate ..	Sub-Registrar, Rayadrooda.
	21	Gedala Gurunadhaswami .	Do. ..	42	Matriculation ..	Circle Officer, Gayahavitah Fort, Tumakuru.
	25	Ravi Suryanarayanamurti.	Do. ..	34	Do. ..	Acting Land Records Inspector, Chittapur.
	28	Aryasomayajula Jagannadham.	Do ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Land Records Inspector, Chicacole Taluk, Chicacole.
	38	Pamarati Venkata Suryanarayanamurti.	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Acting Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Sompet.
	33	Tallaveera Satyanarayana	Do. ..	32	Do. ..	Head Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Berhampur.
	42	Tamvada Appa Rao ..	Do. ..	41	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Parlakimedi
	35	Marevada Tammayya ..	Do. ..	32	Matriculation ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Southern Firka, Chicacole.
	37	Bhagavatula Linganarti .	Do. ..	35	S.S.L.C ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Goomsur Taluk, Russelkonda.
	32	Vyyuram Jagannatha Satyanarayanamurti.	Do. ..	25	Matriculation ..	Famine Circle Officer, Anakapalle Circle, Gumsur Taluk.
	29	Akkupalli Kameswa ..	Do. ..	35	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Goomsur Taluk, Russelkonda.
	40	Nandavada Venkatanarayana Rao.	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Acting store-keeper, Government Weaving Depot, Ichchapuram.
	41	Tallaeja Jagannatham ..	Do. ..	24	Do. ..	Special Land Revenue Inspector, Kalikote and Aranguia estates.
	42	Alugipudi Lakshminarasimham	Do. ..	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Berhampur.
	43	Payyala Kanakaraju ..	Do. ..	24	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittapur,
	44	Chittoor Narasinga Rao ..	Do. ..	37	Intermediate ..	Revenue Inspector, Chittapur.
	46	Tata Yagnesam ..	Do. ..	29	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittapur.
	47	Kavvali Venkatasubba Rao.	Do. ..	24	Matriculation ..	Do
	49	V. Satyanarayana Sastri .	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Russellkonda.

Number in order of precedency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*cont.*				
		SECOND GRADE—*cont.*				
	80	Pachari Venkata Subba Rao.	Berhampur.	29	Matriculation	Clerk, Divisional Office, Bobbili.
	81	Parvathatam Venkatachalapati Rao	Do.	44	Do.	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Berhampur.
	83	Hari Ram Saha	Do.	26	S.S.L.C.	Circle Officer, Ingada.
	87	Pajanaswami	Do.	31	Matriculation	Head Clerk, Manager's Office, Padamarangi Estate, Parvatipur.
	108	Penkala Jaga Rao	Vizagapatam.	35	Do.	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Salur, Vizagapatam District
	141	Ayula Somayajula Lakshminarayana Rao	Do.	22	B.A	Acting First Assistant, Board High School, Parvatipur.
	142	Yedavally Seshagiri Rao.	Do.	28	B.A	Sub-Registrar, Vizayill.
	145	Nagulakonda Mangayya	Do.	25	S.S.L.C.	Typist, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	146	Vijapurapu Ananda Rao	Do.	29	Matriculation	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	148	Dadi Venkatasastram	Do.	41	Do.	Head Clerk, Manager's Office, Madagala.
	149	Jayanti Venkatarayudu	Do.	39	Do.	Manager, Padamarangi Estate, Parvatipur.
	151	Balaka Chidambaraswami.	Do	37	Do.	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Bobbilipatam.
	153	Darvasula Lakshmikantaryana Somayajulu.	Do.	28	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Forest Branch, Collector's Office Vizagapatam
	154	Bulusu Achyutarama Somayajulu.	Do.	37	F.A.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	155	Kesapragada Venkata Appa Rao.	Do.	28	S.S.L.C.	Do. do.
	156	Pantina Appalanarasimham.	Do.	26	B.A.	Accountant, Treasury Deputy Collector's Office, Vizagapatam
	160	S. M. Zachariah	Do.	30	Matriculation	Revenue Inspector, Waltair, Vizagapatam.
	161	Mantri Shankara Rao	Do.	24	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	164	Darvasu Satyanarayana	Do.	29	Matriculation	Do.
	168	Tilli Venkata Appalanarasimha Rao.	Do.	41	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Vizagapatam.
	168	Gunnaraju Ramamurti.	Do.	34	Do.	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Narasapatam.
	175A	Pakava Ramachandra Rao	Do.	24	S.S.L.C.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.
	177	Tata Venkata Jagannatha Sastri.	Do.	24	S.S.L.C.	Salt Godu Clerk, Taluk Office, Vizagapatam.
	178	Vemulakonda Jagannatham.	Do.	33	Matriculation	Clerk, Taluk Office, Palkonda
	347	Kalluri Venkata Subba Rao.	Cocanada	28	Do.	Clerk Divisional Office, Peddapur.
	700	Westiparti Narayana Rao	Do.	34	Do.	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Peddapuram.
	801	Muhammad Mustafa	Do.	30	Do.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
	802	Nayani Kanta Rao.	Do.	30	S.S.L.C.	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Chodavaram Kistna District
	804	Pamidiparti Yatirajayya.	Do.	33	Matriculation	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Cocanada
	807	N. Ananda Pai	Do.	32	S.A	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
	808	Thota Parthasarathi	Do.	35	Matriculation	Do do.
	812	Mahammad Amanullah Sahib.	Do.	24	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Dowlaiswaram Circle
	813	Dhanadipragada Rajarajo.	Do.	23	Do.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cocanada.
	814	Pedaparti Jagannatham	Do.	31	Do.	Local Fund Clerk, Taluk Office, Peddapuram.
	816	Mantena Venkataratnam.	Do.	47	Do.	Head Clerk, Death and Birth Registration Department, Collector's Office, Cocanada
	818	Chivukula Lakshmanarayana Sastri.	Do.	32	B.A. (Honours).	Revenue Inspector, Ramachandrapuram.
	819	Pammarti Achyutaramayya.	Do.	16	Matriculation	Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Cocanada
	825	Bulusu Sarveswara Dikshitulu.	Do.	23	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Rajole.
	827	Vanka Pata Gavarayya.	Do.	35	F.A.	Land Records Inspector, Amalapuram.
	828	Manavari Suryanarayanamurti	Do.	42	Matriculation	Revenue Inspector, Amalapuram Range.
	830	Bhubiraju Suryaprakasa Rao	Do.	26	Do.	Clerk Revenue Divisional Office, Bhimavaram.
	831	Jagannarayana Pratari	Do.	38	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Bhimavaram.

Number in order of selection.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest General education test passed.	Designation of office held
		THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*contd.*				
		Second Class—*contd.*				
332		Jogyula Satyanarayana ..	Cocanada ..	25	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Bhimavaram.
33		Chatlapalli Jaradhiramam.	Do. ..	30	Do. ..	Do. do.
334		Jogyula Sitaramayya ..	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Do, do.
335		Muvvidipalli Adinarayanamurti	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Peddapuram.
336		Gollana Sukharayudu ..	Do. ..	29	B.A. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Coringa Range, Cocanada Taluk
341		Penugopalli Rama Rao ..	Do. ..	27	F.S.L.C. ..	Temporary Sista Clerk Headquarters Deputy Collector's Office, Cocanada.
346		Mahammad Sami-ullah ..	Do. ..	38	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Ellore
350		Nyinvanapu Narasimham.	Do. ..	37	B.A.	Acting Local Fund Road Accountant, Collector's Office, Cocanada
358		Nedunuri Kotesha Rao..	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Special Duty Revenue Inspector, Ramachandrapur
360		Vadrevu Venkata Krishna Rao.	Do.	34	F.A.	Head Clerk, Special Deputy Collector's Office, for maintenance of village sites Rasulchatrapur.
352		Kandhampati Somanatha Sastri	Do. ..	30	Matriculation ..	Tahsildar, Pithapur Estate.
363		Kalvanalkara Rao ..	Do. ..	29	Intermediate ..	Acting Clerk, Taluk Office, Cocanada.
364		Kopjad Rajalingam ..	Do. ..	22	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Cocanada.
414		Diduvana Sambaiya Rao,	Masulipatam.	31	F.A. .. .	Special Revenue Inspector, Tiruvur.
424		Brahmathabhi Sitaramayya.	Do.	29	Matriculation ..	Acting Special Revenue Inspector on Ayacut duty Bezwada.
450a		Tulasampa Ramachandra Rao.	Do.	23	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, Mogalturu, Narasapur Taluk.
450c		Gulell Rajiman ..	Do.	29	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Narasapur.
450h		Gunturi Subba Rao ..	Do.	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Narasapur
451		Vemuri Satyanarayanamurti.	Do.	32	F.A.	Acting Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Narasapur.
452		Poduri Venkayya ..	Do.	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Godavada.
453		Varanasi Sitaramayya ..	Do.	42	B.A.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Chilakalapudi.
457		Ghadiyaram Sambayya ..	Do.	26	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Ristna, Masulipatam.
466		Sampara Rhima Sankaram	Do.	26	F.A.	Do do.
469		Vakkalanka Somaraju ..	Do.	31	Matriculation ..	Record-keeper, Collector's Office, Ristna, Chilakalapudi.
480		Kanagala Kameswara Rao	Do.	25	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Viravasaram Firka, Ellamaram
481		Vavilala Advaita Brahma Sastri.	Do.	43	Do. ..	Clerk Revenue Divisional Office, Godavada
483		Kotaraya Yagnanarayana Somayajula.	Do.	31	Do. ..	Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Gudivada.
484		Kolipaka Ramaraja Rao Pillai.	Do.	32	Do. ..	Sub-Inspector of Police, Masulipatam
485		Marella Gangaraju ..	Do.	28	Do. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Kaikalur.
489		K. V. Subachala Sastri ..	Do.	30	Do. ..	Personal Assistant to the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram
478		Challa Venkata Subba Rao.	Do.	24	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam
479		Vasamsetti Subrahmanyam.	Do.	43	B.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Narsapur.
480		Peteguntli Narasimha Rao	Do.	39	Matriculation ..	Huzur Treasurer, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
482		Parvatam Lakshmanarayana	Do.	28	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Bezwada.
483		Bolayati Subba Rao ..	Do.	30	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Miladavole.
485		Pamaraju Suryanarayanamurti.	Do.	32	B.A.	Acting Head Auditor, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
487		Karumuddali Venkatanarayya.	Do.	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kaikalur.
489		Vadarevu Parameswara Rao.	Do.	39	Matriculation ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Pamarru.
491		Tirupati Lakshmitatarama Anjaneyulu	Do.	34	Do. ..	Acting Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
492		Yadavalli Gangadhara Rao.	Do.	33	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector.
474		Aduri Venkatachalam ..	Do.	37	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
495		Gotetti Rajiman (China).	Do.	36	Matriculation ..	Prize Head Clerk, Ristna Collector's Office Bezwada
501		Lakkapragada Lakshmisarayana.	Guntur ..	33	Do. ..	Acting Land Records Inspector, Bhimavaram taluk, Bhimavaram
504		Lingamalla Venkatarao ..	Do. ..	29	Do. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Guntur.
507		Kota Mahadeva Sastri ..	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Sattenapalli.

Number in order of preference.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education attained.	Designation of office held.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*contd.*

Kurnool Class—*contd.*

590	V. Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	Guntur ..	39	F.A. ..	Huzur Treasurer, Collector's Office, Guntur.
593	Chivukula Hanumanta Rao	Do. ..	33	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Divisional Office, Gooty.
594	Dwarapu Vinayya ..	Do. ..	42	F.A. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, No. I Division, Tenali.
596	Chivukula Gopalakrishnayya	Do ..	34	Matriculation ..	Do. do.
598	Pasary Kissen Singh ..	Do. ..	31	Do. ..	Do do.
603	Kolipaka Venkata Subba Rao.	Do. ..	33	Do ..	Acting Special Revenue Inspector, Ongole.
605	Peluvoi Lakshmanamma Rao,	Do. ..	44	E.A. ..	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Gannavaram.
606	Pinjati Venkata Narasimha Sastri.	Do. ..	42	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Vinukonda Firka, Vinukonda.
608	Chintalapati Venkata Subba Rao.	Do. ..	52	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Bezwada.
610	Devarakonda Harichandra Hattukunnam.	Do. ..	31	Do. ..	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Guntur.
611	Srigiraju Venkatarayya	Do. ..	52	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Ipur Firka, Vinukonda Taluk
614	Karlapati Venkatasubbayya Nayudu.	Do. ..	29	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Patarlapalem.
616	Vakadati Viswanadayya ..	Do. ..	33	Do. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam.
617	Uppalari Lakshmanarayya.	Do. ..	26	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Bezwada.
618	Tadikonda Advaitayanamiti.	Do. ..	36	F.A.	Head Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Bezwada,
620	Vyakaranam Hanumanta Rao.	Do. ..	36	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Bezwada.
621	Brahmandam Rama Sastri.	Do. ..	39	B.A. L.	Special Revenue Inspector, Tenali.
622	Vadlamudi Matimavaprasada Rao.	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Owk Firka, Owk.
623	Pribhala Venkatasubbayya	Do. ..	30	Do. ..	Land Records Inspector, Palnad Taluk
623a	Tangirala Krishnamurti..	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Bezwada,
625	Mummadi Rayappa Reddi	Do. ..	35	E.A.	Proatitanapy Revenue Inspector, Guntur.
640	Kamandur Srinivasa Ramanuja Acharlu,	Nellore ..	37	B.A.	Acting Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Kavali.
700	Ubbalam Venkata Acharlu	Do. ..	38	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Parumarilla
701	Kappati Krishnaswami Chetti.	Do. ..	38	Do. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Kandukur Taluk.
702	R Lakshmiarayana Rao.	Do ..	35	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Sriharikota Range, Gudur
703	K. S. Ranganathan ..	Do. ..	30	B.A.	Sub-Registrar, Repur.
704	Khaja Abdul Qaadir Khan.	Do. ..	32	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore.
705	Bellamkonda Venkata Ranga Acharlu	Do. ..	31	B.A.	Do. do.
706	Dasika Chidambarayya..	Do. ..	36	Matriculation ..	Acting Assistant Mine Inspector, Sydapuram.
712	Tiveiri Shanmukham Mudali.	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Udayagiri.
716	A. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	Cuddapah ..	36	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Badvel.
717	Ossur Vaital Nanjundayya.	Do. ..	46	Do. ..	Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
718	Tirumagalla Raghavendra Rao,	Do. ..	30	Do. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Cuddapah
732a	Vappalar Kannayya ..	Do. ..	50	Do.	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Rajampet.
733	T. B. Krishnama Acharlu.	Do. ..	34	Do. ..	Acting Accountant, District Forest Office, South Cuddapah.
734	Kumaleperum Dhanu Rao.	Do. ..	29	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Badvel.
737	L. S. Venkatanarayana Ayyar.	Do. ..	15	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Rayachoti.
743	K. Dasika Acharl ..	Do. ..	40	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
750	Yadati Venkatasubba Sastri.	Do. ..	36	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Cuddapah.
758	Dasika Vaidyanatha Ayyar.	Do. ..	42	Exempted ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddapah.
768	C. Ramachandra Rao ..	Do. ..	45	Matriculation ..	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Rayachoti.
808	S. Rama Reddi ..	Do. ..	41	Do. ..	Sub-Inspector of Police, Cuddapah.
832	Samudram Srinivasulu Nayudu,	Do. ..	38	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Chennur Firka, Cuddapah.

Number in order of proficiency. / Number in general list.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education attained.	Designation of office held
	THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*cont.*				
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*				
883	Tirumala Bekkayarama Venkata Raghava Acharlu	Cuddapah ..	YRS. 28	S S L C. ..	Acting Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Gooty.
884	Devarau Venkatanarana Rao.	Do. ..	48	Matriculation ..	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Jammalamadugu
887	Reddi Narasimhulu	Do. ..	24	S S L C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Proddatur.
891	Kanuri Sundara Rao ..	Kurnool ..	41	F A.	Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Kurnool.
847	Mahant Virayya ..	Do. ..	19	Exempted ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Nandikotkur.
853	Bheemi V. Doraiswami Ayyar.	Do ..	25	S S L C. ..	Revenue Inspector, Kolkuntla Firka.
854	G. Gopal Rao	Do. ..	27	S A	Revenue Inspector, Nandikotkur Firka
855	Shaikh Muhammad Ismail Sahib	Do. ..	24	B A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Kottapeta, Kurnool.
857	Tadepalli Sitarama Rau ..	Do. ..	29	S S L C. ..	Second Clerk, Police Subdivisional Office, Nandyal.
859	Kayimkhani Akbar Ali Khan.	Do. ..	23	S S L C. ..	Revenue Inspector, Giddalore.
861	S Muttusami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	45	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Sirvel.
862	Hanumanthiah Krishnamurti.	Do. ..	28	F A.	Temporary Assistant, Government Training School Kurnool,
863	W. Lakshmiramana ..	Do. ..	32	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, District Forest Office, South Kurnool.
866	Devarur Venkatasubayya	Do. ..	50	Do. ..	Acting Local Audit Head Accountant, Kurnool.
869	Shaikh Galamuhaboob ..	Do. ..	34	Do. ..	Personal Clerk, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
873	S. Rajagopalan	Do. ..	22	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Kurnool
847	Vaikuntam Seha Acharlu	Bellary ..	46	Matriculation ..	Acting Translator, District Court, Bellary.
861	Pandit Subba Rao ..	Do. ..	40	B.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Bellary.
862	Kothakherara Ramaswara Rao	Do. ..	42	Matriculation ..	Translator, District Court, Bellary
878	Dinchal Sitarama Rao ..	Do. ..	28	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Kottur Firka, Kudligi Taluk.
856	Dhadmagar Srinivasa Rao	Do. ..	24	S S L C. ..	Land Records Inspector, Harpal.
860	Sundar Vyasakumi Achar.	Do. ..	46	F A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary.
863	T. G. Gurumurti Ayyar ..	Do. ..	20	Intermediate ..	Acting Head Clerk, District Board Engineer's Office, Bellary.
1019	Dommpad Seshagiri Rau.	Anantapur ..	31	F.A.	Special Revenue Inspector, P. Section, Gooty.
1018	Vellom Sundararajan ..	Do. ..	21	S S L C. ..	Revenue Inspector, Putnam Firka, Kadiri Taluk
1020	Gauti Sanayya. ..	Do. ..	25	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Anantapur.
1022	Dharmavaram D Venkoba Rao.	Do. ..	34	F.A.	Fourth Correspondence Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
1030	S. Venugopal Sarma ..	Do. ..	20	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anantapur.
1026	Kanuri Hari Rao ..	Do. ..	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Anantapur,
1030	Penumda Sivamoole ..	Do. ..	28	Matriculation ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Gravenhurst.
1025	Bhupala Rao Bhimapara Rao	Do ..	31	Do. ..	Land Records Inspector, Hindupur.
1041	R. Subba Rao	Do. ..	29	S S L C. ..	Acting Accountant, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
1040	R. Rangavithalaiah ..	Do ..	46	B.A.	Third Accountant, Collector's Office, Anantapur
1047	Saiyid Mussaniah ..	Do. ..	22	Matriculation ..	Second Clerk, Divisional Office, Anantapur.
1106	D. Venkataswami Reddi.	Chittoor ..	53	Do. ..	Special Local Revenue Inspector, Vayalpad Taluk
1110	Thotla Kamalanabhapati.	Do ..	44	F A.	Central Naib, District Court, Chittoor.
1111	B. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do. ..	44	F A.	Acting Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor
1112	Mandalapadi Muni Reddi.	Do ..	33	F A.	Temporary Inam Clerk, Taluk Office Chittoor
1117	T. K. Annayya Reddi .	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
1118	T. D. Krishna Rao ..	Do. ..	29	Do. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
1116	Nayanipalli N Yatirajulu Nayudu.	Do. ..	25	B A (Honours) (Calcutta).	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chittoor
1143	Thotiur Narasimhayya ..	Vellore ..	33	Matriculation ..	Clerk, District Munsif's Court Kalahasti.
1148	V. Govinda Rao ..	Do. ..	41	Do. ..	Second Clerk, Collector's Office, Vellore.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general list regular.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

				YRS		
	1187	K. Srinivasa Achari ..	Vellore ..	40	B.A. ..	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Tirupattur.
	1189	D. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	49	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tiruvannamalai.
	1189	Chinna Lawra Menon ..	Do. ..	27	S S L C. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vellore.
	1191	M. Rajagopala Ayyar ..	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Reserve Clerk, Taluk Office, Polur.
	1194	Nagappudi Sundaresa Ayyar.	Do. ..	33	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Katpadi
	1199	P. J. r Narasa Ayyar Vedachalam.	Do. ..	45	S.S.L C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Vellore.
	1200	Chanji Narasimhulu Nayudu Gangulu Nayudu.	Do. ..	45	S S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Gudiyattam.
	1200	S. Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Acting Land Records Inspector, Vellore Taluk
	1202	Venkatarayya S. Desika Achari	Do. ..	40	Do. ...	Clerk, Taluk Office, Walajanagar.
	1206	Anandalai Nadambi Srinivasa Achari	Do. ..	12	Do. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vellore.
	1207	Srinivasa Rao Raghaviendra Rao	Do. ..	41	B.A ..	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras
	1208	Kovilavili Narasimha Achari.	Do. ..	38	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Tallur Firka.
	1209	Kalambi S. Tata Achari	Do. ..	50	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Tiruvannamalai.
	1210	T. S. Karpura Chetti ..	Do. ..	14	F A. ..	Accountant, Taluk Office, Gudiyattam.
	1211	N. S. Ramachandra Rau..	Do. ..	39	S S L.C. ..	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Ranipet.
	1203	C. G. Machaya ..	Chingleput.	28	S.S.L.C. ..	Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Porur.
	1218	S. Sata Rao	Do. ..	28	S S.L C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office Chingleput.
	1220	S. V. Anantarama Ayyar	Do. ..	38	F A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	1221	A. K. Ramaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	42	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Uttiramerur Firka.
	1819	S. Narasimhan ..	Cuddalore ..	25	Do. ...	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tindivanam.
	1334	C. S. Arunachala Ayyar.	Do. ..	41	S.A.	Acting Second Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Tirukkoyilur.
	1830	V. Adikesavulu ..	Do ..	21	S.S.L.C. ...	Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer, Cuddalore.
	1338	N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar	Do. ..	30	Matriculation ..	*Nil.*
	1210	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	35	F.A.	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Kattumannarkoil.
	1818	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do. .	40	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Gudalur Firka, Vriddhachalam.
	1340	P. D. Kuppuswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	49	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuddalore.
	1231	A. Subrahmanya Ayyar,	Do. ..	39	B.A.	Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore
	1236	V. Rajagopala Achari ..	Do. ..	35	B.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Cuddalore.
	1237	K. Virabhadra Pillai ..	Do ..	26	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Cuddalore.
	1227	V. Raghava Achari ..	Tanjore ..	29	Intermediate ..	*Nil*
	1155	S. Srinivasa Rao ..	Do. ..	38	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Mayavaram.
	1456	G. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ...	33	B.A.	Special Revenue Inspector, Tiruttaraippundi.
	1457	S. Duraiswami Nayudu ..	Do. ..	46	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Mayavaram.
	1472	S. Ramaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	31	B.A.	Inspecting Accountant, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
	1471	T. R. Shanmukhasundaram	Do. ..	29	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Tanjore.
	1477	V. Natesa Ayyar ..	Do. ..	44	B.A. ..	Acting Head Auditor, Collector's Office Tanjore.
	1479	A. P. Arogyaswami ..	Do. ..	42	B.A.	Central Nazir, District Court, Tanjore.
	1480	P. S. Gunindu Ayyar ..	Do. ..	35	Matriculation ..	Typist, Collector's Office, Tanjore
	1482	K. Subbiraya Achari ..	Do. ..	36	Do. ..	Special Revenue Inspector, Tiruttaraippundi.
	1486	G. V. Gurumurthamaya Ayyar.	Do. ..	42	Do. ...	Revenue Inspector, Mannargudi, Shiyali Taluk
	1491	M. R. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	Do. ..	36	F.A. ..	Additional Superviser, Revenue Settlement Party No. I, Tanjore.
	1496	T. Natarajа Ayyar ..	Do. ..	24	S S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Nagapattinam.
	1497	S. Ratna Mudali ..	Do. ..	30	F.A.	Clerk, Divisional Office, Kumbakonam.
	1764	T. Diraviyam Pillai ..	Tiruchirapoly	31	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, Sub-Division Police Office, Karur.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education that passed.	Designation of office held.
				YRS.		
1634		A. Venkataramanamurti.	Trichinopoly.	31	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Ariyalur.
1636		R. Srinivasa Rao ..	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Vernacular Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.
1660		K. R. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	32	Matriculation ..	Deputy Nazir, District Munsif's Court, Ariyalur.
1668		N. Srinivasaraghavan ..	Do. ..	42	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Karur.
1674		S. Chellaperumal ..	Do. ..	44	B.A.	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Lalgudi.
1615		V. S. Swaminatha Ayyar.	Do. ..	44	Matriculation ..	Manager, Kulasve Estate, Kadavur.
1616		G Venkataramana ..	Do. ..	41	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector under Court of Wards, Kadavur.
1618		N. Palanivelu	Do. ..	23	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Ariyalur.
1621		V Srinivasa Rao ..	Do. ..	44	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Musiri.
7622		V S Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do. ..	50	Do. ..	Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Karur.
1662		S. Ramaswamy Ayyangar.	Pudukkottai.	27	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Chief Court, Pudukkottai.
1663		T. V. Venkatarama Ayyar.	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Record keeper, District Registrar's Office, Pudukkottai.
1663A		A Dhanikwami Sastri ..	Do. ..	49	F.A.	Sub-Registrar, Viralimalai, Pudukkottai State.
1673		S. Ranganami Ayyangar.	Madura ..	44	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Paramagudi.
1702		D. E. Raghunatha Rao ..	Do. ..	28	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Nilakottai.
1741		V. V. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do. ..	50	Do. ..	Clerk, District Forest Office, Madura.
1742		Parisamani Thevar ..	Do. ..	26	Exempted ..	Revenue Inspector, Anaimapatti, Sivaliputtur Taluk.
1767		V Rajagopala Ashari ..	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Tirumangalam.
1768		M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do. ..	37	F.A.	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Periyakulam.
1750		S. Ramayya Ayyar ..	Do. ..	30	Matriculation ..	Manager, Municipal Office, Virudupatti.
1759		N. Chamberaswaran ..	Do. ..	24	Matriculation ..	Nil.
1767		K. Ramaswami Nayudu ..	Do. ..	37	Upper Secondary.	Acting Head Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Dindigul.
1749		N Gopala Ayyar ..	Do. ..	26	Matriculation ..	Special Clerk, Divisional Office, Dindigul.
1761		S. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ..	Do. ..	26	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Madura.
1762		P. N. Narasimha Ayyangar.	Do. ..	45	F.A.	Record keeper, Collector's Office, Kummat at Madura.
1765		S Ganapati Ayyar ..	Do. ..	33	Matriculation ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Madura.
1767		K. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	37	F.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Kummat at Madura.
1769		K. S. Chidambaram Pillai.	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Acting Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Dindigul
1770		V. Subba Raja	Do. ..	63	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Tirumalur, Melur Taluk
1772		S Kuppuswami Rao ..	Do. ..	28	S S L C ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
1774		P. V. Sundaram Ayyar ..	Do. ..	36	Matriculation ..	Do.
1776		S. Subramanya Ayyar ..	Do. ..	37	Do. ..	Land Records Inspector, Nilakottai.
1778		T. P. Srirama Ayyar ..	Do. ..	34	Do. ..	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Dindigul.
1777		K. M. Ananta Rao. ..	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura
1778		A. Ganapati Naidu ..	Do. ..	46	Do. ..	Head Clerk, Special First Class Magistrate's Office, Kummat at Madura.
1782		S. Ramayya Pillai ..	Do. ..	42	F.A.	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Palni.
1785		K. Ramaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	32	Matriculation ..	Acting Income-tax Head Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Dindigul.
1789		V. Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	Do. ..	34	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Dindigul.
1790		R. Subadri Ayyangar ..	Do. ..	27	Matriculation ..	Manager, District Board Engineer's Office, Madura.
1793		K Savdiraja Rao ..	Do. ..	30	Do. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Madura.
1794		T. S Venkatasubbayya ..	Do. ..	37	Upper Secondary.	Revenue Inspector, Tiruvadanai.
1795		S. Narayana Ayyangar ..	Do. ..	25	Do. ..	Clerk, District Magistrate's Office, Kummat at Madura.
1796		S. Dharma Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do. ..	41	F.A.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Dindigul.
1803		T. Venkatalingam Pillai ..	Do. ..	37	F.A.	Clerk and Shorthand writer, District Court, Madura.
1804		Tatiraju Rajagopala Pillai.	Do. ..	32	Matriculation ..	Prospecting Sub-Inspector of Police, Madura.
1807		M. Subrahmanya Pillai ..	Do. ..	36	Do. ..	Land Records Inspector, Melur.
1808		M. Velayudham Pillai ..	Do. ..	33	Do. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Lower Palni, Kodaikanal Taluk
1809		M. S. Venkatarama Ayyangar.	Do. ..	29	Do. ..	Head Clerk, Additional District Munsif's Court, Dindigul
1810		C Subbarayulu Nayudu ..	Do. ..	26	Do. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Dindigul.

Number in order of preference.	Number in general register	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
		THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*cont.*				
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*				
	1814	Tayarayar Sundarajan ..	Madura ..	24	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Ramnad at Madura.
	1818	S Selamj Pillai ..	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Sivaganga.
	1816	P K Kotaswara Ayyar ..	Do. ..	24	S.S.L.C. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Ramnad at Madura.
	1820	P. Felix ..	Do. ..	28	S S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Dindigul.
	1846	S. Dalmayagam Pillai ..	Palamcottah	27	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Pelhalam, Tuticorin.
	1881	V. Vaikuntam Pillai ..	Do.	48	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Karunkulam Division.
	1884	K. E. Ananta Padmanabha Ayyangar.	Do.	31	Do. ..	Clerk, Account Office, Trivandrum.
	1897	A. Palaniswamiappa Pillai.	Do.	48	F.A.	Head Treasurer, Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.
	1900	M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do.	43	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Vaindarumilur
	1906	S. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Do.	38	Do. ..	Clerk, Uttumalai Estate Manager's Office, Virakeralambudur.
	1908	P. K Gopala Pillai ..	Do.	35	B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Changanacherri.
	1917	Mahammad Shaik Mastaiyar.	Do.	37	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tinnevelly District.
	2037	R. V. Rathnam Nayadu ..	Salem ..	33	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, Kavaripalnam.
	2046	M. R Duraiswami ..	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Namakkal.
	2047	P. A. Rajagopala Ayyangar.	Do. ..	42	Do. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Temporary Sub-Court, Salem.
	2049	V. Varadarajam ..	Do. ..	39	Do. ..	Revenue Inspector, Rayapuli
	2050	S. Ramaswami Pillai ..	Do. ..	33	Do. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Namakkal.
	2051	M. A. Rahman ..	Do. ..	32	S.S.L.C. ..	ND
	2052	V. Gnanavara Ayyar ..	Do. ..	29	Matriculation ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Salem.
	2053	E. V Kuppuswami Ayyangar.	Do ..	39	S A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
	2054	Namakkal P Rama Rao	Do. ..	47	Matriculation ..	Head Accountant, Taluk Office, Salem.
	2057	U. Venkataramana Ayyar ..	Do. ..	26	Do. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Hosur.
	2058	K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do. ..	21	Do. ..	Clerk, Taluk Office, Pirachungode
	2061	P. Chandrasekhara Ayyar	Do. ..	37	Do. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Salem.
	2062	V Ramaseshu	Do. ..	26	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, Tiruchengode.
	2063	K Venkata Achari ..	Do. ..	31	F.A.	Assist Revenue Inspector, Kalipatti Forka.
	2072	P V. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	Do. ..	26	Matriculation	Manager Regular Estate, Rasipuram.
	2075	A. G Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do. ..	35	F.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
	2076	V Somasundaram Ayyar.	Do. ..	41	F.A.	Revenue Inspector, Yedappadi.
	2078	E. R. Subba Rao ..	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Namakkal.
	2079	V. Sitarama Ayyar ..	Do. ..	23	F.A.	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Dharmapuri.
	2080	P. A. Seshadri Achari ..	Do. ..	40	Upper Secondary.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Hosur.
	2091	T. S. Guru Rao ..	Do. ..	31	Do.	Acting Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Omalur.
	2093	G Srinivasan .. .	Do. ..	30	Matriculation ..	Acting Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
	2117	Kathandy Hashim ..	Coimbatore	23	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore.
	2156	K Ramakrishna Ayyangar.	Do.	27	Matriculation ..	Head Clerk, Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Pavanduru.
	2157	Budipamm S. Venkataramma Ayyar.	Do.	27	S S L C. ..	Clerk, Principal District Munsif's Court, Erode
	2164	Kalpathi S. Dharmaraja Ayyar	Do.	26	Matriculation ..	Revenue Inspector, Kollengode.
	2172	Pattamma Soma Vadhyar Krishna Ayyar.	Do.	20	B A.	Sub-Registrar, Andiyar.
	2179	R. David	Do.	26	B.A.	Head Clerk, District Board's Office, Coimbatore.
	2179	S. Bhavia Ayyar ..	Do.	24	S S L C. ..	Vakil, District Munsif's Court, Irumbalinad
	2180	V. Venkataramana Ayyar	Do.	41	F A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
	2182	P. S Iyana Rao ..	Do.	25	S S L.C. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Pollachi.
	2183	D. T. Rama Ayyangar ..	Do	35	B.A.	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Coimbatore.
	2184	U. V Narayana Rao ..	Do.	39	Matriculation ..	Clerk, District Court, Coimbatore.
	2187	4 Venkatachalam Pillai.	Do.	28	Do. ..	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Cochin.
	2188	Tanikal S. Ranganatha Sastri.	Do.	44	Do. ..	Do. do
	2251	A Yatarajulu Nayadu ..	Cuttack	28	F.A.	Income-tax Clerk, Collector's Office, Cuttack.

Number in order of preference.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

				Yrs.		
	2283	Kottayi Kunaran	Calicut	26	Matriculation	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, Cannanore.
	2284	Alampallam S. Rama Ayyar.	Do.	43	F.A.	Interpreter, Chief Court, Ernakulam.
	2285	K. P. Karunakara Menon.	Do.	24	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Manjeri.
	2285	Rangolora Rangappa Bandara.	Do.	25	B.A.	Probationary Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore.
	2289	S Sankara Ayyar	Do.	23	S.S.L.C.	Vakil, District Munsif's Court, Chittur (Cochin)
	2290	C. Sankunni Menon	Do.	39	Do.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Calicut.
	2291	Madathil T. Kurup	Do.	27	Matriculation	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut
	2292	Puthu Pye Venkitaswami alias P. V. Pye.	Do.	27	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Calicut.
	2295	Perumbalu V. Krishna Ayyar.	Do.	28	S.S.L.C.	Typist, Collector's Office, Calicut
	2296	Lakshminarayanaparam R Subrahmanya Ayyar.	Do.	46	F.A.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Calicut.
	2302	M. K. Raman Nayar	Do.	21	Matriculation	Taluk District Munsif's Court, Irinjalakuda (Cochin State).
	2309	Pallarambil Karat Ramunni Nayar	Do.	43	Do.	Head Accountant, District Board Engineer's Office, Calicut.
	2310	A Inana Pillai	Do.	48	Do.	Head Local Auditor, Collector's Office, Calicut.
	2312	Pallassana K. Hariharan Ayyar.	Do.	30	Do	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut
	2315	Cherumanalil Kadavath Parayil Ananthan	Do.	24	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Chirakkal, Cannanore.
	2311	Mudavanmel Achyuthan	Do.	24	Matriculation	Do. Do.
	2316	Muley Govindan	Do.	34	Do.	Sub-Inspector, Government Railway Police, Calicut
	2313	Adka Narayan Rao	Mangalore	27	Do.	Acting Land Records Inspector, Mangalore.
	2308	Pudukdri Ananda Rao	Do.	30	Do.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	2306	Nirmbwaiya Krishnayya.	Do.	39	Do.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	2273	Karkal Kuhara Rao	Do.	37	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Brahmavara.
	2274	U. Srinivasa Kamath	Do.	29	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Puttur.
	2278	Hanumanta Anantayya	Do.	40	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office Mangalore
	2281	Mangalore Sasthi Harischandra	Do.	32	Matriculation	Do. Do.
	2283	M. Subbaraya Kamath	Do.	32	Do.	Clerk, Divisional Office, Puttur.
	2284	Ullal Narasimha Kini	Do.	38	Do.	Accountant, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	2285	Marwal Ramakrishna Bhat	Do.	38	B.A.	Do. Do.
	2286	Hrahole Narasinga Rao.	Do.	38	Matriculation	Revenue Inspector, Gurpur.
	2287	Sujir Narasinga Nayak	Do.	36	Do.	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Coondapur
	2288	Attavar Timmappa	Do.	30	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Mangalore.
	2289	Kasaragod Iruvinna	Do.	37	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Kasaragod
	2290	salvadore D'Souza	Do.	42	Do.	Head Treasury, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	2291	Ullai Ramappa	Do.	34	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	2 92	Ullal Palki Reary	Do.	28	Do	Clerk, Taluk Office, Mangalore.
	2296	Bejai Peramboliwara	Do.	28	Matriculation	Clerk, District Forest Office, Mangalore South.
	2297	Somanatha Uiya Krishna Nayak	Do.	31	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Karkal Firka
	2298	Aloysius Polycarpus Sequeira.	Do.	30	Exempted	Typist, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
	2299	Thayirulli Kunhi Kannan.	Do.	24	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Court of the Bench of First class Magistrate, Mangalore.
	2460	Pondicherry Dorasawmi Chetti.	Madras	37	B.A.	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
	2462	Royappullai K Ramanjula Ayyanda	Do.	41	Matriculation	Interpreter, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Georgetown
	2503	Tumiy V. Muniswami Nayudu.	Do.	34	Do	Clerk, Taluk Office, Walajanagar.
	2521	Saiyid Rahimh Mahi-uddin	Do.	27	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Land Revenue, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2522	B. Rama Rao	Do.	34	B.A.	Clerk, Land Revenue, Board of Revenue, Madras
	2523	Perinchori Karkki Basava Nayar	Do.	26	Matriculation	Revenue Inspector, Taluk Office, Nellore.
	2524	K. R. Adinarayana Chetti.	Do.	22	B.A.	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat, Madras
	2591	N. S. Narayana Rau	Do.	24	S.S.L.C.	Clerk, Collector's Office Guddalore
	2520	Stanley David Ernest	Do.	21	B.A.	Accountant, Special Income-tax Office, Madras.
	2595	C S Ranganadha Rao	Do.	22	S.S.L.C.	Clerk Office of the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras
	2596	T. R Satarupa Ayyangar.	Do.	20	Matriculation	Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	2597	N. N dakrishnanyan	Do.	20	Do.	Clerk, Settlement Branch, Board of Revenue, Madras.

Number in order of proficiency.	Number in general register.	Name at candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST—*cont.*

EXCESS CASE—*cont.*

				Yrs.		
	2598	B. Narayana Rao ..	Madras ..	33	B.A.	Clerk, Settlement Branch, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2599	V. Subbaiah	Do. ..	22	B.A.	Clerk, Settlement Branch, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2600	K. Narasimha Achari ..	Do. ..	26	B.A.	Clerk, Settlement Branch, Board of Revenue, Madras.
	2600a	Ayyambakkam Kalyanasundaram Pillai	Do. ..	40	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	2601	Anandala Matchayandan Nayudu.	Do. ..	25	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.
	2602	Pallapakkam N. Varada Achari.	Do. ..	20	S.S.L.C. ..	Clerk, Revenue Divisional Office, Pudukot.
	2613	V. Vaiyanatha Ayyar ..	Do. ..	25	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	2614	N. S. Vaidyanathaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	33	Matriculation ..	Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	2615	K. Gopala Ayyar ..	Do. ..	43	A.	Revenue Inspector on Special Duty, Conjeevaram.
	2619	V. K. Thevenai ..	Do. ..	27	B.A.	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.
	2621	T. V. K. Rahu Rao ..	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Chirmapuri
	2624	C. P. Subbarayulu Nayudu.	Do. .	30	Do. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	2625	T. E. Varadarajulu Nayudu.	Do. ..	40	Do. ..	Acting Local Fund Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
	2627	V. K. Apya Rau Mudali	Do. ..	31	Do. ..	Acting Store-keeper, Army Clothing Department, Madras.
	2631	M. Sankaranyam Ayyar..	Do. ..	30	F.A.	Acting Revenue Inspector, Tiruvarur in Tanjore.
	2632	K. S. Swaminatha Ayyar	Do. ..	31	Matriculation ..	Shorthand-writer, High Court, Madras.
	2633	V. K. Viraraghava Achari	Do. ..	37	F.A.	Clerk, Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
	2640	K. N. Papulapakrishnan ..	Do. ..	22	B.A.	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
	2642	K. Rangayya	Do. ..	26	S.S.L.C. ..	Acting Head Clerk, Missionary Sub-Magistrate's Office, Arkonam.
	2643	K. M. Sami	Do. ..	22	B.A.	Clerk, Public Works Secretariat, Madras.
	2644	P. Kumaraswami Nadar	Do. ..	25	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chingleput District.
	2645	J. R. Duraikkannu Pillai.	Do. .	44	B.A	Clerk, Separate Revenue, Board of Revenue, Madras.

LIST OF FAILURES.

[*Note*.—(1) Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.

(2) Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.]

THE TRANSLATION TEST.

TAMIL.

Translation from English into Telugu .. .. a
Translation from Telugu into English .. .. b

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
206	a b	631	b	1407	a b	2476	a b	2499	a b
216	a	1048	a b	2470	a	2485	b	2501	a b
418	b	1115	a b	2473	a b	2488	a b		
572	a	1201	a b	2474	a b	2489	a		

KANARESE.

Translation from English into Kanarese .. .. a
Translation from Kanarese into English .. .. b

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.
837	a	2139	a

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 19th December 1919.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, &c.

Registration.

The following posting of a Sub-Registrar is ordered:—

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Madiali Sundararamayya, from Podili (Nellore district) to Atmakur (Kistna district). To join on the first working day after the Christmas holidays.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. K. Subrahmaniya Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Registration offices, extension of privilege leave up to the 14th December 1919 inclusive under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919.

19th December 1919.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Rao Garu, District Registrar, Bellary, is under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 377, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, granted privilege leave for one month from the 3rd January 1920 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. R. S. Muddappa, Joint Sub-Registrar, Bellary, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Bellary, with effect from the 3rd January 1920, during the absence of M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Rao Garu, District Registrar, on leave or until further orders.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. V. Gurinatha Rao, Joint Sub-Registrar, Cuddapah, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Cuddapah district, from the 14th December to 21st December 1919 inclusive, during the absence of M.R.Ry. N. Sivagnana Mudaliyar Avergal, District Registrar on leave.

Madras, 18th December 1919.

Posting.—The following posting of a Sub-Registrar is ordered with effect from the 1st January 1920:—

M.R.Ry. Ayya Ramaswami Jotavallabhar from Mailattur to Ayyampettai (Tanjore district).

C. N. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

JUDICIAL.

No. 126. Leave.—M R Ry. Thattai Ananta Acharya Avargal, District Munsif, Karur, is granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations for the 24th November to the 6th December 1919, both days inclusive, with permission to affix Saturday the 6th and Sunday the 7th December 1919 to his leave, subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 131. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Kilopathy Srinivasa Ayyar Venkata Rowji Avargal, B A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Coimbatore, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade and is posted to Guntur (1st Additional). To join at once

High Court, Madras,
13th December 1919.

No. 140. Leave.—M R Ry. Goverpet Ramaswami Ayyar Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif, Rajahmundry, is granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271, Civil Service Regulations, from the 8th to the 14th December 1919, both days inclusive. He is permitted to prefix and affix the holidays to his leave, subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
19th December 1919.

B. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and G. O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr. A. Mc t, C. Iampoe, I.C.S., for 26 days from 26th November 1919 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to the leave, in lieu of the 25 days' leave already granted to him.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to J. Hussain Khan Sahib, Probationary Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam, for 14 days from 10th December 1919 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to the leave provided the conditions of article 42c of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
19th December 1919.

H. E. PATE,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—In modification of the combined leave for one year and three months granted to Inspector M R Ry. Sarathi Narasimha Rao Nayudu Garu in Board's confirmation, dated the 22nd August 1919, he is now granted combined leave for two years (privilege leave for six months and furlough for one year and six months) from 9th December 1919 preparatory to retirement under articles 233, 250 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations and also with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919.

Madras, 17th December 1919.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Perungulam Appavayyar Madhava Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two weeks from 16th December 1919.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 13th December 1919.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G O. No. 177, Financial, dated the 7th March 1919, M R Ry Annavasi Balakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for five months and twenty-eight days from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 17th December 1919.

Posting.—M R.Ry. Coimbatore Umarjee Rangaraja Purushottama Rao, Assistant Inspector, first grade, to the charge of the Tanjore circle, vice M R Ry Iyyavayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector, reported sick. To join forthwith without awaiting for relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 18th December 1919.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Transfers and promotions.—The following transfers and promotions are ordered consequent on the transfer of the two rangers (Messrs. I. John and V. Jagannatham Pillai) from the Central Circle to the Western Circle ordered in Chief Conservator's Proceedings Mis. No. 625, dated 10th December 1919:—

Mr. I. John, ranger VI in charge of Bellary range, Bellary district, is transferred to Western Circle—to report himself for duty to the Conservator, Western Circle, and to join forthwith.

M.R.Ry. V. Jagannatham Pillai, ranger VII on special duty in the Kistna Cuddapah district, is transferred to Western Circle—to report himself for duty to the Conservator, Western Circle, and to join forthwith.

M R Ry. C N. Narasimachari, ranger VI on special duty in the Chittoor district, is transferred to Bellary district to hold charge of Bellary range.

V. S Ratnaswamy Naicker, Forester, first grade, South Cuddapah district, is promoted to act as ranger VII vice ranger M R Ry S Chiravalooral Pillai appointed as Senior Instructor, Vernacular Training School and so much of this office Memo Order No. 164, dated 3rd December 1919, promoting V. Jagannatham Pillai, Forester, first grade, to act as ranger VII in the deputation vacancy of the Senior Instructor, Vernacular Training School, is cancelled.

A. B. JACKSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 17th December 1919.

Transfers.—(1) M.R.Ry. A. Rama Hebbar, Ranger, fourth grade, Kistna, is transferred to Parlakimedi Maliahs.

(2) M R Ry. C. G. Krishna, Range officer, Nagur, is transferred to Kistna for the charge of the Bandar range.

No. (2) to be relieved at once and to relieve No. (1) expeditiously. No. (1) on relief by No (2) to report to the Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs.

C. M. HODGSON,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 4th December 1919.

Appointment.—S. F. Lobo, Forester, first grade, South Salem division, is appointed Ranger, seventh grade, and transferred to Western Circle, Coimbatore.

H. A. LATHAM,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle

Salem, 13th December 1919.

Leave.—In modification of this office order S.O. No 283, dated 17th November 1919, M.R Ry. K. S Ramayya, Ranger, fifth grade is granted privilege leave for one month and a quarter days in continuation of the one month's privilege leave granted to him from 3rd September last in S.O. No. 148, dated 19th August 1919.

Transfers and Postings.—(1) Mr. T. I. Chakko, Ranger, third grade, on special duty at Sullia under the Forest Research Officer, is transferred to the Nilgiris for charge of Mudumalai range.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. Govinda Menon Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator in charge of Mudumalai range, is posted to South Malabar for duty under District Forest Officer, on relief by No (1).

(3) M.R.Ry. L. S Krishnan, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator, South Malabar, is transferred to Central Coimbatore for duty under District Forest Officer on relief by No (4).

(4) S F. Lobo, Ranger, seventh grade, transferred from Southern Circle, is posted to Sullia, South Mangalore division, for duty under the Forest Research Officer. To join at once.

Coimbatore, 18th December 1919.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. P. Govinda Menon, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator in charge of Mudumalai Range, is on relief by Ranger Mr. Cheeko transferred to Central Coimbatore Division for Special duty.

This amends his posting to South Malabar and M R.Ry. L S. Krishnan's transfer to Central Coimbatore, ordered in this office S.O No. 318 of 19, dated 18th instant.

H. TIREMAN,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 20th December 1919.

Leave and Appointment.—M R Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao Avargal, District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah, is granted privilege leave for one month from 3rd January 1920 and is permitted to prefix the Christmas and new year holidays to the leave provided the conditions of article 340, Civil Service Regulations, are fulfilled.

2. M R Ry. M. R. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah, will hold charge of the West Cuddapah division in addition to his own during M.R.Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao's absence or until further orders.

S COX,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

Madras, 20th December 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reporting.—Mr. Felix George Dickinson, M.E., Assistant Engineer, posted to this office in the Public Works Department Notification No. 3179-C, dated 3rd December 1919, is reported as the Acting Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Northern Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1919 until further orders.

R. F. STONEY,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Madras, 18th December 1919.

Transfers.—M R Ry D. N. Somayajulu, Overseer, first grade, temporary, from the Cauvery division, VII Circle to the I Circle.

2. M.R.Ry G. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, from the College of Engineering, Madras, to the VII Circle on relief in the College.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D. (General and Irrigation).

Madras, 17th December 1919.

Leave.—M R.Ry. S. Venkataramana Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for twenty three days from the 8th November 1919.

12th December 1919

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. T. Sitaramachandra Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3081 C., dated 3rd December 1919, is re-posted to the Godavari Northern division.

17th December 1919.

Transfers—(1) M.R.Ry. E. Soundarajam Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Ganjam division, is transferred to the Godavari Eastern division. His previous posting to the Godavari Northern division is cancelled.

(2) M.R.Ry. K. A. Jagannadhachari, Overseer, first grade, Ganjam division, is transferred to the Godavari Northern division. His previous posting to the Godavari Eastern division is cancelled.

The transfer of item (1) carries with it sanction to transit pay.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

18th December 1919.

Extension of leave—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry. A. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avergal, Sub-Engineer, VI grade, temporary rank, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days with effect from 20th December 1919, forenoon, in continuation of two months' privilege leave already granted in this office notification published on page 1656 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1919.

G. S. RAMIAH,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

19th December 1919.

Transfer—M.R.Ry. L. Jankiramayya, temporary Upper Subordinate under orders of transfer from Ganjam to Bellary division, is now transferred to the Madanapalle division. To report himself to the Executive Engineer at Madanapalle.

The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Bellary, 17th December 1919.

Transfer—M.R.Ry. C. Ethiraja Mudaliyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the Cuddapah Division to the Madanapalle Division, for employment on the Anantapur water-works.

To proceed expeditiously and report himself to the Subdivisional Officer at Anantapur.

The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Bellary, 19th December 1919.

Postings—M.R.Ry. N. Thangavadivelu Mudaliyar Avergal, Assistant Engineer, is, on relief of the charge of the Bellary division, posted for charge of the Bellary subdivision.

This carries his posting to the Cuddapah division and the transfer of M.R.Ry. G. G. Krishna Ayyar to the Bellary division ordered in this office No. 10340, dated 11th December 1919.

M.R.Ry. A. Sivaswami Ayyar Avergal, Sub-Engineer in charge of the Bellary subdivision, is, on relief by M.R.Ry. N. Thangavadivelu Mudaliyar Avergal, posted for the charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme subdivision, Bellary, in relief of M.R.Ry. K. Palaniappa Pillai transferred to Kurnool division.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 16th December 1919.

Leave—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. G. Muthuswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, is granted privilege leave for twelve days from 23rd October 1919 forenoon.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 20th December 1919.

Posting—M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, transferred to the V Circle from the I Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 3473-E/19-10, dated 12th December 1919, is posted to the Nellore division.

Madras, 17th December 1919.

Leave—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for three months from the 1st January 1920 or date of relief is sanctioned to M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, North Pennaar division.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 18th December 1919.

Transfer—M.R.Ry. S. Thiruvengadathan Ayyangar, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, is transferred from the Trichinopoly to the Madura division for charge of the Kodikanal section in relief of M.R.Ry. G. Ranga Achari, Supervisor, first grade, temporary. To proceed expeditiously.

Posting—M.R.Ry. M. S. Bhaskara Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, transferred from the I Circle to the VI Circle (vide Public Works Department Chief Engineer's telegram No. 3173 E-19-3, dated 25th November 1919), is posted to the Trichinopoly division.

The carrying his transfer to the Madura division ordered in this office notification No. 6127, dated 10th December 1919.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 17th December 1919.

The following transfers of Upper Subordinates are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle:—

(1) M.R.Ry. K. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 from the North Arcot division to the Vellore division.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. Madhava Rama Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, from the Vellore division to the North Arcot division, on relief by No. (1).

II. The order carries with it sanction to the grant of transit pay and travelling allowance of No. (1).

18th December 1919.

Re-posting and transfer.—M.R.Ry. G. S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3464-C, dated 17th December 1919, is re-posted to the Circle Office in the first instance, and transferred thereafter to the Cauvery division.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. T. R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100 posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's No. 3479 E-19/19, dated 18th December 1919, is reposted to the Vaigai Division, Tanjore.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

AGRICULTURE.

Appointment.—The following appointment in the Upper Division, Agricultural Section, is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. G. Jogiraju to be Farm Manager, third grade, on Rs. 150 as *probation* and posted to I Circle to the Samalkota Agricultural station, in charge.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Supervisor, Koyilpatti Drill, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his availing.

R. C. WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 16th December 1919.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

Promotions and Reversions—

(With effect from the 11th October 1919.)

Mr. C. Sangamitha Rao, Accountant, sixth grade, having proceeded on privilege leave for three months.

Mr. A. R. Alagasingari Nayudu, Accountant, seventh grade, to act in the sixth grade.

Mr. P. D. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar, clerk, VII circle, to act as Accountant, seventh grade, with effect from 29th October 1919, while posted to the Nellore division.

(With effect from the 1st October 1919 to 9th November 1919.)

Mr. A. Seshagiri Rao, clerk, Madanapalle division to act as Accountant, seventh grade, Madanapalle division in the joining time vacancies of Messrs. R. R. Subramania Ayyar, K. Rangaswami Ayyangar, N. Krishna Rao and P. G. King.

(With effect from the 23rd October 1919.)

Mr. M. V. Ramanayya Pantulu, Accountant, sixth grade, having proceeded on combined leave for three months (privilege leave for one month and fourteen days and furlough for the remaining period).

(With effect from the 1st November 1919.)

Mr. C. Madanagopal Pillai, Accountant, fifth grade, provisional, having been reverted to sixth grade, permanent.

Mr. M. Jagannatham Pantulu, Accountant, sixth grade, permanent and fifth grade officiating, to be Accountant, fifth grade, provisional.

Mr. C. J. Thyagaraj, Accountant, sixth grade, to act in the fifth grade.

(With effect from the 21st November 1919.)

Mr. V. Manikka Mudaliyar, Accountant, fifth grade, having returned from privilege leave.

Mr. C. J. Thyagaraj, Accountant, fifth grade, acting, to revert to sixth grade.

Mr. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, Accountant, seventh grade, officiating, to revert as clerk on Rs. 50 sub *pro tem.*, Accountant-General's office.

(With effect from the 25th November 1919.)

Mr. B. Mahalinga Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, having returned from leave on medical certificate.

Mr. A. R. Alagasingari Nayudu, Accountant, sixth grade, officiating, to revert to seventh grade.

Mr. S. V. Visvanatha Ayyar, Accountant, seventh grade, officiating, to revert as clerk, Accountant-General's office in the arrangement but to continue to act as Accountant in the joining time vacancy of Mr. V. S. Narayana Ayyar.

(With effect from the 26th November 1919.)

Mr. M. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, having returned from privilege leave.

Mr. V. P. Subramania Ayyar, Accountant, sixth grade, officiating, to revert to seventh grade.

A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

MEDICAL.

Transfers—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Krishnamurti, L.M.S., on return from leave, is reposted to Madura, as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, L.M.S., on relief as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul, *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Ramaswami, L.M.S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Ramaswami, L.M.S., on relief at Municipal Hospital, Dindigul, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palni, *vice* Retired Civil Apothecary A. B. Jayaram Mudaliyar.

Retired Civil Apothecary A. B. Jayaram Mudaliyar, on relief at Municipal Hospital, Palni, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, South Arcot, to fill a vacancy.

The above transfers will take effect from 28th December 1919.

Appointment.—M R Ry. D. V. Appa Rao, L.M.S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100, plus allowance attached to the appointment is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Gódávari, to fill a vacancy.

16th December 1919.

Transfers.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon G. S. Sankara Ayyar, L.M.S., from Local Fund Hospital, Kollegal, Coimbatore district, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharapuram, Coimbatore district, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon E. R. Subrahmanya Pattali, L.M.S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon E. R. Subrahmanya Pattali, L.M.S., from Municipal Hospital, Dharapuram, Coimbatore district, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, for Local Fund Hospital, Pollachi, to fill a vacancy.

Madras, 17th December 1919.

Appointment.—Mr. Arthur Yesudian, B.A., L.M.S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 per mensem plus allowance attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, to fill a vacancy.

Madras, 18th December 1919.

Extension of leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Krishnamurthi, L.M. & S., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, in continuation of the two months' privilege leave from 13th October 1919, already granted to him.

(By order)

Madras, 19th December 1919.

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

3954. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ltd. Improvements in or relating to keyboard composing and similar machines.

4377. Arentox Co. Improvements in the art of protecting and fireproofing wood and other materials.

4693. R. M. Vas. Improved humidifier trubla nozzle.

4710. C. W. Metcalfe. Loaded mileage register.

4731. C. M. Calmeyad. Interchangeable loading platforms or transporters for use with motors, trucks, horse-drawn vehicles or the like.

4737. H. P. Floyd. Scissors shield clips for shovels.

4769. M. Walton. Rapid reset lightning arrester.

4788. Pyle-National Co. Motor generator sets.

4793. A. W. Mucllwaine and G. F. Holdcroft. Improvements in the extraction of oil by volatile solvents.

4810. A. H. Buckley and R. A. Buckley. Improvements in starting rheostats for electric motors.

4820. F. W. Stockton. Method and apparatus for preserving inflated rubber balls, such as tennis balls which are inflated by means of compressed gas.

4921. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., of America. Improvements in methods and apparatus for radio signalling.

Madras, 23rd December 1919.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that Government have appointed a Business Manager for the Government Fisheries Cannery at Beypore.

All communications and remittances may therefore be addressed as below :—

To

The Manager,
Government Fisheries Cannery,
Chaliyam (via Feroke), Malabar

Madras, 18th December 1919.

J. HORNELL,
Director of Fisheries.

Draft electoral rolls under schedules IV, V and VI to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1919, and in the special supplement to the *Madras Chingleput District Gazette* for December 1919. All objections relating to entries in or omissions from the rolls so far as they relate to Madras district preferred on or before the 31st January 1920 will be heard by the Collector of Madras at his office, North Beach Road, Madras, on 19th February 1920.

Draft electoral rolls under schedules VI and XII to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1919, and in the special supplement to the *Madras Chingleput District Gazette* for December 1919. All objections relating to entries in or omissions from the rolls so far as they relate to the Madras district preferred on or before the 31st January 1920 will be heard by the Collector of Madras at his office, North Beach Road, Madras, on 19th February 1920.

Madras, 16th December 1919.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

SECOND OR FINAL REPORT OF THE INDIGO CROP OF 1919-20.

(On an average of the five years ending 1917-18, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented some 50·1 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India.)

The area sown with indigo up to 1st December 1919 is estimated at 88,300 acres, as against the previous estimate of 65,300 acres up to 1st September 1919 and shows a decrease of 59 per cent below the extent of 142,100 acres estimated on the corresponding date last year. Except in Kistna and Nellore, where the season was favourable, the decrease is general and is due to want of rains at sowing time, the low price of indigo and the high price of other crops at sowing time. The total yield for the Presidency excluding a small area in the south where it is raised only for manure is estimated at 924 tons on the assumption that the entire green crop is manufactured into dye. The acre yield works out to only 83 per cent of the average. Figures by districts are given in the statement appended.

District.	Estimate of the area sown with indigo up to			Increase (+) or decrease (−) of column 3 as compared with column 4.	Percentage of the yield per acre of the area in column (3) as compared with the average = 100.	Estimated yield of the area in column 3.
	1st September 1919.	1st December 1919.	1st December 1918.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	acs	acs.	acs.	Acs.	acs.	tons.
Vizagapatam	300	800	3,800	—3,000	67	4
Godavari	300	1,300	1,000	+300	67	11
Kistna	7,000	10,000	7,000	+3,000	83	154
Guntur	14,000	19,000	36,000	—17,000	83	188
Kurnool	1,800	3,000	4,700	—1,700	100	57
Bellary	Nil.	Nil.	100	—100	..	..
Anantapur	500	1,000	2,000	Nil.	97	8
Cuddapah	8,000	8,500	14,000	—5,500	92	63
Nellore	17,000	20,000	17,000	+3,000	83	303
Chingleput	3,500	4,500	10,000	—5,500	82	47
South Arcot	3,000	10,000	31,000	—21,000	82	126
Chittoor	2,200	7,000	6,000	+1,000	83	73
North Arcot	3,500	2,500	11,000	—8,500	63	24
Salem	2,000	3,000	3,800	—800	63	21
Tirchinopoly	600	700	1,300	—600	104	9
Tanjore	Nil.	100	200	—100	Probably used as manure.	
Madura	Nil.	300	Nil.	+100		
Tinnevelly	100	100	300	—200		
Total ..	65,300	88,300	142,100	—53,800	85	924

NOTE.—Indigo is not grown in the districts of Ganjam, Coimbatore, Ramnad, Malabar, South Kanara and The Nilgiris.

SECOND REPORT ON THE PADDY CROP OF 1919-20.

(On an average of the five years ending 1917-18 the area under paddy in the Madras Presidency has represented nearly 14·2 per cent of the total area under paddy in British India.)

The area sown with paddy in the Madras Presidency up to the end of November 1919 is estimated at 10,522,000 acres as against the previous estimate of 7,337,000 acres up to the end of September and as compared with the estimate for the previous year on the corresponding date of 8,347,000 acres. This is an increase in area of 26 per cent and is fairly well distributed throughout the Presidency. Every district, except Guntur, shows an increase in the area under the crop this year. This is due largely to the favourable season, especially in rainfed areas, as well as the return to paddy of the precariously irrigated tracts where cotton and groundnut had taken its place in the previous years. It is gratifying also to report that the acre yield will be above the average; it is at present estimated as being 7 per cent above the average crop. This figure may of course require modification for some of the later sown crops, but up to the time of report all these have made good progress. There was a certain amount of damage from heavy rains just before harvest in the deltas and the Circars which was probably too late to be taken into account in the district report. Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore all report crops considerably better than the average, while on the West Coast the crop is reported to be absolutely bumper. Figures by districts are given below:—

(*Area in thousands of acres, i.e.*, 000 *being omitted.*)

Districts and groups. (1)	Estimate of area sown with paddy up to			Increase (+) or decrease (−) of column (3) as compared with column (4).	Percentage of estimated yield per acre of column (3) as compared with the average yield per acre taken as 100.
	30th September 1919. (2)	30th November 1919. (3)	25th November 1918. (4)	(5)	(6)
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Ganjam	3,000	1,130	1,070	+ 60	117
Vizagapatam	1,040	1,192	1,000	+ 140	109
Godavari	508	620	500	+ 120	83
Kistna	1,000	1,100	900	+ 200	98
Guntur	300	331	384	− 53	93
Total, Circars ..	3,349	4,169	3,738	+ 429	99
Kurnool	80	87	80	+ 7	117
Bellary	22	33	27	+ 6	109
Anantapur	50	100	48	+ 52	109
Cuddapah	70	100	55	+ 45	117
Total, Deccan ..	302	300	361	+ 178	108
Nellore	250	400	260	+ 140	117
Chingleput	300	600	420	+ 180	109
South Arcot	200	140	280	+ 310	109
Total, Carnatic ..	750	1,140	960	+ 480	105
North Arcot	150	400	300	+ 200	98
Chittoor	100	180	80	+ 100	109
Salem	70	200	80	+ 110	108
Coimbatore	80	97	70	+ 27	117
Trichinopoly	300	600	380	+ 120	117
Total, Carnatic ..	450	1,177	920	+ 457	104
Tanjore	700	1,100	720	+ 380	117
Madura	80	230	200	+ 130	109
Ramnad	70	220	200	+ 40	102
Tinnevelly	110	250	240	+ 30	108
Total, South ..	960	2,000	1,440	+ 560	110
Malabar	850	883	330	+ 30	108
South Kanara	450	890	360	+ 30	103
The Nilgiris	0	0	0	Nil	100
Total, West Coast and Hills ..	1,455	1,682	1,410	+ 49	128
Grand total ..	7,337	10,522	8,347	+2,176	107

17th December 1919.

R. C. WOOD,
Director of Agriculture.

ERRATUM.

To the audit order issued on the accounts of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras, printed in Supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1919—

Read '1917-18' *for* '1918-19' at the end of the heading line.

Read '30th June 1918' *for* '30th June 1919' in line 3 of paragraph 1 of the audit order.

C. N. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

Madras, 14th December 1919.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure is reported to have been found on the 4th August 1919, at a depth of 4 feet from the ground level within the compound of the Taluk office buildings at Dindigul.

All persons claiming the said treasure are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Madura at his office at Madura at 11 A.M. on 9th January 1920, in view of their claims being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Treasure.

One stone image of Pillayar,

Size—	FT.	INCHES.
Breadth	1	3½
Height	2	5½
Thickness		6½

Value—	RS.
Estimated at	20

Madura Collector's Office,
20th August 1919.

H. T. REILLY,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February 1919 a copper idol of Vishnu estimated at Rs. 150 was found buried under earth in the bed of the tank of Madayanarayai in the Tiruppattur taluk by one Narayanan, son of Raman, a landyman, residing at the Palavapatti village in the Tiruppattur taluk, while he was digging there for earth with some others. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either in person or by an agent duly authorized by law on 10th April 1920 in the Ramnad Collector's office at Madura at 12 noon in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector.

Madura, 28th October 1919.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Govindswami Pillai, son of Naga Pillai, residing at Palagam village, Nannilam taluk, and (2) Natesa Pillai, son of Dakshinamurti Pillai of the same village, both coolies working under a surveyor, while they were digging a pit in S. No. 91-3/X classed as village-site poramboke of the above-said village on 23rd February 1919 :—

Description of the treasure.

	Name of articles.	Approximate value. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Narayanamurti	12	0	0
2.	Amman	3	12	0
3.	Do.	4	2	0
4.	Adisesaswami	8	12	0
5.	Do Amman	3	12	0
6.	Do. do.	3	12	0
7.	Alankaramam including Tiruvasi	8	0	0
8.	Ganesan	1	0	0
9.	Hanuman	1	0	0
10.	Varahamurti	2	8	0
11.	Small Amman	2	0	0
12.	Sri Raman	1	0	0
13.	Gopalakrishnan	6	0	0
14.	Small Kudirai Vahanam	0	8	0
15.	Sura vilakku	0	8	0
16.	Dipakkal	0	8	0
17.	Tripad	0	8	0
18.	Do.	0	2	0
19.	A bell without a handle	0	2	0
20.	Broken dipakkal	0	2	0
21.	Broken pidam	3	1	0
22.	Broken tripad	0	1	0
23.	Do.	0	1	0
24.	Do	0	1	0
25.	Do.	0	2	0
26.	Handle of a bell	0	1	0
27.	Do	0	1	0
28.	Brass mat	0	4	0
29.	Broken pieces	0	4	0
		46	1	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 14th February 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th September 1919.

Under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Kannuswami Pillai, (2) Appachi Ambalagaran, (3) Pappa Ambalagaran, and (4) Govinda Kone of Adaikka Thevan village, Pattukkottai taluk, while they were removing earth on 29th January 1919 in the field called "Ramachandran vaikal" in S.F. No. 42/47 of the village belonging to Kalimuthu Pillai.

Description of the treasure.

		Weight. Mds.	Srs.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
	Nataraja	1	35½	113	4	0
	Sivakami Ammas	0	27½	41	10	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Tanjore at his office on Monday the 5th April 1920 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th November 1919.

J. B. HUGGINS,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1919.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Births. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Births. Total. M.	F.	Total.	Deaths. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Deaths. Total. M	F.	Total.
1	8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
* 2,233,282	Ganjam ..	1,679,864	..	..	1	7	730	1	..	127	105	232	..	..	..	812	4	..	161	149	310
* 5,140,811	Vizagapatam.	2,169,976	..	1	7	6,425	87	16	2,824	2,804	5,628	..	1	..	3,264	95	21	2,000	2,025	4,181
* 1,885,269	Godavari ..	1,052,842	..	3	12	6,813	47	6	1,783	1,667	3,450	..	1	17	6,716	93	7	1,935	1,885	3,816
1,997,536	Kistna ..	1,997,531	..	1	119	4,750	170	10	2,082	2,110	4,192	..	..	104	4,003	198	35	2,146	2,104	4,207
2,497,561	Guntur ..	2,497,561	..	..	240	4,703	148	11	2,703	2,761	5,464	..	..	216	3,308	283	6	1,578	1,633	3,211
3,078,162	Nellore ..	1,326,162	..	..	87	1,633	99	46	892	926	1,818	..	..	38	1,179	56	25	692	623	1,278
510,850	Madras ..	510,850	16	24	24	1,523	192	6	910	931	1,837	14	33	73	1,488	101	..	825	873	1,798
1,454,208	Chingleput ..	1,454,208	..	..	38	3,073	46	6	2,055	1,863	3,918	..	1	16	2,898	48	3	1,533	1,926	3,459
2,864,558	South Arcot.	2,864,558	..	..	27	2,907	66	..	1,526	1,471	2,997	..	..	15	2,987	56	..	1,581	1,537	3,055
2,416,913	Tinnevelly ..	2,147,029	10	8	616	6,525	161	69	3,078	3,913	6,991	..	3	62	1,974	84	11	2,138	1,038	3,179
2,765,689	Tanjore ..	2,765,689	..	..	212	6,656	304	19	3,257	3,085	6,342	..	3	178	4,030	226	20	2,131	2,271	4,402
1,932,832	Madura ..	1,932,832	..	..	148	4,017	176	32	2,310	2,096	4,411	..	..	68	2,757	146	66	1,642	1,468	3,037
1,818,858	Ramnad ..	1,818,858	..	..	109	7,804	290	64	1,885	1,801	3,687	..	..	69	6,270	164	15	1,191	1,235	2,427
2,790,818	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,818	1	1	461	6,816	280	19	2,015	1,976	4,023	..	..	848	2,800	205	1	1,874	1,458	3,333
974,042	Kurnool ..	135,199	..	..	10	1,812	207	19	912	961	1,923	..	..	80	1,107	192	12	806	747	1,601
893,998	Cuddapah ..	893,998	..	..	61	1,503	952	28	932	771	1,703	..	..	86	1,208	177	61	749	701	1,450
982,982	Bellary ..	982,982	..	..	6	1,479	308	4	910	876	1,786	..	..	1	1,280	196	2	727	806	1,533
952,723	Anantapur ..	943,723	..	..	11	1,914	216	19	1,046	1,068	2,114	..	..	7	1,284	76	15	699	657	1,356
2,956,979	North Arcot.	1,940,969	..	..	44	5,305	888	67	2,728	2,670	5,398	..	..	28	2,885	162	68	1,603	1,488	3,091
1,238,742	Chittoor ..	1,238,742	1	1	6	2,364	192	18	1,026	1,037	2,063	..	..	4	1,222	63	17	625	612	1,237
1,344,689	Salem ..	1,788,680	..	..	41	4,823	336	14	2,162	2,023	4,185	1	..	16	2,882	68	3	1,492	1,544	3,036
2,118,586	Coimbatore ..	2,114,644	..	..	20	3,678	89	8	2,014	1,787	3,801	5	4	62	247	25	19	138	170	332
118,818	The Nilgiris.	118,818	6	6	44	182	7	61	185	181	366	..	..	187	2,341	661	62	2,062	2,098	4,160
1,196,227	South Kanara.	1,196,227	..	..	178	1,776	616	6	1,076	1,043	2,119	..	..	157	6,663	2,469	6	4,909	5,193	10,102
6,028,861	Malabar ..	6,019,002	6	6	119	3,284	2,506	7	2,982	2,386	5,368									
51,870,188	Total ..	48,316,451	60	60	3,350	77,930	9,462	508	44,990	42,980	87,970	10	91	1,752	69,776	6,776	395	38,940	38,895	77,735

* Including the Hill tracts.

Return showing the BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of September 1919—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911—*contd.*	Districts—*contd.*	Population for which returns were received—*contd.*	DEATHS—*contd.*																								Still-births or born dead.	
			CAUSES.																									
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
2,231,202	Ganjam ..	1,678,686	16	8	..	3	..	..	61	52	30	26	15	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	46	4	..
3,164,872	Vizagapatam.	3,169,510	133	116	24	31	..	..	2,172	2,024	28	28	41	31	6	7	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	135	10	21
1,952,839	Godavari ..	1,952,858	128	109	55	48	1	..	903	819	28	29	149	128	8	5	10	8	7	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	274	278	6	14
1,997,813	Kistna ..	1,997,536	6	10	33	35	..	..	844	905	72	77	206	260	1	4	10	8	7	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	243	268	16	18
2,207,651	Guntur ..	2,207,651	22	7	26	19	..	..	870	843	56	42	188	214	1	6	13	12	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	179	189	20	14
1,328,152	Nellore ..	1,328,152	14	15	26	20	..	..	857	869	38	10	18	39	1	4	7	8	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	206	158	3	1
418,660	Madras ..	418,660	3	1	10	8	..	..	99	108	203	207	185	168	3	3	28	8	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	341	375	11	20
1,409,008	Chingleput ..	1,409,008	46	42	20	24	..	..	206	242	141	124	59	70	..	..	9	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	700	25	16
2,352,598	South Arcot ..	2,352,598	21	21	1	2	..	..	746	718	79	90	67	66	3	2	5	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	641	681	9	10
2,514,618	Trichinopoly.	2,167,089	47	33	36	29	..	..	216	238	47	96	12	46	..	..	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	722	688	39	16
2,352,680	Tanjore ..	2,352,680	189	164	80	116	..	..	321	347	84	83	46	56	3	4	15	12	7	8	3	6	..	..	..	..	1,163	1,227	74	53
1,933,632	Madura ..	1,933,632	18	11	69	48	20	26	450	426	108	98	73	67	1	3	6	24	7	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	691	804	21	12
1,559,463	Ramnad ..	1,559,463	63	60	24	31	..	..	401	410	38	51	51	57	1	3	4	8	7	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	916	954	17	11
1,790,918	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,918	45	46	36	38	..	..	176	458	96	89	46	83	..	..	6	7	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	918	1,004	16	14
974,443	Kurnool ..	936,189	18	28	18	20	..	..	615	476	32	34	42	37	..	..	9	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	188	3	3
868,502	Cuddapah ..	823,938	139	168	28	7	..	..	813	289	67	34	33	30	3	1	3	6	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	193	175	8	3
982,954	Bellary ..	982,962	1	1	46	33	153	119	915	379	34	31	22	32	1	1	4	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	317	1	1
963,128	Anantapur ..	963,222	33	10	21	29	..	..	102	84	17	17	20	41	1	1	4	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	605	594	10	8
1,240,049	North Arcot ..	2,760,000	55	46	49	57	..	..	283	252	134	139	74	85	3	1	8	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	952	994	18	12
1,288,742	Chittoor ..	1,288,742	34	31	43	37	..	..	283	284	62	67	39	76	1	..	7	8	4	6	1	1	31	18	1	..	443	459	13	8
1,766,580	Salem ..	1,766,580	60	46	90	56	..	..	819	844	47	73	46	83	1	1	11	13	6	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	678	685	18	19
2,116,584	Coimbatore ..	2,116,584	8	5	62	68	89	78	207	213	187	201	136	135	..	..	6	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	881	831	17	6
118,816	The Nilgiris.	113,819	..	..	18	13	..	..	76	76	11	22	11	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	88	2	..
1,195,227	South Kanara.	1,195,227	426	338	43	30	1	..	884	891	865	856	64	64	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	822	878	52	29
9,010,691	Malabar ..	9,010,691	434	633	91	64	8	5	1,750	1,782	660	767	294	332	8	6	31	8	14	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	1,725	1,814	78	54
41,874,189	Total ..	39,046,681	2,332	2,169	852	817	298	274	16,016	16,001	2,726	2,811	2,067	2,382	40	57	196	195	98	68	33	37	0	1	18,102	18,172	449	355

* Including the Hill tracts.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of September 1912.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	Total Births F.	Total Births Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	Total Deaths. F.	Total Deaths. Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	Cholera. F.	Small-pox. M.	Small-pox. F.	Plague. M.	Plague. F.	Fevers. M.	Fevers. F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,479,878	Madura ..	1,479,878	..	..	153	3,013	153	34	1,781	1,570	3,353	..	1	69	3,046	139	28	1,366	1,231	2,631	10	14	40	37	90	96	818	872
718,749	Ramnad ..	718,749	..	..	26	1,073	25	..	582	542	1,124	..	..	10	692	23	..	291	249	540	12	10	3	3	..	..	121	138
2,197,627	Total ..	2,197,627	..	..	179	4,086	178	34	2,363	2,112	4,475	..	1	79	3,738	162	28	1,657	1,480	3,171	22	24	43	40	90	96	939	1,010

Population according to Census of 1911—cont.	Districts—cont.	Population for which returns were received—cont.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	Dysentery and diarrhœa. F.	Malarious disease. M.	Malarious disease. F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	Suicides. F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	Wounds or Accidents. F.	Snake-bite. M.	Snake-bite. F.	Killed by wild beasts M.	Killed by wild beasts F.	Rabies. M.	Rabies. F.	All other causes. M.	All other causes. F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	Still-birth or born dead. F.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1,479,878	Madura ..	1,479,878	62	59	69	69	..	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	726	698	13	10
718,749	Ramnad ..	718,749	15	14	8	38	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	254	7	5
2,197,627	Total ..	2,197,627	109	113	67	63	..	1	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	953	949	20	15

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of September 1919.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total: M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total: M.	F.	Total.
2	3	4	6	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ..	Chicacole	17,661	..	..	..	39	1	..	17	19	36	..	..	..	31	8	..	28	30	58
	Berhampur	31,155	..	..	..	61	..	..	28	33	61	..	..	..	49	5	..	49	47	96
	Parlakimedi	19,070	..	..	..	39	..	..	17	22	39	..	..	..	27	1	..	27	24	51
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,110	..	1	1	84	..	..	37	49	86	..	..	..	55	..	..	55	55	110
	Bimlipatam	9,014	..	..	..	20	..	..	11	9	20	..	..	..	11	..	..	10	8	18
	Vizianagram	32,660	..	..	1	105	7	..	60	53	113	..	..	..	102	4	..	59	57	116
	Anakapalle	20,622	..	..	..	56	..	..	29	25	54	..	..	..	49	..	..	19	23	42
Godavari ..	Cocanada	54,116	..	1	1	131	6	..	69	70	139	..	1	..	142	6	..	81	82	163
	Rajahmundry ..	49,417	..	1	2	93	7	..	49	54	103	..	..	..	84	1	..	37	39	76
	Peddapuram ..	15,638	..	..	..	19	3	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	23	1	..	16	18	34
Kistna ..	Ellore	42,031	..	..	1	148	14	..	83	67	150	..	1	..	77	10	..	48	45	93
	Masulipatam ..	61,123	..	..	..	138	9	..	60	78	138	..	..	..	91	10	..	48	48	96
	Bezwada	33,847	..	..	..	96	10	..	62	57	119	..	..	..	126	10	..	53	51	104
Guntur ..	Guntur	43,612	..	..	..	114	21	..	74	59	133	..	..	..	110	21	..	69	61	130
	Ongole	16,286	..	..	..	40	4	..	28	22	50	..	..	..	86	6	..	32	37	69
	Tenali	18,196	..	..	..	61	6	..	23	29	52	..	..	..	78	1	..	34	31	65
Nellore ..	Nellore	4,713	..	..	..	20	7	3	11	18	29	..	..	..	23	..	..	14	15	29
Madras ..	Madras	518,660	16	66	74	1,676	193	6	616	821	1,437	4	69	72	1,433	191	..	899	778	1,709
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	45,854	..	..	1	208	9	..	118	99	218	..	..	..	111	6	..	60	54	114
South Arcot	Chingleput	11,628	..	..	..	28	2	..	11	13	24	..	..	1	61	6	..	14	10	24
	Cuddalore	40,678	..	..	2	255	7	..	85	79	164	..	2	..	168	6	..	61	63	124
	Chidambaram ..	21,327	..	..	..	59	9	..	40	28	68	..	..	..	42	1	..	21	24	45
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	123 652	2	1	26	201	42	28	220	181	407	..	3	14	201	48	28	142	196	338
	Srirangam	26,709	..	..	..	90	1	..	56	37	93	..	..	..	83	7	..	50	60	110
	Karur	17,878	..	..	..	57	4	..	18	28	46	..	..	..	88	..	..	19	16	37
Tanjore ..	Tanjore	60,211	..	..	20	157	8	..	92	84	183	..	..	1	102	7	..	55	60	115
	Kumbakonam ..	44,647	..	..	6	146	8	..	87	75	162	..	..	1	132	3	..	63	60	123
	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	6	80	3	..	51	38	89	..	..	..	88	8	..	32	41	73
	Negapatam	69,164	..	..	29	93	24	..	74	68	142	..	3	..	80	24	..	62	61	123
	Mannargudi ..	21,396	..	..	1	78	..	..	41	38	77	..	..	..	13	1	..	28	20	48
	Tiruturaipundi ..	21,000	..	..	..	27	2	4	20	13	33	..	..	..	46	6	..	17	22	39
	Madura	134,130	..	..	6	124	29	..	102	113	214	..	2	18	822	28	..	275	221	497
Madura ..	Periyakulam ..	19,738	..	..	6	61	14	..	51	32	83	..	..	3	74	5	..	45	12	57
	Dindigul	28,952	..	..	10	79	18	..	67	68	135	..	..	3	83	7	..	68	54	122
	Palni	18,211	..	..	1	87	2	..	39	51	90	..	..	..	80	6	..	16	18	34
	Sedapatti	8,906	..	..	10	1	..	4	8	9	14	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	6	12
	Bodinayakanur ..	20,113	..	..	6	66	11	..	66	66	132	..	..	..	93	4	..	18	19	37

[Continued on next page.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of September 1919—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*																						Still-born or born dead.	
			Causes of Death																							
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.								All other causes.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,866	..	..	..	6	..	..	18	22	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..
	Berhampur	31,486	..	1	..	1	..	..	18	17	8	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	22	..	1
	Parlakemedi	13,870	0	0	..	..	..	..	7	13	3	7	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	..
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	48,419	1	1	1	6	..	..	13	11	10	14	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	1	..
	Bimlipatam	9,914	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..
	Vizianagram	37,650	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	09	12	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	..
	Anakapalle	20,620	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	1	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	47	..	..
Godavari	Cocanada	54,115	1	1	..	6	..	..	16	28	6	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	24	..	..
	Rajahmundry	43,411	1	..	..	2	..	..	14	17	6	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	24	..	..
	Peddapuram	15,486	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..
Kistna	Ellore	42,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	..	..
	Masulipatam	43,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	28	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	42	..	..
	Bezwada	23,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	61	1	..
	Guntur	45,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..
Guntur	Ongole	14,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	14	..	..
	Tenali	18,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
	Narasaraopet	8,743	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	38,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	1	1
Madras	Madras	518,660	0	1	10	0	..	..	88	128	103	107	68	108	1	2	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	351	370	35	37
	Conjeeveram	58,556	..	..	0	4	..	..	0	2	7	10	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	33	1	1
Chingleput	Chingleput	16,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..
	Cuddalore	28,674	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	0	0	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	13	1	..
South Arcot	Chidambaram	22,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	33	..	..
	Trichinopoly	123,513	0	0	0	..	..	..	12	13	12	11	4	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	114	86	..	..
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,749	..	..	0	0	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	..	..
	Karur	17,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..
	Tanjore	60,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	10	8	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	64	..	..
	Kumbakonam	54,547	..	..	0	7	..	..	0	11	3	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Tanjore	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	..	1	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	..	..
	Negapatam	48,183	2	..	1	0	..	..	10	9	7	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	32	..	..
	Mannargudi	25,896	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	..	..
	Virasalur	61,009	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	..	..
	Madura	136,130	1	1	1	0	..	..	70	68	19	20	10	6	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	125	114	4	3
	Periyakulam	18,715	..	..	7	3	..	..	0	0	7	8	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	..	..
Madura	Dindigul	28,063	..	..	..	..	89	26	2	1	12	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	20	..	..
	Palni	13,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	..	..
	Kovilpatti	8,906	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Sivaganga	20,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of September 1919—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bezwada	Sivilliputtur	28,668	..	..	5	38	2	..	59	44	103	..	..	3	50	..	..	39	37	76
	Virudupatti	31,356	..	..	6	58	6	..	38	32	64	..	..	1	46	16	..	48	51	99
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	84,805	..	..	6	84	10	..	58	67	118	..	..	1	120	68	..	103	100	203
	Palamcottah	44,903	..	..	5	65	39	..	64	62	126	..	..	11	80	25	..	60	55	115
Tinnevelly ..	Tuticorin	46,185	..	1	10	69	5	..	50	60	110	..	..	13	79	9	..	41	49	90
	Kurnool	36,646	..	..	..	32	26	..	40	32	72	..	..	..	32	25	..	25	22	47
Kurnool ..	Nandyal	19,200	..	..	..	22	28	..	35	30	65	..	..	..	15	10	..	21	15	36
	Cuddapah	17,807	..	..	1	39	40	..	41	34	75	..	..	..	30	25	..	33	28	61
Cuddapah ..	Proddatur	10,766	..	..	..	32	18	..	29	21	50	..	..	..	30	28	..	32	43	75
	Bellary	34,956	..	..	..	76	41	..	57	57	114	..	..	..	48	6	..	30	34	64
Bellary ..	Adoni	31,845	..	..	..	40	23	..	34	27	61	..	..	..	18	7	..	18	20	38
	Hospet	12,071	..	..	..	60	5	..	28	31	59	..	..	1	13	5	..	11	5	16
Anantapur ..	Anantapur	8,567	..	..	..	31	7	..	23	15	38	..	..	..	13	3	..	11	6	17
	Vellore	46,748	..	..	4	114	41	..	89	78	169	..	..	1	83	7	..	57	88	145
	Gudiyattam	23,396	..	..	..	43	8	..	34	37	71	..	..	..	26	3	..	16	13	29
North Arcot	Walajapet	9,942	..	..	..	26	6	..	11	21	32	..	..	..	18	..	..	15	10	25
	Tiruvannamalai ..	21,344	..	..	..	61	6	..	36	30	66	..	..	..	28	8	..	20	22	42
	Tirupattur	15,672	..	..	..	16	10	..	17	18	35	..	..	..	25	14	..	15	20	35
	Vaniyambadi	23,856	..	..	..	66	20	..	57	51	108	..	..	..	31	14	..	22	18	40
	Tirupati	16,701	..	..	..	89	4	..	18	19	37	..	..	..	48	..	..	32	17	49
Chittoor ..	Chittoor	18,709	..	1	6	87	8	..	31	39	70	..	..	1	36	11	..	30	23	53
Salem ..	Salem	54,168	..	..	4	142	12	..	110	85	195	..	..	1	94	10	..	48	56	104
	Coimbatore	42,667	..	..	13	188	3	..	72	75	154	1	..	..	170	4	..	70	66	136
	Udagamandalam ..	17,928	..	..	..	18	6	..	10	14	24	..	..	..	49	1	..	41	37	78
Coimbatore ..	Erode	18,761	..	..	1	43	6	..	27	23	50	..	..	..	31	1	..	21	15	36
	Udumalpet	10,446	..	..	..	59	6	..	7	18	25	..	..	..	28	5	..	16	19	35
	Tiruppur	9,452	..	..	1	22	6	..	10	18	28	..	..	2	18	3	..	10	7	17
Nilgiris, The	Coonoor	10,529	6	1	18	13	2	26	42	30	72	6	..	3	28	2	16	40	32	72
South Kanara.	Mangalore	41,612	..	..	97	53	11	..	85	45	130	..	..	4	58	17	..	48	55	103
	Tellicherry	29,268	6	..	..	40	27	..	46	42	88	..	..	2	69	6	..	41	35	76
	Calicut	78,537	1	3	5	126	84	4	117	106	223	..	..	4	625	173	1	195	214	409
Malabar ..	Palghat	44,039	..	..	6	114	38	..	45	66	111	..	..	..	98	14	..	69	40	109
	Cochin	36,024	..	1	16	8	8	..	32	26	58	..	..	1	12	25	..	31	18	49
	Cannanore	28,967	..	..	9	80	24	..	40	29	69	..	..	17	33	15	..	78	66	144
	Total ..	2,788,872	33	38	467	3,211	1,148	118	4,824	4,169	8,989	13	46	318	5,177	1,313	48	3,916	3,994	7,911

(*Continued on next page.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of September 1919—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.*																										Still-births or born dead.	
			Causes of Death.												Injuries.												All other diseases.			
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Snake-bite.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Bannad ..	Srivilliputtur	29,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
	Virdunagli	31,358	18	9	..	..	..	..	18	22	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly	44,808	16	12	28	2	..	..	61	36	15	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	33	..	..
	Palamcottah	44,900	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	24	..	..
	Tuticorin	40,186	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	1	..
Karnool ..	Karnool	36,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	..	..
	Nandyal	16,930	1	0	1	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	1	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	19,807	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
	Proddatur	18,765	0	0	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Bellary ..	Bellary	64,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	1	1
	Adoni	31,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
	Hospet	11,471	..	..	1	0	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Anantapur ..	Anantapur	8,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Vellore	48,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	28,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Walajapet	9,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvannamalai ..	21,240	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tirupattur	10,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vaniyambadi ..	23,466	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	Tirupati	14,701	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor	18,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Salem ..	Salem	50,153	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Coimbatore	47,007	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Coimbatore..	Dharapuram	12,324	..	..	..	..	27	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erode	14,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Udumalpet	13,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tiruppur	8,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,324	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
South Kanara.	Cannanore	8,033	..	..	2	2	..	..	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Mangalore	48,418	3	34	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tellichery	29,758	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	15	1	..
Malabar ..	Calicut	76,437	29	40	10	10	..	..	37	36	17	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	23	..	..
	Palghat	44,836	..	..	1	1	2	1	34	31	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	35	..	..
	Cochin	50,023	0	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	18	1	..
	Cannanore	30,847	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	..	..
	Total ..	3,723,373	100	188	91	55	60	43	318	284	150	162	373	138	0	0	35	26	5	2	..	..	0	2	1,033	1,96	192	116

Madras, 22nd November 1919.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras (in charge.)

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 35,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 29th November 1919.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.												
		Class.				Total.			Class.				Total.			Cause.					
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M	F	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Madura	134,130	3	60	0	..	38	34	92	7	118	7	..	66	60	126	..	..	..	42	10	5	..	69
Trichinopoly	123,512	3	57	0	3	64	43	77	14	93	12	0	52	70	122	7	1	..	15	14	25	3	24
Calicut	78,417	2	34	28	..	36	28	64	2	55	14	..	30	27	61	3	3	..	3	6	1	1	60
Kumbakonam	64,647	2	28	1	..	14	14	28	..	58	4	..	30	30	63	..	..	..	19	6	1	..	38
Tanjore	60,841	..	60	0	..	17	15	32	2	54	0	..	26	30	61	0	1	..	15	11	7	..	27
Negapatam	60,188	0	27	5	..	15	23	38	4	27	13	..	18	18	34	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	23
Salem *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	58,574	1	53	1	..	17	18	35	..	61	5	..	14	20	34	..	..	..	4	4	0	..	24
Coconada	54,110	..	36	..	..	16	17	33	1	30	..	..	13	18	31	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	20
Conjeevaram	53,664	..	53	..	..	27	26	53	1	54	1	..	28	30	58	..	..	..	5	6	17	..	30
Vellore	48,746	3	38	5	..	27	18	45	2	20	3	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	12
Rajahmundry	48,417	0	22	4	..	11	16	26	..	28	1	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	13
Mangalore	48,412	0	18	5	..	10	13	23	3	15	3	..	13	14	26	0	..	..	1	7	2	1	5
Coimbatore	42,007	0	42	..	..	24	20	44	3	127	3	..	66	67	133	42	..	1	32	8	3	..	46
Palamcottah	44,800	0	17	10	..	17	12	29	2	83	15	..	24	24	48	1	1	..	3	10	3	..	18
Tinnevelly	44,808	..	44	0	..	17	15	32	..	87	5	..	21	17	41	0	2	..	5	4	..	..	30
Palghat	43,316	3	38	0	..	20	17	43	..	57	3	..	15	25	40	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	19
Guntur	48,612	3	31	10	..	19	26	44	..	15	10	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	19
Vizagapatam	46,413	..	28	2	..	11	19	30	..	24	2	..	16	10	26	..	..	..	2	10	4	..	10
Ellore	42,891	..	38	4	..	28	14	42	1	18	2	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	12
Masulipatam	42,123	1	23	2	..	19	6	26	..	60	2	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	15
Tuticorin	40,188	0	23	3	..	18	13	28	17	28	3	..	25	23	48	..	..	..	14	6	4	3	26
Vizianagram	37,350	1	46	4	..	28	25	53	..	34	1	..	14	21	35	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	15
Bellary	34,956	..	18	10	..	13	10	23	..	11	0	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	8
Nellore	33,246	1	22	1	..	10	14	24	..	28	0	..	16	12	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26
Bezwada	62,867	1	63	6	..	23	17	40	2	21	0	..	19	10	29	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	23
Adoni	31,845	..	12	0	..	1	2	3	..	5	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	3
Rajahmundry	31,456	..	17	..	..	8	9	17	..	19	1	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	8	0	..	1	11
Tellicherry	29,258	4	9	10	..	13	11	23	..	10	11	..	10	8	21	..	..	..	1	0	0	..	13
Srivilliputtur	28,056	..	18	..	..	5	14	18	2	28	..	..	18	17	30	..	..	..	5	3	0	..	15
Cannanore	28,857	1	8	3	..	4	8	12	..	8	7	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	10
Mayaveram	27,221	1	38	..	..	14	15	29	2	39	1	..	18	23	41	0	..	..	15	1	..	..	25
Karoor	26,019	..	10	14	..	15	12	27	..	9	0	..	8	4	12	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	5
Dindigul	23,052	0	17	4	..	23	11	34	4	28	6	..	16	17	33	..	..	14	0	5	3	..	41
Ootacamund	16,028	0	2	1	7	12	0	12	4	5	5	0	0	10	22	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	0
Total	1,611,245	60	949	169	8	613	579	1,192	77	1,124	161	11	671	702	1,371	78	17	15	213	139	114	15	692

* Not received.

Madras, 18th December 1919.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Sanv. Commr. for the Govt. of Madras

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 20th December 1919.

[D = Deaths; S = Seizures.]

	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris, The.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Canara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Godavari Agency.	Kistna Agency.	Nellore Agency.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1900).	D 736 S 444	352 377																											2,736 3,064
Second period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D 3 S 3	710 65																											1,113 494
Third period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D 6 S 21	1,000 1,000																											1,000 1,021
Fourth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D 61 S 60	1,054 1,076																											2,851 4,196
Fifth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D 148 S 101	2,564 2,000																											17,310 14,000
Sixth period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D 1,700 S 1,000	2,000 2,084																											19,971 19,019
Seventh period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D 1,721 S 1,556	10,271 8,200																											19,776 14,040
Eighth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D 7 S 9	2,000 1,130																											2,678 2,000
Ninth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D 18 S 9	1,000 857																											921 672
Tenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D 168 S 179	2,700 2,000																											5,672 6,440
Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D 36 S 30	870 197																											2,150 1,000
Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D — S —	—																											4,471 3,275
Thirteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D 10 S 10	1,101 933																											3,000 1,000
Fourteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D 200 S 200	11,002 10,140																											6,000 3,700
Fifteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D 307 S 300	600 500																											1,774 1,000
Sixteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D 60 S 60	500 900																											20,000 20,000
Seventeenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D 676 S 600	1,000 1,000																											8,000 8,000
Eighteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D 304 S 180	1,000 1,000																											1,000 1,000
Nineteenth period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D 810 S 3.5	1,397 1,000																											8,000 8,000
Twentieth period (July 1918 to June 1919).	D 5,850 S 3,000	2,000 2,000																											19,000 19,000
Twenty-first period (July 1919 to June 1920).	D 300 S 300	2,000 2,000																											10,000 10,000
Grand Total.	D 13,045 S 9,918	49,468 45,200	151 66	691 644	49,440 39,6	1,101 886		41 30	1,105 758	241 24	8,341 3,169	356 197	1,000 700	4,000 1,824	5,972 1,961	10,000 2,000		26,000 26,000	6,316 4,000	6,000 4,000	11,000 9,000	201 191	30 20	907 347	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	218,431 188,421

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 20th December 1919 as compared with two previous weeks.

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 6th December 1919.						Reported during the week ending 13th December 1919.						Reported during the week ending 20th December 1919.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	33	31	33	31	1	...	4	4	5	4
Bellary district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	66	66	67	67
Chingleput district	...	...	221	88	221	88	...	...	77	77	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	36	17	36	17	...	...	49	49	49	49	1	1	66	66	67	67
Ganjam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadiri district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot district	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pamban port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	3	...	3	...
Salem town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	269	117	270	117	1	1	240	161	241	162	3	2	134	101	137	103

Madras, 22nd December 1919.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surg. Commr. to the Govt. of Madras (in charge).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort St George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at ... aforesaid on Monday the second day of February ensuing the date hereof at ten forty five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

MIRZA ABDUL HUSSAIN,
Sheriff of Madras.

13th December 1919.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims to the undermentioned amounts lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Civil Court, Madras, are hereby required to appear before the said court and establish their claims thereto on or before the 31st January 1920 or that the sanction of the High Court will be obtained for crediting such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing.

Number of suit or petition.	Name of parties		Nature of the amount deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount in deposit.
	Plaintiff or petitioner.	Defendant or Respondent.				Rs. A. P.
O.S. 302 of 1911, Ex. 469 of 1916.	Sahib Hussain and another.	C. Venkatarama-nappah and others.	Sale balance.	K. Parthasarathi Pillai, purchaser	8th April 1916.	8 7 0
O.S. 279 of 1911, Ex. 69 of 1916.	Ponnappa Chetti and others	Parvatammal ..	Do.	Ambaji Row, purchaser.	8th August 1916.	40 5 0
O.S. 302 of 1914.	Papathi Ammal..	Narayanaswami Naicker and another	Decree amount.	Papathi Ammal, plaintiff.	14th September 1916.	0 5 1
S.C.S. 12069 of 1914, Ex. 65 of 1915.	Ramaswami Reddi.	M. Appini Chetti.	Sale deposit.	K. R. Natesa Chetti, purchaser	13th August 1916.	97 13 0
O.P. 14 of 1916.	M. Tirumalai Nayakar and another.	V. Subrahmania Chetti and another, minors by their guardian ad litem Gunabhan-pannai	Mortgage amount.	M. Tirumalai Nayakar and another, petitioners.	31st March 1916.	1,132 1 7
O.S. 456 of 1912. U.C.C.A. 17 of 1914.	T. C. Appaya Achari.	Lakshmammal and another.	Costs ..	Veeraswami Achari, 2nd defendant.	4th April 1916.	1 4 0
S.C.S. 14712 of 1914, Ex. 3 of 1916.	Raghavan Doss..	Kuppaiah Ammal.	Sale balance.	Raghavan Doss, plaintiff-purchaser.	19th April 1916.	1 4 0
S.C.S. 4892 of 1913, Ex. 521 of 1916.	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Haq Sahib.	Chenchiah Sahib	Do.	Khader Bukhsh Sahib, purchaser.	28th April 1916.	1 10 0
O.S. 910 of 1914, Ex. 44 of 1916	E. Johnston ..	Sahib Hussain and another.	Do	M. J. David, purchaser.	5th May 1916.	10 11 0
O.S. 120 of 1916.	Hafiz Ali Nazhar Khan Bahadur.	Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Faruki and another.	Decree amount	Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Faruki, 1st defendant.	9th May 1916.	80 0 0
O.S. 308 of 1914.	P. Tiruvengadam Nayudu.	P. Lakshmipathi Nayudu and others.	Costs ..	P. Tiruvengadam Nayudu, plaintiff.	20th July 1916	90 4 0
O.S. 301 of 1914, Ex. 97 of 1916.	S. Krishnamurti Ayyangar.	D. Gopal Rao and others.	Sale balance	D. K. Ather, purchaser.	22nd August 1916.	557 13 0
O.S. 149 of 1916.	Muthuri Naicker and others.	P. Ramanatha Mudaliyar and others.	Costs ..	Muthiramalia Nayanar, 1st plaintiff	26th August 1916.	7 6 0
O.S. 456 of 1913, Ex. 246 of 1916.	A. Muhamad Meera Saib.	V. Ramasivayam and others.	Do. ..	A. Muhammad Meera Sahib, plaintiff.	28th August 1916	27 10 0
O.S. 170 of 1912, C.M.P. 961 of 1912.	Muniswami Nayakar and another.	S. Ramanatha Mudaliyar and others.	Security.	Muniswami Nayakar, 1st plaintiff.	29th August 1916	25 0 0
O.S. 146 of 1916.	Muthuvi Nayakar and others.	Do.	Costs ..	Muthuvimutha Nayakar, 1st plaintiff	31st August 1916.	0 3 0
O.S. 30 of 1916.	G. Muthukrishna Nayudu and another.	Rajarum Pantay and others.	Mortgage amount.	G. Muthukrishna Nayudu, petitioner.	8th September 1916	822 0 0
O.S. 782 of 1914.	Iman Sahib and others	Shaik Muhammad Sahib and others.	Decree amount.	Munnalu Asari, 9th defendant.	16th September 1916.	55 3 0
O.S. 818 of 1916.	Raghavan ..	Seevalu Naykar and another, minors, by their guardian ad litem Ambujammal.	Do.	Ambujammal, defendants' guardian ad litem.	27th October 1916.	37 3 0
O.S. 321 of 1912, O.C.C.A. 18 of 1913	Mirza Muhammad Kasim Kirmani.	Syed Abdul Khader Saib and others.	Costs ..	Mirza Muhammad Kasim Kirmani, plaintiff-appellant,	9th November 1916.	118 10 4
O.S. 88 of 1916.	Pattavati Ammal,	Andalammal ..	Means profits.	Andalammal, defendant.	30th November 1916.	47 11 10
S.C.S. 7168 of 1913 Ex. 42a of 1916.	Kala Subramania Chetti and others.	P. Ramaghandra Rao.	Costs ..	Balarama Chetti, 3rd plaintiff.	31st November 1916.	13 0 0
O.S. 89 of 1913, Ex. 275 of 1915.	M. Murugappa Chetti and others.	S. Kuppuswami Gramani and others.	Sale balance.	Seha Meera Naina Sahib, purchaser.	Do.	88 14 10
O.S. 302 of 1913	G. Ankiah ..	T. Venkatasami and another.	Costs ..	G. Ankiah, plaintiff	20th December 1916	5 1 4
O.S. 419 of 1915, Ex. 317 of 1916	Abbas Rasool Easathoy.	Muhammad Ali Ghulam Hussain and others	Sale balance	Munsami, purchaser.	5th February 1917.	2 10 0
O.S. 11 of 1916.	Malikunnisa Begam.	Abdul Hameed Saib and another.	Costs ..	Malikunnisa Begam, plaintiff.	12th February 1917.	0 0 0

City Civil Court, Madras,
1st December 1916.

C. R. THIRUVENKATA ACHARIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralisation Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Dwaraka Bhamidipati Krishnamurti Avargal, Acting District Munsif, Cuddapah.

High Court, Madras,
16th December 1919.

M.R.Ry. Madabushi Ranganatha Acharyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif, Tanjore.

High Court, Madras,
17th December 1919.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

Under rule 1 of Order XX of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended by the High Court Notification, dated the 9th November 1914, published at page 2 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th November 1914), and in continuation of previous notifications of the High Court on the subject, the High Court is pleased specially to empower the undermentioned District Munsifs to pronounce judgments by dictation to a shorthand writer in open Court:—

M.R.Ry. Chennavary Varadarajulu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Nannam Subba Ayyar Sattaa Ayyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Nadugandi Narasimham Pantulu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Cooduvah Virarwami Reddi Garu.

High Court, Madras,
17th December 1919.

NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Tanjore district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 8 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said court shall hold its sittings at Tiruvalur and shall be styled "The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Tiruvalur."

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Tiruvalur Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Tanjore be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said court shall be held at Tiruvalur the Court of the District Munsif of Tiruvalur shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Tiruvalur."

Under the provisions of Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and with the previous approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court makes the following addition to the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:—

Add the following as sub-rule (4) to Rule 40 of Order XXI, Schedule I of the Code:—

"(3) No judgment-debtor shall be committed to the civil prison or brought before the court from the prison to which he has been committed pending the consideration of any of the matters mentioned in sub-rule (2) unless and until the decree-holder pays into court such sum as the Judge may think sufficient to meet the travelling and subsistence expenses of the judgment-debtor and the escort for the journey to and from the prison.

Sub-rule (3) of rule 39 shall apply to such payments."

High Court, Madras,
18th December 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Ramnad district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 8 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Srivilliputtur and shall be styled 'The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Srivilliputtur.'

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Srivilliputtur Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Ramnad be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Srivilliputtur the Court of the District Munsif of Srivilliputtur shall be styled 'The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Srivilliputtur.'

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Guntur district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 8 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Guntur, and shall be styled 'The Court of the second Additional District Munsif of Guntur.'

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Guntur Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Guntur be transferred to it from time to time.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional District Munsif's Court for the Ganjam district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 6 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1888, that the said Court shall hold its sittings at Berhampore and shall be styled "The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Berhampore.

The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Berhampore Munsif but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may by general or special order of the District Judge of Ganjam be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Berhampore the Court of the District Munsif of Berhampore shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Berhampore.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
19th December 1919.

R. H. COURTENAY,
Registrar.

A will bearing date 12th November 1919 and purporting to have been executed by one N. Gopala Ambari, lately residing at Cannaih Chetty Garden, Sydenhams Road, Perinmet, Madras, has been presented for registration in this office after the death of the testator by one K. Viraraghava Ayyangar, the executor under the said will. It has been decided to hold an inquiry into the genuineness of the said will under clause 2, section 41 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 16th January 1920. All persons who may wish to contest its genuineness or otherwise are hereby required to appear before the undersigned and to state their objections, if any, on that date. Any objections beyond that date shall not be attended to.

Sub-Registrar's Office, West Madras,
13th December 1919.

A. N. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
Sub-Registrar.

ERRATA.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION—OCTOBER 1919.

LIST OF FAILURES.

In the list of failures in the Pleadership Examination held in October 1919, published at page 2021 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1919—

Delete General No. 34 and the letter 'h' against it.

In the list of candidates declared by the Pleadership Examination Board to have passed the First-grade Pleadership Examination held in October 1919, published in the above page—

Add General No. 34 between order of merit Nos. 2 and 3 as shown below :—

Order of merit—2-A.
General number—34.
Name—Ramayya, A.
Father's name—Arunachala Ayyar, S.
Marks obtained—459.

Madras, High Court,
17th December 1919.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

ஜப்தி.

இராஜமுந்ரி ஜில்லா ஜெயிலில் கடந்த குற்ற வழக்கு, வரைந்தும் வெட்டிய முறை இரத்தினசாமி செட்டியாருக்கு எதிராக இராஜமுந்ரி ஜில்லா நீதிமன்றத்தில் வெட்டியால், 1919-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் மாதம் 18-ம் தேதியிட்டதாக பொறுப்பேற்ற தீர்ப்பு ஆணை நகலொன்றின் மீது எனக்கு வரவேண்டிய ரூ. 2,000-க்கும் அதற்கு வழக்கு செலவுத் தொகைக்கும் இந்த ஆண்டு 1919-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் மாதம் 7-ந் தேதி செலுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆணை ரூ. வழக்கை அதற்கு வழக்கு செலவுத் தொகைக்கும் வழங்கப்பட்டதாக 1920-ம் ஆண்டின் 2-ம் தேதி முதல் 11 மணிக்கு மேலான தேதி வரை, ஆணையிட்டதாக இந்த சமயத்தில் அதன் மீதான தீர்ப்பு ஆணை நகலை முன்னிட்டு ஜப்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

சென்னை,
சப் இன்டெண்ட் ஆபீஸ்,
1919-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் 12-ம்.

ஏ. எஸ். சுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர்,
சப் இன்டெண்ட்.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee :—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination.
183 of 1919 ..	13th October 1919.	Vuppathoor Venkatagiriah, Vuppathoor Venkatachalaiah and Kesabari Mallah, residing at No 30, Govindappa Naick street, Georgetown, Madras	30th October 1919	Nil.
179 of 1919 ..	24th October 1919	W. T. Thiruvengadachari, residing at No. 1, Salva Mudaly Mudall lane, Mathrayipal, Madras	Do.	9th January 1920.
186 of 1919 ..	8th November 1919.	Allain Charles Connell, residing at No. 10, Medavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.	8th November 1919.	19th January 1920.
195 of 1919 ..	13th November 1919.	M. Ramakrishna Ayyar (deceased), merchant, residing at No. 188, Mint street, Madras.	1st December 1919.	Nil.
202 of 1919 ..	2nd December 1919.	A. N. V. Kalaswami Ayyar and Narasimha Ayyar, carrying on business in yarn and piece-goods at No. 74, Nyenappa Naick street, Georgetown Madras.	2nd December 1919.	Nil.
206 of 1919 ..	4th December 1919.	M. Santana Mudali, residing at No. 1/35, Singara Chetti street, Chintadripet, Madras	9th December 1919.	19th February 1920.
207 of 1919 ..	9th December 1919.	Seena Pillai, residing at No. 80, Eswara Lala street, Triplicane, Madras.	9th December 1919.	Do.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
18th December 1919.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of petition.	Date of filing.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination.
1919	1919.		1919.	1919.
147 ..	24th September.	Thathaswarayan Chetti, residing at No. 19, Thaiki Arunachala Mudali street, Mylapore, Madras.	24th September.	23rd January
150 ..	25th September.	S. Parthasarathi Chetti, residing at No. 85, Devaraja Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras.	25th ,,	2nd February.
161 ..	30th September.	T. G. Venugopal Nayudu, Commission Agent, doing business at No. 24, Second Line Beach, Georgetown, Madras.	30th ,,	9th January.
163 ..	7th October.	P. Subramaniam Pillai residing at No. 1-79, Avadapam Pagoda street Choolai, Madras.	7th October ,,	16th ,,
164 ..	15th October.	C. Thangavelu Gramani and C. Kanakaiya Gramani, residing at No. 33, Kilavappa Chetti street, Chintadripet, Madras.	15th ,,	23rd ,,

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
19th December 1919.

J. H. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 28 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore

In the matter of S. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Singanallur Narayanyar, in Singanallur village, Coimbatore taluk .. *Debtor.*

R. V. Gopalaswami Ayyar, son of Varadaraja Ayyar, residing at Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this court praying that the debtor may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 31st January 1920.

O.M.P. No. 225 of 1919 (I.P. No. 2 of 1917) in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore

In the matter of Chinna alias Nanjappa Nayudu, son of Perumal Nayudu, at Kalingarayanpalaiyam, hamlet of Muthunaicken-palaiyam, Erode taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*

A. L. S. P. P. L. Subramaniya Chettiyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication, dated 30th September 1919, against the petitioner is annulled by this court on 28th November 1919.

D. G. WALKER,
District Judge.

Coimbatore, 17th December 1919.

No. 22 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

Yadalla Subbayya Chetti .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Bethavemula Venkata Subbayya alias Kasi Subbayya .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (3), Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has put in this petition to declare the respondent an insolvent and the same is posted to 12th January 1920.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

Cuddapah, 18th December 1919.

No. 19 of 1919 in the District Court of Salem.

Muthuswami Asary, son of Ramaswami Asari, residing at Nunga-valli, Omalur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Murugappa Chetti and seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 15th day of January 1920.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
District Judge.

Salem, 16th December 1919.

No. 29 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge at Tinnevelly.

In the matter of S. Viravagu Pillai.

S. Viravagu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
A. T. Sankaralingam Pillai and eighteen others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907 that S. Viravagu Pillai, son of Sankaralingam Pillai, residing at Ranganatha Pillai street, Melur, Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam taluk, has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 28 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge at Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Subrahmanya Tevar

Subrahmanya Tevar .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Ger, Pichakanni Tevar and forty-two others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Subrahmanya Tevar, son of Chinna Tevar, residing at Muradar village, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 23rd day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 29 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge at Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Kanagambupathia Pillai.

Thavamanirnatha Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Kanagambupathia Pillai .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Thavamanirnatha Pillai, son of Ulaganatha Pillai, residing at Thachanallur, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court to declare Kanagambupathia Pillai, son of Chokkalingam Pillai residing at Teppakulam street, Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam taluk, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 23rd day of January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

E. P. WALSH,
District Judge.

Tinnevelly District Court,
15th December 1919.

No. 5 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Alattur.

Friday the 19th day of December 1919.

Thoppala Eresan *Nayar* of Ethancor amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vilakkathala Puthan Veettil Raman and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent this day under article 19 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act.

N. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Alatur, 19th December 1919.

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ambasamudram.

Sulla Nadan, son of Sudalaimada Nadan, residing at Seruvai-karanpatti, attached to Kila-Kadayam, Ambasamudram taluk. *Petitioner*
K. Sankarabegam Pillai and four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 28th January 1920.

R. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Ambasamudram, 16th December 1919.

No. 5 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

S. G. Varaghavulu Nayudu, age 47, son of Gurnaswami Nayudu, Settibalija, Temporary Storekeeper, Prisoner of War Hospital, Cantonment, residing at Cowl Bazaar, Bellary .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kamala Narayanaswami Asari .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice under section 13 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that the petitioner named above was adjudged an insolvent by this court on the 16th day of December 1919 and that the abovenamed creditor is required to prove his claim as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to this court an affidavit in form No. 6 of the Insolvency Rules.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVA ACHARIYAR,
District Munsif.

Bellary, 16th December 1919.

No. 19 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chowghat.

Ambalath Veetil Kodathoor Mukari .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
R. Krishna Pattar and another .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and the petition is posted for hearing to 8th January 1920.

No. 18 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chowghat.

Valiaveetil Naduvil Pudukyil Kunhikkuru of Edathuruthi amsam and desam.. .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent)*
Arayamparambil Pare and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the debtor above named has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 11th December 1919, on the application of the abovenamed debtor and that the petition is transferred to the Official Receiver of South Malabar for further proceedings being taken according to law and that the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts before the said Official Receiver within the time to be fixed by that officer either by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

C. C. O. ALIPI,
Chowghat, 15th December 1919. *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kuthuparamba.

Veraprath Kunhi Mannan of Pattiyad amsam and desam of Kottayam taluk .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
C. Kadu and six others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner was declared an insolvent on 13th October 1919 by this Court.

No. 4 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kuthuparamba.

Manjulaprath Kalliatan Kelu Nambiyar, Cheruvancheri desam, Chittariparamba amsam of Kottayam taluk .. .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
Kullen Anandan and five others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 25th October 1919 by this court.

No. 8 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kuthuparamba.

Kosthumbeth Keyitti Kannan Nambiyar of Peruvur desam of Kozhullur amsam of Kottayam taluk .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
T. P. Kutter and nine others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 15th October 1919 by this court.

No. 2 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kuthuparamba.

Chaliyen Koppayil Pydal of Padavilai amsam, Vengat desam, of Kottayam taluk .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
Haji Adam Haji Umma Sait and two others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th November 1919 by this court.

No. 12 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kuthuparamba.

Battan Mamed of Pazhatai amsam, Manakkai desam of Kollaya a taluk .. .. *Defendant (Petitioner).*
C. Kanhamad and four others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2), Act III of 1907, that the above petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 17th January 1920. Any person wishing to oppose that application may do so.

P. K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Kuthuparamba, 17th December 1919. *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parvatipur.

Vaddikanchari Narasimha Sahu .. .. *Petitioner*
Vaddikanchari Swami and four others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by this court on 11th December 1919 and that the creditors are directed to prove their debts on or before 23th January 1920 in this court.

No. 3 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parvatipur.

Kurumoju Nagathushanam .. .. *Petitioner*
Maharaju of Bobbili and another .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Kurumoju Nagathushanam, 33 years, son of Appanna, Viswakarma, smith of Parvatipur, in Parvatipur taluk, has applied to this court to be declared an insolvent and this application is posted to 7th day of January 1920 for hearing. All creditors, wishing to oppose the same, may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

K. L. VENKATA RAO,
Parvatipur, 12th December 1919. *District Munsif.*

No. 92 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

J. K. Subramier ... . *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Kuttura Krishnaswami and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 28th January 1920 for hearing.

Madura, 26th November 1919. K. S. GOPALARATNAM AYYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal.

Mohasanaboyina Kristayya, son of Pedda Kondanna, of Rudravaram, in Sirvel taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged insolvent on the 14th day of October 1919, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claim may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post in this court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Nandyal, 15th December 1919. T. SAMA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 28 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tenali.

Myla Kotappa .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karati Kristamma and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 3rd December 1919, and that the creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

15th December 1919. N. NARASIMHAM, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1919 on the file of the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Nalakath Abdulla of Tiruvengad amsam and desam, by vakil Mr. C. V. Gopalan Nayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nalam Veettil Chatta Ramchi and ten others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner Nalakath Abdulla has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court.

No. 6 of 1919 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Mukkattumprath Kunhi Moosa of Tiravengad amsam and desam, by vakil Mr. P. R. Marar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nalakath Abdur, (2) I. O. Mahidin Kutti, (3) Matakkandy Mammad and (4) Asharath Pavathankandy Chakkootti .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court.

Tellicherry, 13th December 1919. M. N. RANGARA, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vizagapatam.

Miralla Abdul Sattar Sahib, son of Shaik Musa Sahib, 30 years, Muhammedan, tailor, of Vizagapatam .. .. *Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12, clause (2), of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner put in a petition in this court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 27th January 1920. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear in this court on the said date.

Vizagapatam, 15th December 1919. GANESH MAHAPATRO, *Acting District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1919 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur

Muthuswami Chetti, son of Kumaraswami Chetti, at Tiruppur .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Nagappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 10th day of December 1919, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 23rd February 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 10 of 1919 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Krishna Kavundan, son of Rangai Kavundan, at Coimbatore .. *Petitioner.*
V. Veerada Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 4th day of December 1919, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 21rd February 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 13 of 1919 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Shaik Moideen Sahib, son of Bacha Sahib, at Erode .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 26th January 1920.

No. 15 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Nachimuthu Kavundan, son of Chinnappa Kavundan, at Chandrapuram, hamlet of Solapalam, Pollachi .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 2nd day of December 1919, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 23rd February 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 22 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Narayana Chetti, son of Muthuswami Chetti, at Kadathur, Udumalpet .. .. *Petitioner.*
Balasubramanya Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 5th day of December 1919, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 23rd February 1920, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 30 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Sabra Goundan, son of Poonsi Goundan, at Vadachittoor, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 28th January 1920.

K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Official Receiver.

Coimbatore, 18th December 1919.

No. 2 of 1918 (No. 1 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Gadamsetti Subbarayudu, son of Nagannayudu, residing at Tadpatri, Anantapur district .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Nagaraju Nagaiah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 36, clause (4), of Act III of 1907, the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 8th day of January 1920, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 54 of 1918 (No. 34 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Gantla Venkata Subbaya, son of Venkata Rangayya, residing at Tadpatri .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Rashuru Pullanna and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 36, clause (4), of Act III of 1907, the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 9th day of January 1920, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 23 of 1919 (No. 11 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Kadmalla Subba Rezu, son of Pamphal Rezu, residing at Vadeeruvarapalli, hamlet of Pullampet, Rajampet taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Syed Bedden Sahib and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16, clause (7), of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this court, dated the 26th day of November 1919. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 13th day of January 1920. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 40 of 1919 (No. 7 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Gooty) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

G. J. Stevenson, engine-driver, M.S.M. Railway, residing at Guntal .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Shajahan Khan and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16, clause (7), of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this court, dated the 2nd day of November 1919. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 8th day of January 1920. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 46 of 1919 (No. 9 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Gooty) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Parigi Narasinga Rao alias Atchutha Rao, residing at Tadpatri, Anantapur district .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Pakalapati Subbayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16, clause (7), of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner (debtor) was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this court, dated 13th day of November 1919. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 8th day of January 1920. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Cuddapah, 6th December 1919.

No. 12 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Godava I) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Chevakula Valayya Sastri .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Mantripragada Seeramma Narasimha Rao Pantulu, etc. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 3rd December 1919, the above named petitioner was adjudicated as an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 19th January 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 65 of 1919 (No. 23 of 1919 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Obilisetti Lakshmanaswami and Obilisetti Swami .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
John Hussain Company and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 29th November 1919, the abovenamed petitioners were adjudicated as insolvents. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their debts on or before 21st January 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 72 of 1919 (No. 10 of 1919 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Burra Suryaprakasa Rao .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Seth Hemanath Chunilal and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 4th December 1919, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated as an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 7th February 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 81 of 1919 (No. 2 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cocanada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Nittala Sambamurti .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Byrava Bulli Venkataratnam and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this court, dated 4th December 1919, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated as an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 3rd February 1920 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

Rajahmundry, 8th December 1919.

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

S. M. U. A. Arunachellam Chetti .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Vadivi Achi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 17 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that the court has fixed the 17th day of January 1920 for the consideration of the composition submitted by Arunachellam Chetti residing at Kothamangalam, the debtor in the above insolvency petition. If the creditors desire to be represented at the above-mentioned hearing, they should be present in person or by duly instructed pleader with their proofs in the court.

No. 39 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Chinnaveerayan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalimuthu Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Chinnaveerayan Chetti son of Ramaswami Chetti, residing at Kunnamthapuram, Srivilliputtur taluk, the petitioner aforenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 20th November 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 43 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

A. R. S. A. R. Arunachellam Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Yagambal Ammal and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Arunachellam Chetti, son of Sabapathy Chetti, residing at Devakottai, Sivaugonga taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 17th January 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 50 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, at Madura.

Syed Abdul Rajak Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Kadirsa Rawuttan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Abdul Rajak Sahib, son of Syed Kadir Batcha Sahib residing at Sattur, the petitioner aforenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 20th November 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 53 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad, at Madura.

Kumaravelu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chockalingam Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kumaravelu Pillai, son of Subramania Pillai residing at Nattam, Tirumangalam taluk, the petitioner aforenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 14th November 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 59 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

M. Seku Rawuttan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakshmana Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Seku Rawuttan, son of Muhaideen Rawuttan, residing at Kesba, Ramnad, the petitioner aforenamed was adjudged insolvent by this court on 4th December 1919, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 64 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

S. V. Govinda Ayyengar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sethachellam Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that S. V. Govinda Ayyengar, son of Venkatachariar, residing at Vadugapatti, Srivilliputtur taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 12th January 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

No. 69 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

M. S. P. Meyyappa Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pt. Pt. Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Meyyappa Chetti, son of Sinnakaruppan Chetti, residing at Kandaramanikam, Tiruppattur taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 19th January 1920. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Madura, 10th December 1919.

II-9

No. 20 of 1917 (on the file of the District Munsif, Karur)
In the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Kanaparai alias Karuppa Kavandan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thatha Kavandan and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 28th January 1920. If they fail to do so, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 83 of 1919 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Nallaperumal Kone, son of Srinivasa Kone, Edu street, Trichinopoly *Petitioner.*
Muhammad Ibrahim Rawuttar and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 5th December 1919 by the District Court, Trichinopoly. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908

Trichinopoly, 12th December 1919. T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI
Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURY BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees.)

	On the last day of Aug. 1919.	On the last day of Sep. 1919.	On the last day of Oct 1919.	On the last day of Nov. 1919.
In reserve treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.	68,52	1,11,58	1,25,52	1,13,82
In other treasuries	6,13,85	6,02,81	6,01,09	5,83,14
At credit of Government at the Head offices of the Presidency Banks	3,10,19	4,16,04	3,50,51	3,36,32
At credit of Government at branches of the Presidency Banks	3,55,19	2,87,88	2,89,11	3,21,80
Total ..	16,78,85	14,18,41	13,73,03	13,51,58

Madras, 18th December 1919. A. NEWMARCH,
Accountant-General.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH DECEMBER 1919.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	55,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 77,01,488 12 8			
Public Deposits at Branches .. „ 44,69,198 10 7	1,21,70,687	9	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	14,30,75,169	1	4
Bank Post Bills, etc	71,760	3	8
Sundries	51,37,380	3	0
Total ..	16,38,28,196	1	4

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,00,63,229	13	7
Other authorised Investments ..	5,04,100	9	8
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	9,70,03,874	11	7
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities			
Bills discounted and purchased ..	2,51,82,806	3	9
Balances with other Banks	2,40,50,526	0	5
Bullion	48,46,244	15	1
Dead Stock	8,934	7	8
Stamps	19,82,814	2	11
Sundries	26,339	3	8
	5,06,073	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	10,40,04,879	8	8
Total ..	16,38,28,164	1	4

* Includes 178 Sovereigns on Rs. 2,670.

(By order of the Directors)

E. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.

N. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans, 5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 62·58.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 20nd December 1919.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 3-3-2 representing the undisbursed wages of punkah puller Thaymanavan for the period 1st September 1919 to 12th September 1919 has been outstanding in the accounts of No. 1 Subdivision office, Trichinopoly, and that it will be credited to Government if not claimed within two months of this notification.

Trichinopoly, 29th November 1919. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, *Executive Engineer, T. R. S. Division, VI Circle.*

Statement showing the arrears due to the following labours of the work establishment whose whereabouts are not known and which will be forfeited to Government if the parties do not put forth their claims within three months from the date of its publication in the gazette.

Item number and name.	Period for which the amount is due.	Amount due. Rs. A. P.
Mathematical section.		
1. Kuppuswami ..	Ten days in April 1918	2 8 4
Tiruvalangadu section.		
2. Kathamuthu	1st to 15th March 1918	0 9 10
3. Muthan	August 16th and 1st to 15th September 1918 ..	0 8 4
4. Maruthamuthu	1st to 15th September 1918	0 8 4
5. Subbayan	16th to 31st January 1919	0 11 4
6. Pakkiri Thevan	Arrears of war allowance	1 2 7
7. Govinda Padayachi	Do.	1 0 0
8. Maruthamuthu	Do.	0 0 0
9. Velayutham	Do.	3 0 0
10. Govinda Padayachi	Do.	0 0 1
11. Muthiah	Do.	0 10 10
12. Kama Thevan	Do.	1 7 0
13. Sonoo	Do.	0 14 11
14. Muthan	Do.	0 2 7
	Do.	2 12 0
Vennar section.		
15. Govindan	Arrears of war allowance for April 1918 ..	1 0 0
16. Gopathy	Arrears of war allowance for March 1918 ..	1 0 0
17. Rangan	Arrears of war allowance for April 1918 ..	1 0 0
18. Sithambaram	Arrears of war allowance for 31 days in August 1918, 28 days in September 1918, and nine days in October 1918.	3 7 1
19. Rangan	Arrears of war allowance for 29 days in May 1919.	0 10 4
20. Ethirajulu	Arrears of war allowance from March 16th to end of June 1918.	4 0 0
21. Muthu	Arrears of war allowance for four days in March 1918.	0 2 1

Tanjore, 12th December 1919. P. N. LUCAS, *Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.*

The following amount is outstanding in the books of this office under deposit against the persons noted below. They are informed that, unless they appear to receive payment within three months from the date of this advertisement, the amount due to them will be credited to Government:—

	Rs. A. P.
(1) V. Applachary, maistri. His pay	5 11 1
(2) Muhammad Haja, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandukur. Arrears of war allowance	11 13 11
(3) Hussain Sahib, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandukur. Arrears of war allowance	0 0 6
(4) Mustan Sahib, watchman, inspection bungalow, Kandukur. Arrears of war allowance	2 9 2

Nellore, 10th December 1919. C. R. S. RICHARDSON, *Executive Engineer.*

Notice is hereby given that the following sums outstanding in the accounts of this division will be credited to Government if not claimed within three calendar months from the date of issue of this notice:—

	Rs. A. P.
Munjumdar Hanumantha Rao	2 14 4
Kumaravelu Subba Rao	0 8 9
Total ..	3 9 1*

(* Compensation for temporary occupation of lands for repairs to good water channel for 1918–19.)

Kokanti Kotayya .. .. 3 14 0†

(† Compensation for lands taken up for improvements to Pollaru channel for converting Tenali-Jampani channel into a drain.)

Bezwada, 16th December 1919. C. B. CONNELL, *Executive Engineer, Kistna Western division.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

TAPPING FOR SWEET TODDY.

No. 19.—In virtue of the powers delegated under clause XI of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, published on pages 1703 and 1704 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1896, Part I, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby directs that the following shall be substituted for rule 5 of the rules for the issue, etc., of licenses for tapping for sweet toddy in the Godavari and parts of the Kistna and Guntur districts, published in Board's Notification No. 5, dated 12th June 1918, on page 1207 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1918, Part II, as subsequently amended :—

Rule 5.—Licences shall be current from 1st January or any subsequent date to the 30th June following, but may be renewed for a further period of six months under an endorsement from an Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 1st December 1919.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL UNDER THE MINING RULES.

The companies named below have been granted certificate of approval under the mining rules :—

Name and address—(1) Messrs Startin & Co., Limited, London; and (2) The South Indian Export Company, Limited, Madras.

Date of order granting the certificate—8th December 1919.

Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 16th December 1919.

H. R. PATE.
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated by Government under clause (3) to section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate of Tiruvannamalai to be a Survey officer under the Act in connection with the laying down of regular lines of streets in the Tiruvannamalai municipality. The Board of Revenue appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer of Tiruvannamalai to be a Survey officer under the same Act for the purpose of hearing appeals against the decision of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Tiruvannamalai.

In exercise of the power delegated under sub section (2) of section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, IV of 1897 as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act of 1897, of all the lands in the proprietary estates of the Madura district—

(i) which have been acquired by Government and are in the possession of the Taluk Boards of Madura, Melur, Dindigal and Usilampatti; and (ii) which are vested in the aforesaid four taluk boards.

V. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

Madras, 16th December 1919.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 4th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps of Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 19th day of December 1919.

Number, rank and name, 11521 Rfn. Walter James Ashwood; age, 23 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 6½ inches, colour of complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, rangeard; date of enlistment, 13th August 1914; place of enlistment, London; parish and county in which born, Holborn, London, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, 14th December 1919; place of desertion or absence, Belgaum, marks, scar on abdomen; under six years.

G. RENNIE, Lieut.-Col
Commanding 4th Battalion, K.R.R.C.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The following extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th December 1919 is republished :—

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICES).

Simla, the 20th November 1919.

No. 1892-Ap.—Mr. E. C. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Superintendent of Post offices, third grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd November 1919.

* * * * * *

No. 1913-Ap.—Mr. Rarendra Mohan Ghose, Deputy Postmaster-General, third grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th December 1919.

No. 1916-Ap.—Mr. C. Prahan Smith, M.B.E., Superintendent of Post offices, second grade, is granted an extension of furlough for one month with effect from the 27th November 1919.

Madras, 13th December 1919.

A. W. LANE RYAN,
Postmaster-General.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 14th to the 20th December 1919.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from	Berth occupied.
1919.							
December 14 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "City of Canton."	4,471	B	J. Leary ..	Colombo ..	No 9.
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bilimba" ..	1,897	B	E. Fenton ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
,, 14 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Chakrata" ..	3,601	B	A. Hanlonk ..	Calcutta ..	No. 4.
,, 16 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mar" ..	460	N	C Marcussen ..	Bombay ..	Horn of No. 1.
,, 16 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,833	B	G. W. D. Amos.	Singapore ..	South quay and No. 2.
,, 16 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Colebaria" ..	2,437	B	E D. Pratt ..	Calcutta ..	No. 7 and east quay.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Khedoung" ..	387	B	C S Fenwick ..	Rangoon ..	No. 8.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mandala" ..	2,190	B	C. J. Swanson ..	London ..	No 8
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	"S.S. "Kuryalus" ..	2,800	B	G. W. D. Amos.	Negapatam ..	No. 6.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Pundua" ..	2,136	B	E. Diamond ..	Rangoon ..	No 9.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to	Berth occupied.
1919.							
December 14 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Singyaroun".	830	B	J. Roberts ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 1.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mar" ..	460	N	C Marcussen ..	Bombay ..	Horn of No. 1.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Kuryalus" ..	2,303	B	G. W. D. Amos.	Negapatam.	South quay and No. 2.
,, 17 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Bengala" ..	1,833	B	A. J. Watkins ..	Cuddalore.	South quay and No. 1.
,, 18 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Chakrata" ..	3,602	B	A. Hanlonk ..	Middlesbrough and London.	No. 4.
,, 19 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Khedoung" ..	387	B	C S Fenwick ..	Rangoon ..	No. 8.
,, 19 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Mandala" ..	2,190	B	C. J Swanson ..	Colombo ..	No. 8.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S S "Bilimba" ..	1,897	B	H Fenton ..	Rangoon ..	South quay and No. 9.
,, 20 ..	Do. ..	S S. "City of Canton."	4,471	B	J. Leary ..	London ..	No. 9.

B = British. N = Norwegian.

Harbour Office, Madras,
22nd December 1919.

G. H. FINNIS, Commdr. R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTIFICATION.

VISITATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Lord Bishop of Madras, in pursuance of the third visitation of his Diocese, has appointed Wednesday the 21st day of January 1920 for holding his visitation at St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

On the day above mentioned the services at the Cathedral will be as under :—

8 A.M.—Holy Communion.

10 A.M.—Visitation and delivery of the Bishop's charge to the clergy.

The licensed Ministers and Chaplains who reside within a convenient distance of Madras and receive a citation to attend at the visitation will be expected to produce their letters of orders of Priests and Deacons with all licenses and other faculties relative to their official appointment.

(By order of the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

Diocesan Registry, Cotacamund,
16th December 1919.

F. ROWLANDSON, M.A.,
Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.

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OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF CARGO BOAT.

It is hereby notified that cargo boat No 668 K of 9 tons registered in the name of Yelamanchili Krishnayya of Mortota has been found stranded in the Ryves canal below the fifth bridge within Bezwada Revenue since April 1919 and that the same will be sold in public auction unless claimed before the Headquarters Subdivisional officer, within one month from the date of publication of this notification and unless all dues on account of canal berm rent at Rs. 3 per measem from April 1919 up to date are paid in.

B. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 16th December 1919.

TENDER FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ALLUKULI TANK.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 o'clock on 10th January 1920 for repairs and improvements to Allukuli tank, Imperial No. 1 2.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, and should be superscribed "Tender for repairs and improvements to Allukuli tank, Imperial No. 107."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Chingleput division, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

Date of commencement of work, 1st April 1920.

Date of completion of work, 1st October 1920.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
163,000 c.ft.	Earthwork in loose soil initial lead and lift including scattering	1,000 c.ft.
,,	Extra lead of 10 yards	1,000 ,,
,,	Extra lift at 1 yard	1,000 ,,
80,000 sq.ft.	Turfing including watering for three months	100 sq.ft.
410 c.ft.	Dismantling masonry	100 c.ft.
2,051 c.ft.	Hand stone squared in curki mortar	100 ,,
27	Fixing calingu a stone on crest of weir	Each.
88	Cutting grooves 1" × 6" × 8" for bonding	,, ,,
2,800 sq. ft.	Pointing with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
2,300 ,, 4 00	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 ,,
3,710 c.ft.	Dressed apron of large rough stones	100 c.ft.
1,300 ,,	Rough stone revetment	100 ,,
5,400 sq. ft.	Grouting with brick jelly concrete and pointing with cement	100 sq.ft.
,,	Excavating foundation of for apron and revetment	1,000 c.ft.
,,	Lifting chattahs—mud godis	Each
450 c.ft	Country brick in surki mortar	100 c.ft
1,000 ,,	Earthwork in light soil clearing high ground	1,000 ,,

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

1st December 1919.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING A CALINGOLA IN THE OPEN CUT IN THE LEFT BANK OF PONDUR TANK SUPPLY CHANNEL.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 25th January 1920 for constructing a calingola in the open cut in the left bank of Pondur tank supply channel Imperial No. 5 in Ponneri taluk.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing a calingola in the open cut in the left bank of Pondur tank supply channel, Imperial No 5 in Ponneri taluk.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. Date of commencement of work, 1st April 1920.

10. Date of completion, 1st November 1920.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work	Per
2,250 c ft.	Concrete in brick jelly in cement mortar	100 c.ft.
3,500 ,,	Pressed laterite stone do.	100 ,,
2,500 sq.ft.	Pointing wall with do	100 sq. ft.
1,125 ,,	Do floor with portland cement	100 ,,
113 c.ft.	Cutstone work	c.ft.
2,810 ,,	Laterite stone dry packing	100 c.ft.
278 ,,	Gravel basing	100 ,,
20,000 ,,	Earthwork not requiring hand in hard earth and gravel	100 ,,
6,000 ,,	Earthwork excavation in disintegrated soil rock	1,000 ,,
20,000 ,,	Earth filling in side of wings and retaining, forming banks including breaking clods, sentencing, etc., with spoil excavated.	1,000 ,,
No. 1	Providing and fixing a date stone	Each.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 10th December 1919.

TENDER FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO PANAPAKKAM TANK.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 o'clock on 1st February 1920 for improvements to Panapakkam tank Impl. No. 38 in Pasumbut Inc.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, and should be superscribed "Tender for improvements to Panapakkam Tank Impl. No. 38."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs 100 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the office of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

9. Date of commencement of work—1st April 1920.

10. Date of completion of work—1st December 1920.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per
5,650 c.ft.	Concrete in brick jelly in cement	100 c.ft.
9,710 ,,	Country work in surki mortar	100 ,,
30 ,,	Arch work country brick in surki mortar	100 ,,
60 ,,	Cutstone work neatly dressed and put up	c.ft.
2 720 sq. ft.	Plastering with surki mortar two coats	100 sq. ft.
1,200 ,,	Grouting with brick jelly concrete and painting with surki mortar	100 sq. ft.
1,350 c.ft.	Rough-stone dry packing with old stones and chips at site.	100 c.ft.
8 c.	Teakwood wrought and put up	c. ft.
25 lb.	Wrought iron work	lb
100 sq. ft.	Tarring two coats	100 sq. ft.
15 c.ft.	Cutting grooves in cutstone 3" × 3"	c. ft.
	Earthwork excavating foundation in hard soil with initial lead and lift including sentencing.	1,000 c.ft.
	Earthwork filling in with excavated earth	1,000 ,,
251,000 c.ft.	Earthwork in ordinary soil with initial lead and lift including breaking clods and sentencing.	1,000 ,,
15,000 ,,	Earth for lowering head at inlet of weir with extra lead 10 yards and lift 2 yards.	1,000 ,,
5,715 c. ft.	Breaking up the inlets and sluice (longitudinal) treashes for new bars.	100 c. ft.
195,300 sq. ft.	Tarring including watering for three months	100 sq. ft.
1,100 c.ft.	Pucca work in cement mortar	100 c.ft.
2 Nos.	Providing and fixing date stones	each.
1 No.	Cutting date on platform stones	each.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

18th December 1919.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING A REGULATOR ACROSS THE KORAYAR IN VEERANVAYAL VILLAGE-LIMITS.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 7th January 1920 for constructing a regulator across the Korayar in Veeranvayal village limits, Tiruturaipundi taluk.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Vennar Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for constructing a regulator across the Korayar in Veeranvayal village limits."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs 400 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Vennar Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with condition 5 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's office from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

Quantity.		Description of work.		Per
Nos. 7	..	Wells 7' 2" × 1' 3" (external dr.)	..	Each.
Nos. 16	..	Wells 6' 6" × 6' 0" (do.)	..	Do.
Nos. 6	..	Wells 6' 0" × 6' 0" (do.)	..	Do.
No. 1	..	Wells 6' 6" × 4' 0" (do.)	..	Do.
Nos. 1	..	Wells 8' 6" × 6' 0" (do.)	..	Do.
Nos. 2	..	Wells 6' 0" × 6' 0" (do.)	..	Do.
Nos. 4	..	Wells 6' 0" × 6' 0" (do.)	..	Do.
16,400 cubic feet	..	Concrete broken brick in cement mortar	..	100 cubic feet.
9,300 ,,	..	Brick in (1:4) mortar for foundations	..	Do.
10,600 ,,	..	Do. superstructure	..	Do.
100 ,,	..	Calcining work	..	1 cubic foot.
800 square feet	..	Ferro-concrete slab 7½" thick ..	..	Square foot.
21,200 ,,	..	Plastering with cement ½" thick (1 : 2)..	..	100 square feet (cement will be supplied departmentally).
0·02 tons	..	Hoisting and setting girders over platform	..	1 ton (1,016 lb.)
2,200 cubic feet	..	Brick on edge dry packing	..	100 cubic feet.
4,000 ,,	..	Concrete blocks moulding and packing ..	..	Do.
2,100 square feet	..	Grouting and pointing	..	100 square feet.
6,900 cubic feet	..	Clay puddling	..	100 cubic feet.
1,257 square feet	..	Ferro-concrete pile 6½" thick	..	1 square foot.

One square well 7' 4" × 7' 6" (external dr.).	Square well 6' 6" × 6' 0".	Rectangular well 6' 6" × 6' 0".	Rectangular well 6' 0" × 6' 0".	Well 6' 6" × 6' 0"	Well 6' 0" × 6' 0".	Description of work.
c.ft.	c.ft.	c.ft.	c.ft.	c.ft.	c.ft.	
60	28	56	64	68	30	Concrete, 100 c. ft.
100	112	224	192	84	10	Sand filling, 100 c. ft.
120	168	240	240	150	100	Brick in cement mortar, 100 c. ft.
10	20	28	26	16	20	Ferro-concrete wall work, 1 c. ft
s.ft.	s.ft.	s.ft.	s.ft.	s.ft.	s.ft.	
16	16	16	16	8	8½	Sinking well 1 r.ft.
7 wells	10 wells	1 well	1 well	5 wells	3 wells	

Well 6' 0" × 6' 0"
40 cubic feet concrete, per 100 cubic feet.
20 do. brick in cement mortar, per 100 cubic feet.
60 do. Ferro-concrete wall work per c.ft.
20 r.ft. sinking well, 1 r.ft.

4 wells

12th December 1919.

P. N. A. LUCAS,
Executive Engineer, Verma Division.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

It is hereby given that ivory as described in the schedule below, at present in stock as well as any that may subsequently be collected will be sold in public auction by the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore division, at the District Forest office, Central Coimbatore, at 3 p.m. on the 24th January 1920.

Number or quantity.			Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Girth.	Weight. lbs.	Weight. ozs.
One Elephant tusk	..	..	4' 7"	1' 3"	40	..
Do.	..	..	3' 7"	0' 5"	6	3
Do.	..	..	2' 4½"	0' 5"	3	35
One piece of ivory	..	..	..	..	..	6

2. Bidders will be required to deposit Rs. 100 before they are allowed to bid. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately on conclusion of the sale, while the deposits of the highest bidders will be retained.

3. Full payment less deposit must be made within one week of the date of sale. Nothing will be allowed to be removed till after full payment has been made.

4. The deposit of any purchaser failing to pay the amount due on the prescribed date will be forfeited to Government and his purchases will be resold at the risk and loss of the defaulter who will be held liable to recoup any loss Government may incur by the resale, but will not be entitled for any gain.

5. Weighment will be made at the time of delivery and such weighment will be final.

6. The District Forest Officer is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

7. The purchaser must make his own arrangements for taking delivery of the purchases; Government will not undertake to pack and despatch any one's purchases.

18th November 1919.

E. V. PADMANABHA PILLAI,
District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF LABOUR FOR ISSUE OF SALT AT THE MADRAS SALT DEPOT.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on 15th January 1920 for the supply of labour for the issue of salt at the Madras Salt Depot during the year 1920-21. Issues will be either from heaps stored at the Madras depot after weighment by means of G.P. or Kilby's pan scales or in bags of salt which has been stored in two mound bags.

2. Nature of work for which labour is to be supplied :—

(a) In the case of issues from heaps stored after weighment of the salt by means of Grainger's pans or Kilby's pan scales—

(1) Taking turs of empties and wagons;

(2) Uncovering heaps for issue and stacking carefully the tiles removed from them in such places and in such a manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the Madras depot;

(3) Bagging by weighment in cup scales all salt issued;

(4) Securely stitching up the mouths of the bags with double twine supplied either—

(a) by the merchants or the department; or

(b) by the contractor himself, in which case the quality of the twine shall be such as to meet with the approval of the officer in charge of the depot;

(5) Transporting the bags to and loading them on to wagons or carts as required by merchants or by the officer in charge of the depot, and shunting wagons when necessary;

(6) Passing the loaded wagons over the weighbridges for weighment or check-weighment, in the case of issues for rail transport and in the case of other issues taking so many of the filled bags as may be required to the check-weighment shed to enable the check-weighing officer to check-weigh such percentage of the total number as he considers to be required by the departmental orders; and

(7) Refilling and recovering the remnant heaps opened for issue of salt, and clearing the places where salt has been issued in such manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the depot.

(b) In the case of issues in bags of salt which has been stored in two mound bags :—

(1) Transporting the bags to, and loading them on to wagons or carts as required by merchants or by the officer in charge of the depot, and shunting wagons when necessary, and

(2) Passing the loaded wagons over the weighbridges for weighment or check-weighment in the case of issues for rail transport and, in the case of other issues, taking so many of the filled bags as may be required to the check-weighment shed to enable the check-weighing officer to check-weigh such percentage of the total number as he considers to be required by the departmental orders.

3. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of labour for the issue of salt at the Madras Depot" and each cover should enclose a treasury receipt for payment at the Madras Head or Circle Treasury of a deposit in cash or currency notes of Rs. 100.

4. Tenderers should specify separately for issues for rail transport and for home sales the rate at which they are prepared to supply labour per bag for each platform :—

A. Per bag of salt issued from heaps stored after weighment of salt in Grainger's pans or Kilby's pan scales :—

	When twine and other materials are supplied by the department.		When twine and other materials are not supplied by the department.	
	Issues for rail transport. Rate.	Issues for home sales. Rate.	Issues for rail transport. Rate.	Issues for home sales. Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Platform I	..	..	..	..
Do. II North ..	..	..	..	..
Do. II South ..	..	..	..	..
Do. III ..	..	..	..	..
Do. IV East ..	..	..	..	..
Do. IV West ..	..	..	..	..
Do. V ..	..	..	..	..

B. Per bag of salt issued from bags stacked under the bag storage system :—

	Issues for rail transport. Rate.	Issues for home sales. Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Platform I	..	..
Do. II North ..	..	..
Do. II South ..	..	..
Do. III ..	..	..
Do. IV East ..	..	..
Do. IV West ..	..	..
Do. V	..	..

5. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute a contract (the main conditions of which are set forth in the annexure below) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to do so, the deposit made will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The necessary stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, near Elephant Gate, Madras.

8. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided for below, remain in force for the period of one year from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921; but the Commissioner may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the new plans for the mechanical storage of salt are likely to be completed this year.

2. *Notice to the contractor of the extent of issues of salt.*—The officer in charge of the Madras Depot shall give notice to the contractor each evening of the probable extent of the issues of salt on the following day. The extent of issues shall be subject to the limits noted below :—

Platform Nos.	Maximum number of wagons.	Remarks.
II North and South ..	15	When salt is to be removed from heaps situated within 5 spaces of the extreme ends of the platform.
	20	In other cases.
IV East and West ..	31	....
V	20	When salt is to be removed from heaps situated within 5 spaces from the south end of the platform.
	25	In other cases.

3. *Description of the contract.*—The contractor shall supply and have in readiness at the Madras Depot, not later than 7 a.m. on each day on which issue of salt is to take place, strong and able-bodied labourers in such numbers as may be necessary to deal with the issues of which notice has been given. The officer in charge of the depot shall be the judge whether the number supplied is adequate or not, and, if he requires more coolies, they must be supplied.

4. *Hours of completion of work.*—The filling of the bags and the loading of the filled bags on to wagons, which operations should be carried on simultaneously, shall be completed before 2 p.m. in the case of issues for rail transport. Bags for home sale consignments shall be taken to the check-weighment shed not later than 2 p.m. All loaded wagons shall be made ready for check-weighment on the weighbridges not later than 2-15 p.m. on the day of issue, unless rain or other cause or causes beyond the contractor's control but not arising from his own or from his coolies' default or neglect prevent.

5. *Payment of demurrage charges.*—The contractor shall be held responsible for any demurrage or other charges that the merchants or the department may be lawfully made to pay to the Railway Company in consequence of the wagons being detained beyond the prescribed time owing to the want of a sufficient number of coolies, or to any delay, neglect or carelessness on his or their part. On the other hand if, after due notice to the contractor wagons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges to which the contractor would have been entitled had the wagons been loaded, shall be paid to him by the merchants or the department before the wagons detained leave the depot.

6. *Contractor not required to supply labour for issues of salt in certain special cases.*—The contractor shall not be required or entitled to supply labour in cases in which the merchants are specially permitted by the officer in charge of the depot to supply their own coolies for the conduct of issues or in which the Commissioner specially directs that issues shall be made by Government Agency.

7. *Expulsion of contractor's coolies.*—The officer in charge of the depot may, without reasons assigned, summarily expel from the depot any coolie or coolies employed under the contract by the contractor and found drunk or otherwise misbehaving within the depot premises.

8. *The contractor to carry out the directions of officers.*—The contractor shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, obey and carry out the directions issued from time to time by the officer in charge of the depot in regard to the execution of the contract.

9. *Acquittances for articles received or returned.*—The contractor shall give or take acquittances as required by the officer in charge of the depot for salt and other articles or materials handed over to, or returned by, him as the case may be.

10. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all salt, articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, while in his care, owing to any carelessness or neglect on his part or on that of his agents or servants. The quantity of salt and the number of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for shall be determined by the officer in charge of the depot.

11. *Rates of recovery.*—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for at the rate of As 4 per maund for breakages in excess of 6 per cent for new, and 10 per cent. for old, tiles removed from heaps, recovery shall be made at the rate of Rs. 60 per 1,000 in the case of Mangalore tiles and Rs 30 per 1,000 in the case of country tiles. For other articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, recovery shall be made at such rates as the Commissioner may think fit.

12. *Pecuniary dealings with any officer of the department forbidden.*—The contractor shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

13. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

14. *Manner of payment.*—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput subdivision (hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Commissioner), bills for work done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the same.

15. *Return of deposits.*—Upon the complete fulfilment of the terms of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

16. *Penalty for breach of conditions of the contract.*—In case of failure, neglect or refusal on the part of the contractor to fulfil all or any one or more or any part of any one or more of the provisions herein contained, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to cancel the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangement or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be answerable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage so caused, but shall

not be entitled to share in any savings below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect. In cases in which the Commissioner does not cancel the contract the Commissioner, or acting on his behalf the Assistant Commissioner or the officer in charge of the depot, may undertake the work or any portion thereof himself and recover the cost of such execution from the contractor, or any such officer may, if he thinks fit, fine the contractor in any sum not exceeding Rs. 50 on any one occasion. Such fine shall be paid within seven days of its imposition.

17. *Recovery of sums due from the contractor.*—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all sums payable to the department under the contract from the amount deposited by the contractor or from sums due to the contractor at the time of payment of his bills. If these sums or the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sums due from the contractor at any time to the Secretary of State, then, in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith reply to the Secretary of State the balance of such sums. When the deposit is in the form of Government promissory-notes, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to sell and dispose of and for such purpose to endorse on behalf of the contractor all or any of such Government promissory-notes and pay to the proceeds thereof to the Secretary of State.

18. *Settlement of disputes.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or any officer of the department and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of this contract or the obligations thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chingleput Subdivision, Madras,
20th December 1919.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR LOADING SALT

SEALED tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on 15th January 1920, for the work of loading salt to be manufactured during the season of 1920 in the Ennore factories (present estimate 28 lakhs or thereabouts—Kattur 350,000 maunds, Vayalur with the Kattupalle extension out the Model Saltern 550,000 maunds, Attipat north including Thillai extension 620,000 maunds, Attipat south 580,000 maunds and Valur 700,000 maunds). The operations will commence about 1st of March 1920.

2. *Nature of work.*—The contractor will load in bulk by means of baskets so much salt as may be required from the drying grounds of the factories into open boats supplied for transport. He will supply strong and sound baskets of a uniform size. He shall convey the machines used in testing the capacity of the baskets, from place to place, and clean and oil them with materials supplied by Government. He will cover the salt loaded into the boats with tarpaulins provided by Government for the purpose. The tarpaulins will be securely fastened by means of cords. The ends of the cords will be sealed with lead seals supplied by Government in such manner as may be directed by the officers of the department. Payment will be made per garce of 120 maunds as ascertained on storage at the Madras Depot.

3. Tenders may be made for any one or more or for all factories. The tenderer should specify the rate per garce of 120 maunds which he is willing to accept for each factory for which he tenders.

4. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed 'tenders for the work of loading salt at the factories of the Ennore Circle' and should enclose treasury receipts for payment at the Vayalur or Madras Depot Circle treasury of a deposit in cash or currency notes of Rs. 50 for each factory.

5. Successful tenderers will be required to make at once further deposits in cash or currency notes of Rs. 100 for each factory for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute an Agreement (the main conditions of which are set forth in the annexure below) within a week of their being informed of the acceptance of their tenders. In case of failure to do so, the deposits made will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreements must be paid by the tenderers.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Ennore Circle, Vayalur.

8. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided below, remain in force for the period of one year; but the commissioner may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the new places for the mechanical storage of salt are likely to be completed this year.

2. *Supply of labour after notice.*—The Factory Officer of the said factory shall give the contractor one week's notice of the date on which transport of salt is to commence. On and from the date specified in such notice, the contractor shall supply able-bodied labourers in such numbers and at such places as the factory officer may direct. If boats are detained in the factory owing to insufficient supply of labour the contractor shall pay demurrage to the boatmen at a rate to be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner.

3. *Salt to be loaded in bulk into open boats.*—The contractor shall cause the labourers to load in bulk by means of baskets from the drying grounds of the said factory as much salt as may be required on each day into open boats supplied for the transport of salt.

4. *Supply of baskets.*—The baskets shall be supplied by the contractor and shall be sound and suitable. They should be of a uniform size each capable of holding half a maund of salt. The contractor shall convey the machines used in testing the capacity of the baskets, from place to place and clean and oil them with materials supplied by Government.

5. *The contractor not required to supply boats.*—The contractor shall not be required to supply boats.

6. *Salt to be covered with tarpaulins.*—The contractor shall see that the labourers employed by him cover the salt loaded into the boats with tarpaulins supplied by Government.

7. *Tarpaulins to be fastened.*—The contractor shall cause the labourers securely to fasten the tarpaulins by means of cords and to seal the ends of cords with lead seals supplied by Government.

8. *Manner of loading, covering and sealing.*—The loading, covering and sealing shall be done in such manner as may from time to time be directed by the factory officer.

9. *Hours of work.*—Work shall be started precisely at 7 a.m. on all days except Sundays and other authorized holidays and the loading of all the salt required shall be completed by 3 p.m.

10. *Expulsion of contractor's coolies.*—The Factory Officer may, without cause assigned, summarily expel from the factory any coolie or coolies employed under the contract by the contractor and found drunk or otherwise misbehaving within the factory premises.

11. *The contractor in every case to obey the directions of the Factory Officer.*—The contractor shall at all times during the continuance of the contract, obey and carry out the directions issued from time to time by the Factory Officer in regard to the execution of the contracts.

12. *Acquittances for articles received or returned.*—The contractor shall give or take acquittances for salt, articles or materials handed over to, or returned by him, as the case may be, in accordance with the instructions of the above officer.

13. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all salt articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for while in his care owing to any carelessness or neglect on his part or on that of his agents and servants. The quantity of salt and the number of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, shall be determined by the Factory Officer.

14. *Rate of Recovery.*—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for at the rate of duty for the time being in force plus cost price at four annas a maund. In respect of other articles or materials which are lost, damaged, destroyed, or not properly accounted for, recovery shall be made at such rates as the Commissioner may direct.

15. *Pecuniary dealings with any officer of the department forbidden.*—The contractor shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

16. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

17. *Payment to be made on account results.*—The quantities on which payment shall be made to the contractor shall be determined by the quantities of salt from the factory in question which is stored at the Madras Depot.

18. *Manner of payments.*—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput subdivision (hereinafter referred to as the Assistant Commissioner), bills for work done. Payment for such bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the same.

19. *Return of deposit.*—Upon complete fulfilment of the terms of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

20. *Penalty for breach of condition in the contract.*—If at any time the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner on his behalf is satisfied that the contractor is not loading the salt in accordance with the terms of clauses 5 and 11 above sufficiently rapidly to ensure its punctual transport and storage or if the contractor shall fail to fulfil all or any one or more or any part of any one or more of the provisions herein contained it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to cancel the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangement or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be answerable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage so caused, but shall not be entitled to share in any savings below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect.

21. *Alternative to cancellation.*—The Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner may, instead of cancelling the contract and entering into another as stated above, undertake the work or any portion thereof himself and recover the cost of such execution from the contractor or he may, if he thinks fit, fine the contractor, in any sum not exceeding Rs. 50, on any one occasion. Such fine shall be paid within seven days of its imposition.

Recovery of sums due from the contractor.—It shall be lawful to the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all sums payable to the department under the agreement from the amount deposited by the contractor under clause 3 supra or from sums due to him at the time of payment of his bills. If these sums or the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sums which may be due at any time from the contractor to the Secretary of State, then in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such sums.

23. *Settlement of disputes.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or the Factory Officer and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of the contract or the obligations thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chingleput Subdivision, Madras.
20th December 1919.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STORING SALT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot circle, up to 3 p.m. on 15th January 1920, for the work of unloading and storing at the Madras Depot, salt to be manufactured during the season of 1920 in the Karaikudi factories (present estimate 22 lakhs or thereabouts). The operations should commence about 1st March 1920.

2. The contractor will be required to unload each day all the salt from all the boats arriving at the Madras Depot in the course of the day and to store it. The salt must be removed from the boats

in strong and suitable baskets to be supplied by the contractor and must be stored as directed by the Inspector either—

(1) by being taken direct from the boat to the storage space, there weighed on Grainger's or Kilby's pan scales and formed into heaps of XXX gauge or such other dimensions as the Inspector may order; or

(2) by being placed on the canal bank and subsequently carried to the storage space and dealt with as in (1) or

(3) by being taken direct from the boats to the storage space, there weighed in cup scales and emptied into bags which must be stacked as ordered. The bags will be supplied by Government or

(4) by being placed on the canal bank and subsequently carried to the storage space and stored as in (3).

3. The tenderer should specify at what rates per gauge of 120 maunds he is willing to execute the work of unloading and storage according to each of the methods described in clause 2 above.

4. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the work of unloading and storing salt at Madras Depot" and should enclose a treasury receipt for payment at the Vayalur or Madras Depot circle treasury of a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to make at once a further deposit of Rs. 200 in cash or currency notes for the due fulfilment of the contract and to execute an agreement (the main conditions of which are set forth in the annexure hereto) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and, in case of his failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of his tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, Madras.

8. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders while the deposit of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. *Period of the contract.*—The contract shall, unless cancelled as provided below, remain in force for the period of one year; but the Commissioner may give the contractor three months' notice of termination of the contract if the new plans for the mechanical storage of salt are likely to be completed this year.

2. *Receipt of orders for unloading and storing.*—The contractor or his authorised agent shall attend each evening at 6 p.m. at the office of the officer in charge of the Madras Depot to receive orders as to the quantity of salt to be stored, the number of coolies required, the manner of storage and other matters to be observed in connexion with the unloading and storing of salt on the following day.

3. *Supply of labour.*—The contractor shall on every day supply able-bodied labourers in such number as the officer in charge of the depot may direct. If boats are detained at the depot owing to insufficient supply of labour the contractor shall pay batta to boat men at a rate to be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner.

4. *Unloading of salt.*—The contractor shall cause the labourers to unload each day by means of baskets all the salt from all boats arriving at the depot in the course of the day from the undermentioned stations:—Kottur, Vayalur with its two extensions and the Model Saltern, Attipet North, with the Thillai extension, Attipet South and Vallur.

5. *Supply of baskets.*—The contractor shall supply strong and suitable baskets to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the depot for the purpose.

6. *Boats to be unloaded prior to 5 p.m.*—The contractor shall see that all the boats arriving at the depot are unloaded prior to 5 p.m. on the day of their arrival unless he shall have obtained specific orders from the officer in charge of the depot to the contrary.

7. *Mode of tare.*—Salt shall be stored by the contractor either (a) by weighment by means of Grainger's or Kilby's pan scales in heaps of XXX gauge or of such other dimensions as the officer in charge of the depot may direct; (b) by weighing into bags of two maunds each by means of cup scales, the cups being supplied by Government.

In the case of storage in bags the contractor shall take the tare of the empty bags prior to weighment stitch the mouths of bags with double twine provided by himself stack them on the storage space in such numbers and manner as may be pointed out by the officer in charge of the depot, and shall, if so required, cover the stacks of bags with tarpaulins provided by Government.

8. *Supply of labour for storage.*—The contractor shall, in the case of storage by weighment on Grainger's or Kilby's pan scales, employ not less than (25) twenty-five adult coolies for each scale used. He shall cause them to store each day at such place or places as may from time to time be pointed out by the officer in charge of the depot as much salt as the said officer shall require the contractor under clause 2 supra to store on that day.

9. *Shaping of heaps.*—The contractor shall, in the case of storage by weighment on Grainger's or Kilby's pan scales, employ (4) four efficient labourers for shaping each XXX-gauge heap as it is stored, subject to the orders of the officer in charge of the depot.

10. *Supply of labour for storage by bags.*—The contractor shall, in the case of storage in bags, supply not less than eight coolies for each cup scale used, and three male coolies for each cup scale for emptying salt from the cup, bagging it, stitching the mouths of the bags and removing them to the allotted storage space.

11. *Hours of work.*—Unloading and weighment shall be commenced by 7 a.m. each day. The weighment of the salt and the forming of the heaps or stacking of the bags shall be completed by 1 p.m.

12. *Protection of unstored salt on platforms.*—The contractor shall cause his labourers to protect and secure every evening against damage by rain or otherwise with materials supplied by Government such salt as may remain unstored upon the platforms and to uncover the same for storage on

for sale when required not to be accountable to the officer in charge of the depot for the materials supplied.

13. *Expulsion of contractor's coolies.*—The officer in charge of the depot may, without cause assigned, summarily expel from the depot any coolie or coolies employed under the contract by the contractor and found drunk or otherwise misbehaving themselves within the depot premises.

14. *The contractor to carry out the directions of officers.*—The contractor shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, carry out the directions issued from time to time by the officer in charge of the depot in regard to the execution of the contract.

15. *Acquittances for articles received or returned.*—The contractor shall give or take acquittances for salt, articles, or materials handed over to, or returned by, him as the case may be, in accordance with the instructions of the officer in charge of the depot.

16. *Liability for articles not properly accounted for.*—The contractor shall pay the Secretary of State for all salt, articles, or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for, while in his care owing to any carelessness or neglect on his part or on that of his agents and servants. The quantity of salt and the number of articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for shall be determined by the officer in charge of the depot.

17. *Rate of recovery.*—Recovery shall be made from the contractor for salt lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for at the rate of four annas per maund together with twice the duty at the rate for the time being in force. For other articles or materials lost, damaged, destroyed or not properly accounted for recovery shall be made at such rate as the Commissioner may determine.

18. *Pecuniary dealings with department officers forbidden.*—The contractor shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any officer of the department.

19. *Contract not to be assigned.*—The contractor shall not assign the contract directly or indirectly to any person or persons, nor permit any person or persons to interfere in the performance thereof without the permission of the Commissioner.

20. *Manner of payment.*—The contractor shall present every fortnight to the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Chingleput subdivision (hereinafter called the Assistant Commissioner), bills for work done. Payment for each bill shall be made to him within seven days of the receipt of the same.

21. *Return or delivery to contractor.*—Upon complete fulfilment of the terms of the contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the latter shall return the deposit to the contractor.

22. *Penalty for breach of conditions of the contract and alternatives to cancellation.*—In case of failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of the contractor to fulfil all or any one or more or any part of any one or more of the provisions herein contained, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to cancel the contract by notice in writing to the contractor and to enter into such other arrangement or contract as he may think fit. The contractor shall be answerable to the Commissioner for any loss or damage so caused, but shall not be entitled to share in any moneys below the rates payable to him under the contract which the Commissioner may be able to effect. In cases in which the Commissioner does not cancel the contract, the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may undertake the work or any portion thereof himself and recover the cost of such execution from the contractor; or any such officer may, if he thinks fit, fine the contractor in any sum not exceeding Rs. 50 on any one occasion. Such fine shall be paid within seven days of its imposition.

23. *Recovery of sums due from the contractor.*—It shall be lawful for the Assistant Commissioner to deduct and retain all sums payable to the department under the contract from the amount deposited under clause 2 supra or from any sum due to the contractor at the time of payment of his bills. If at any time these sums or the contractor's deposit or both be less than the sums which may be due from the contractor to the Secretary of State, then in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay to the Secretary of State the balance of such sums.

24. *Settlement of disputes.*—The contractor shall abide by the decision of the Commissioner in case of any dispute or difference of opinion arising between the Commissioner or any officer of the department and the contractor in regard to the interpretation of the terms of this contract or the obligations thereunder. Such decision shall be final and binding on the contractor and shall not be subject to question or review in a court of law or otherwise.

Chingleput Subdivision, Madras,
20th December 1919.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEPSKINS

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Monday, the 5th January 1920, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of the undermentioned sheepskins. Tenders must be accompanied with sample and a deposit of Rs 25, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The sheepskins should, in all respects, be equal to the sample submitted. One thousand of each to be delivered within seven days and the remainder within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of tender. The successful tenderer must deposit at once 10 per cent of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply sheepskins of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and ordering the quantity from two or more tenderers without assigning any reason for doing so.

Foolscap size, not less than 19" × 15½"—3,000.
Special " " 22" × 18"—1,000.

Government Press, Mint Buildings,
Madras, 22nd December 1919.

F. L. GILBERT,
Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.

The poramboke land on the right margin of Vennar near Nidamangalam bathing ghaut will be leased out for cultivation in public auction on 10th January 1920, commencing from 2 p.m. at the Public Works Department Store shed at Nidamangalam on the following express conditions :—

(1) All bidders must pay a deposit of Rs. 15 before they begin to bid.

(2) The lease period of the land will last for three fasles, i.e., from 1340 to 1332.

(3) The successful bidder must pay one half of the sale amount on the spot and the remaining sum in two instalments after every six months and if he fails to remit the amounts in time the land will be resold in auction and the amount already paid forfeited to Government.

(4) A margin of 20 feet from the river margin should be left waste.

(5) The nunnachi trees bordering the land should be left as they are.

(6) The land must be vacated at the end of the lease period and handed over to the Public Works Department.

(7) No building of any kind should be erected by the lessee on the land and Government shall be at liberty to take possession of the land on one month's notice without payment of any compensation.

P. N. A. LUCAS,
Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.

20th December 1919.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones of the dimensions given below for the survey of Shiyali taluk in the Tanjore district :—

Thalaiku stones—Size, 3' × 2" × 9"; marks—Broad arrow on a side, a plummet hole on the top

Field stones—Size, 2' × 6" × 6"; mark—Broad arrow on a side.

Subdivision stones—Size, 2' × 6" × 6"; marks—Broad arrow on a side and letter 'S' on the top

2. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tenders for the supply of demarcation stones for Shiyali taluk' and should be addressed to the Officer in charge, by name, not later than the 5th January 1920.

3. Stones must be of good granite, or some other durable stone to be approved of by the Officer in charge.

4. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tenders, without giving any reason therefor.

5. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written agreement with the Officer in charge and deposit Rs. 500 as part security for the due performance of the terms of the contract.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payments for the stones supplied will be made by the Officer in charge by bills on the Government Treasury, within three months from the date of passing of the stones.

7. The successful tenderer must be prepared to supply five thousand stones per month.

8. The rates should include cutting and cost of carriage to each village and be uniform for the whole taluk.

L. G. B. FIRTH,
Assistant Director of Survey, No. V Party.

Cuddalore, 28th November 1919.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF OILS, COAL, COKE, ETC., FOR 1920-1921.

Tenders for supply of the following articles to the Public Works Stores for twelve months from 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921 will be received by the undersigned on Monday the 23rd February 1920. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover superscribed as "tender" and accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 2 in. Samples of oil should be sent with the tenders. Tenders with which cash deposit is not furnished will not be considered :—

Name.	Unit.	Probable quantity required.
Heavy engine oil	Gallons.	2,000
Golden spindle oil	"	1,200
Circle seal oil	"	50
Shafting oil	"	50
Machine oil	"	50
Special gas engine oil	"	900
Cylinder oil	"	600
Kerosene oil 150°	"	12,000
Double boiled linseed oil	"	1,000
Pale boiled linseed oil	Gallons.	1,120
Raw linseed oil	"	500
Wood oil (Indian)	"	1,000
Cocoanut oil	"	250
Kerosene oil 150°	"	300
Mineral grease	Tins.	11
Bengal steam coal	"	700
Best foundry coke	"	60
Turpentine	Gallons.	250

H. F. DeCOURCY,
Superintendent, Public Works Stores.

Madras, 19th December 1919.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given that under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, the articles mentioned below have been salved within the limits of the port of Kilakarai and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from this notification before the Port Conservator, Kilakarai :—

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One fishing canoe, 18 feet by 1½ feet, under nil mark.	10th October 1919 ..	Said to have been drifted ashore at Nadappadi, Mandapam taluk.
One line buoy without chain, height 6½ feet, circumference 9½ feet, under nil mark.	Do. ..	

[illegible]

1. 14 ஆம் [illegible] ஆம் ஆண்டு [illegible]	1913 [illegible]	முதலாம் ஆறாம் [illegible]
2. 6½ ஆம் [illegible] ½ ஆம் ஆண்டுவரை [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

G. BATTY,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Ramnad, 30th November 1919.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 186 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, &c., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Gymkhana, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

List of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Police Department, corrected up to 1st December 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (4 *p.*)

Madras Treasury Manual, Volume I. Ninety-eighth list of corrections. Pice 3 (3 *p.*).

Monthly List of Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st December 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 a.).

List of Officers in the Registration Department, corrected up to 31st October 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 a.).

Madras Quarterly Civil Medical List, corrected up to 30th September 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 (4 *as.* 6 *p.*).

List of Photo-Negatives in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey Department, S.C., Madras. Revised up to 31st July 1919. Foolscap folio. Re. 1-8 (3 as.).

Linguistic Survey of India and the Census of 1911. Paper cover, 1919. As. 10 (1 a.).

Supplement to Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1918. Imperial 8vo. Re. 1 (4 *as.* 9 *p.*).

Madras Educational Rules, 1913. Third list of corrections. Pice 6 (3 *p.*).

Civil Account Code, Volume I. Twenty-fourth list of corrections. As. 2 (3 *p.*).

Statistics of Civil Courts for 1918. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 10 (1 a.); Criminal Courts for 1918. As. 3 (1 a.).

Dravidic Studies, No. III.—The sanskrit element in the vocabularies of the Dravidian languages. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 a. 6 *p.*).

Annual Report on the Sanitary Commissioner, Egmore and Board for 1918. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 14 (1 a.).

Agri-cultural Bulletin No. 73. Note on Tobacco Cultivation in Godavari Lankas. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 2 (3 *p.*).

Records of Fort St. George—Letters from Fort St. George, 1639, Volume IX. Foolscap folio. Board. Re. 1-4 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*)

Extract from Excise Manual—Eighth list of corrections. As. 2-8 (3 *p.*).

Legislative Council Manual.—Addenda and Corrigenda for pages 89 and 126. Each. Pice 6 (2 *p.*).

Classified List of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st December 1919. Annas 1 (3 *p.*)

Glazier and Coke, 1919.—Eighteenth or Fifteenth or First reprint or sixth list of corrections to Second reprint. Pice 6. (2 *p.*).

Season and Crop Report of the Madras Presidency for 1918-19.—Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12. (1 *a.*).

List showing the Names of the Towns and Villages constituting the several Registration Sub-Districts in the Registration District of Tinnevelly, corrected up to 1st April 1919. Foolscap folio. As. 14. (1 a. 3 *p.*).

Errata to the List of Acts and Regulations in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 30th June 1919. Pice 6. (2 *p.*).

List of Travellers' Bungalows and Rest Houses in the District of Anantapur. As. 2. (3 *p.*).

Draft Electoral Rolls for Elections to the Indian Legislative Council, 9th December 1919. As. 15-6. (1 a. 6 *p.*)

Review and Returns of the Railborne Trade of the Madras Presidency for 1918-19. Foolscap folio, wrapper. Re. 1-8-0. (4 *as.*).

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations, Ed. XI. Pice 3 (3 *p.*).

Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1918. Foolscap folio, wrapper. Re. 2-8-0 (4 *as.*).

Madras Act IV of 1919. City Municipal Act. Royal 8vo. English. Re. 1-12 (3 *as.* 9 *p.*).

India Act XII of 1919.—Forests. Oriya. Foolscap folio. Pice 3 (3 *p.*).

India Act XIII of 1919.—Sea Customs (Amendment). Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Oriya. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XIV of 1919.—Provident Funds (Amendment). Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XV of 1919.—Land Acquisition (Amendment). Tamil, Kanarese Malayalam and Telugu. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XIX of 1919. Tariff (Amendment). Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

India Act XX of 1919.—Arms (Amendment). Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 4 (6 p.).

India Act XXI of 1919.—Coinage (Amendment). Tamil, Kanarese and Telugu. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (5 p.).

India Act XXII of 1919.—Cantonment (Amendment) Tamil, Kanarese and Telugu. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 5 (9 p.).

India Act XXIII of 1919.—Cinematograph (Amendment). Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 p.).

India Act XXIV of 1919.—An Act to remove the restrictions imposed on the withdrawals of capital from the money market by companies. Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (5 p.)

India Act XXV of 1919.—Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Tamil, Kanarese and Telugu. Foolscap folio Each. Pice 3 (6 p.).

India Act XXVI of 1919.—Paper Currency (Amendment). Telugu, Tamil and Kanarese. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 p.).

Madras Act V of 1919.—Outports Landing and Shipping Fees. Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 p.). Royal 8vo. As. 1-3 (9 p.).

Madras Act VI of 1919.—Civil Courts (Amendment). Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani. Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 p.). Royal 8vo. Anna 1 (6 p.).

Madras Act VII of 1919.—Forest (Amendment) Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani Foolscap folio. Each. Pice 3 (6 p.) Royal 8vo. Anna 1 (6 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor-General's Council during 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 5-6 (1 a.)

Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders (Edition 1917), List No. I, dated 30th June 1919. As. 2-9 (3 a.).

Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Re. 1 (6 a.).

VACANCIES.

Wanted a duly qualified clerk-draftsman to act for one year in the Collector's Office, South Arcot

South Arcot Collector's Office,
29th November 1919.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Acting Collector.

Applications are invited for the post of Probationary Revenue Inspectors in this district. They should reach my office on or before 1st January 1920.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura
1st December 1919.

H. M. HOOD,
Collector

Applications are invited from candidates possessing the Draftsman's group certificates (Government Technical Examinations) for the post of Draftsman in the District Forest Office, Kollegal, on Rs. 40 per mensem. The post is temporary and will continue year after year. Preference will be given to candidates who have worked in a District Forest Office. Particulars regarding age, tests passed, previous appointments held, etc., should be given in the applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 5th January 1920. Copies of testimonials, if any, may also be enclosed with the application and the selected candidate should be prepared to join forthwith.

W. H. WOODHOUSE ADOLPHUS,
Camp, Gundal, 6th December 1919 *District Forest Officer, Kollegal Division.*

Wanted a Supervisor for the Ellore municipality, salary Rs. 30—1—120 (unani). None but those who have the qualifications of an Overseer in the Public Works Department and a fair knowledge of Telugu need apply. Preference will be given to the applicant who has experience in water-works

Municipal Office, Ellore,
8th December 1919.

B. VENKATRAMAYYA NAYUDU,
Vice-Chairman

Applications are invited from holders of Secondary School leaving Certificates for acting appointments in the Taluk offices of this division on a pay of Rs. 25 a month. A knowledge of Kanarese or Telugu is essential.

Bellary Divisional Office, Hospet,
9th December 1919.

C. LAKSHMINARAYANA PRASAD,
Divisional Officer.

Wanted a Draughtsman on Rs. 30—2—50 per mensem with the usual monthly war allowance of Rs. 9 for the District Forest Office, South Coddapah. The vacancy is likely to continue long. Preference will be given to him who has had previous experience in a District Forest Office or who

possesses the draughtsman's group certificate or who has undergone the course of training in the Engineering College at Madras as a Lower Subordinate.

Applications will be received till 31st December 1919.

J. A. MASTER,
District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore.

10th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Tent Foreman, who will be required himself to cut and also to instruct tailor convicts how to cut and sew the tents for the Manufactory Department of the Penitentiary, Madras. Only those who thoroughly understand the manufacture of all kinds of tents need apply. Pay from Rs. 25 per mensem according to qualifications.

G. W. DEANE,
Superintendent of Prisons.

Madras, 15th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited before 31st January 1920 from qualified persons for the marginally-noted* appointments for a period of four months from 1st March 1920, for taking measurements of the corrugated wat fields in the taluks of Gobichettipalayam, Erode and Dharapuram, Coimbatore district.

* Five Surveyors on Rs. 25 each per mensem.
Five Surveyors on Rs. 20 each per mensem.
One Draughtsman-clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Applications should be addressed to the Land Records Tahsildar, Coimbatore, and should be accompanied by testimonials of character and capacity.

Candidates selected should be able to join their appointments on the forenoon of 1st March 1920 without fail.

Successful candidates may, if they give satisfaction, have chances of continuing as Surveyors and Draughtsmen in the permanent establishment.

P. MACQUEEN,
Acting Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
11th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of range clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem permanently vacant in the Coondapoor range office. Applicants must state their age, date of birth and previous employment, if any. They should, if they are school-final candidates, give the marks obtained by them in each subject in the public examination.

A. R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
District Forest Officer.

Mangalore, 12th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified men for the post of a plague inspector. Man with previous experience will be preferred. Salary Rs. 30 plus 15.

K. KUPPUSAMI AYYAR,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Pollachi, 13th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the lower subordinate test from the College of Engineering, Madras, for acting posts of Minor Irrigation sub Overseers in the North Arcot district on a salary of Rs. 30—5—80 (inclusive) per mensem.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th January 1920.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
16th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of Temporary Upper Subordinates on Rs. 80 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st January 1920.

F. MARSHALL,
Forest Engineer.

Salem, 14th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Government Typewriting Examinations (Intermediate) for the post of typist in this office for six months on Rs. 25—1—30 per mensem.

B. RAMA RAO,
Senior Translator to Government.

Waverley House, Egmore,
Madras, 13th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a temporary clerk on Rs. 29 (plus Rs. 8 war allowance) for a period of one year with chances of the selected candidate being made permanent on giving satisfaction.

Only those that have passed the Intermediate examination of this University or secured high marks in Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examinations need apply.

The application should be in the handwriting of the candidate himself, should contain the following particulars and should reach this Court before 3rd January 1920 :—

(1) Family name of the applicant, his caste or religion, his residence and his age.
(2) Applicant's relatives in the public service.
(3) Whether the applicant holds any landed property, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk.
(4) Applicant's past and present occupations and length of service in each.
(5) Examinations passed by the applicant with reference to gazette page.
(6) Abstract of any testimonials of qualifications and character held by the applicant.

N. KAILASAM AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Periyakulam, 13th December 1919.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for two temporary clerks' posts on salaries of Rs. 60 and 80 per mensem (consolidated). The posts are expected to last for at least one year.

None but those who are thoroughly acquainted with all the branches of accounts work in the Military Works District offices or Public Works Department Division offices and who can energetically carry on the work of the senior accounts clerk in the abovementioned offices, need apply.

The selected candidates will be on two months' probation and further promotions in the temporary establishment will depend upon their merits.

Candidates already in service should send their applications through their official superiors and should make their own arrangements to obtain lien on their permanent appointments.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th January 1920.

T. W. ABBOTT, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Wellington District.

Wellington, 20th December 1919.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 9th January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
P. GOVINDA RAO NAYUDU.

Eluru, 28th November 1919.

On or after 23rd January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
V. P. KARUNAKARAN NAMBIYAR.

Madras, 4th December 1919.

On or after 25th January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
T. N. KALIDASAN, *Apprentice-at-law.*

Mylapore, 3rd December 1919.

On or after 20th January 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
S. S. BHARATI.

Tuticorin, 12th December 1919.

On or after 5th February 1920, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
K. A. DAVIES.

Madras, 20th December 1919.

I the undersigned, son of Kadayam A. Gopala Ayyar, residing at Viraraghavapuram, Tinnevelly Bridge, have changed my name from G. Ramakrishna Ayyar into G. Aiyah Ayyar.
G. RAMAKRISNA AIYAR.

Tinnevelly Bridge, 7th December 1919.

I, hitherto called by the name of S. Karuppiah Ishall, from this 12th of December 1919, be called by the name of S. Natarajan.
S. KARUPPIAH.

Tinnevelly, 8th December 1919.

I give notice to all concerned that I change my name which now is Ethel Margaret Webb Schmidt to Ethel Margaret Webb O'Neil from the 15th December 1919.
E. M. SCHMIDT.

Wyoming, Coonoor, 7th December 1919.

LOST.

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. F 000608 of the 5½ per cent Loan of 1925 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Bank of Madras, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—Bank of Madras.
Residence—Madras.

N. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 8th December 1919.

NOTICE.

The Government promissory note No. F. 913265 of 5½ per cent 1921, Rs. 500 (full note) originally standing in the name of Gurram Nagayya of Solasapadu, Narasaraopet taluk, and not endorsed by him to any one in particular and D. 027859 of 5½ per cent 1921, Rs. 100 (upper half) and E 031550 of 5½ per cent 1922 for Rs. 200 (upper half) originally standing in the name of Komma Reddi Peda Ingasi Reddi of Podapadu, Sattenapalle taluk, and endorsed by him to the Most Rev. J. Aelen, D.D., Archbishop of Madras, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, have been stolen on 22nd October 1919 from the Rev. G. B. J. Firman while travelling on train and reported to the Railway Police, Guntur.

Notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt office, Bank of Madras, and local treasuries and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the aforementioned securities.

G. B. J. FIRMAN,
S. C. Priest and District Board Member.

Phirangipuram, 23rd November 1919.

ESTATE OF OOLLASAHOYEE AMMALL DECEASED.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from 20th December 1919, the estate of Oollasahoyee Ammall deceased, late of St. Thomas' Mount, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 20th November 1919 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 25th January 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 20th December 1919.

ESTATE OF MRS. MARTHA MATHILDA HUPPING, DECEASED.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 18th December 1919, the estate of Mrs. Martha Mathilda Hupping deceased late of Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 3rd November 1919 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 25th January 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator General's Office,
Madras, 16th December 1919.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

TAKE notice that Bayapati Appayya and Sajja Lingayya have applied to be declared insolvents in Insolvency Petition No. 26 of 1919 on the file of the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur, and all intending objectors should appear and object on or before the 15th January 1920.

D. V. NARASIMHA SASTRI,
Pleader for petitioner.

Guntur, 8th December 1919.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, NARASARAOPET.

Bellojula Pede Kottingam and Bellojula Lakshmanarayana .. *Petitioners.*
Gangavarapu Lingayya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that that the petitioners named above have applied to this court for being adjudged insolvents and the petition stands posted to 12th January 1920.

CH. KOTESWAR RAO,
Pleader for the petitioners.

Narasaraopet, 18th December 1919.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 18 OF 1919-20, HELD ON THE 4TH DECEMBER 1919.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.S.I., M. INST. C.E., *Chairman*

Mr. H. H. Hood.
Capt. C. B. Henley, R.I.M.
Mr. M. Brown.
Mr. A. A. Biggs, M. INST. C.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. J. F. Simpson
Mr. W. A. Turner.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. S. J. Green.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Saheba Sahib
Mr. M. A. Subhan Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

333. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 21st November 1919.

333. Read and adopted for submission to Government draft of a letter submitting for sanction reappropriation statements providing funds for expenditure during the current year under certain heads of the Trust's Revenue account.

334. Read a note by the Chairman submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 for the purchase of two locomotives from England similar to those obtained in the years 1912-14.

Resolved to approve of the estimate under section 76 of the Madras Port Trust Act and to submit it to Government for sanction under the same section as well as for sanction of the debit of the expenditure to Capital under section 75 of the Act; funds to be provided by a contribution from the Trust's Revenue balances to Capital.

Resolved also that necessary provision be made in the budget estimates for 1920-21 now under preparation for the purchase of one of the engines.

335. Read again Resolution No. 277, dated the 21th October 1919, in which it was decided to advertise for a Deputy Chief Engineer on account of the Board's inability to keep the appointment open any longer for Major George Conrad Spring, I.A.R.

Read a note by the Chairman submitting the applications received in reply to the advertisement and recommending one of the applicants, Captain Colin R. White, M.C., M. INST. C.E., Acting District Engineer on the South Indian Railway, as the most suitable applicant for the post.

Resolved that, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 30 of the Madras Port Trust Act, the Engineer-Chairman be authorized to engage Captain Colin R. White, M.C., M. INST. C.E., on the sanctioned salary of the post, *viz.* Rs. 1,000-50-1200, with free quarters or Rs. 80 in lieu thereof, arranging mutually with the Railway, who are prepared to release him from their service, the date on which he shall join.

336. Read Endorsement by the Deputy Port Conservator and a note by the Chairman on the application of Harbour Masters Messrs. A. Mackenzie and Guy Freeman for an extra allowance with effect from 6th October 1919 from which date the whole of the work of piloting vessels devolved on them owing to the absence on leave of the other harbour masters.

Resolved to recommend to Government that, as a special case and outside the Harbour Masters' Rules as approved in G.O. No. 254, Marine, dated the 25th August 1908 and subsequently amended, an allowance of Rs. 50 per measem be paid from the Pilotage Fund to Harbour Masters Messrs. A. Mackenzie and Guy Freeman with effect from the 6th October 1919 till the arrival of another harbour master.

337. Read and recorded note by the Chairman on the subject of the wreck of the sailing ship "Hyades."

338. Resolved that the insurance of the Trust's buildings amounting to Rs. 36,11,100 be effected for the year 1920 with the following ten companies in equal shares, subject to their acceptance of the risk—

Names of insurance companies.		Local representatives.
1. South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	..	Messrs. Best & Co., Limited.
2. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited ..	..	The South India Industrials, Limited.
3. London Assurance Company	..	Gordon Woodroffe & Co.
4. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company ..	..	Alexander & Co.
5. Atlas Insurance Company	..	Binny & Co., Limited.
6. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.	..	Alfred Young & Co.
7. North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Assurance Company	..	T. A. Taylor & Co.
8. New Zealand Insurance Company	..	Parry & Co.
9. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company	..	Walker & Co.
10. Reliance Fire and Marine Insurance Company ..	..	Mollwall & Co.

336 Read a letter No 24235, dated 24th November 1919, from the Mining Engineer, Railway Board, to the Trust's Chief Engineer on the subject of the arrangements made for the supply of coal to the Trust for the year 1920-21.

Resolved to approve of the arrangements.

340. Read again Resolution No. 209, dated 19th September 1916, sanctioning an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,800, debitable to Revenue, 3 Engineering and Maintenance, (vii) New Minor Works, for a refreshment stall near the Anchor Gate.

Read also a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting, with reasons for the excess, a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,977 for the work in question, which has been completed.

Resolved to approve of the revised estimate and to sanction the debit of the excess outlay, viz., Rs. 377, to the same head as the original estimate.

341. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, to sanction the appointment, with effect from the 21th November 1919, on the maximum salary of the posts, of the four men recommended by the Assistant Traffic Manager as Shunting Jamadars against four existing vacancies on Rs. 20—1—25.

342 Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chairman to approve, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, of the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 1-12-0 on two barrels composition ex. S.S. "Glan Macintyre."

343. Read a note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, recommending, for reasons given, the levy of transit dues under clause 6 (a) of Part I (A) of the Trust's Scale of Rates on 3,783 bags rice ex. S.S. "Naderi" consigned to Messrs. Wilson & Co., instead of the penalty charges already recovered.

Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the recommendation which involves a remission of penalty charges amounting to Rs 5,975-12-0.

344. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, to approve subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, the remission of transit dues, in six cases, amounting to Rs 60-2-0.

345. Reconciled statement, dated 3rd December 1919, received from the Trust's Chief Engineer, showing contracts made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which information was received in November 1919.

346 The following statement comparing dues collected to end up to the end of November 1919, with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of November 1919.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour receipts—			
(i) Dues on imports	67,053 8 0	66,781 8 0	88,474 7 0
(ii) Dues on exports	46,221 1 0	14,332 8 0	30,593 9 0
(iii) Transit dues, imports	15,391 7 3	25,486 15 0	21,683 5 3
(iv) Storage exports	3,189 13 0	— 340 13 0	1,054 8 6
(v) Rent for storage space ..	2 632 11 0	2,417 2 0	2,097 10 9
(vi) Harbour terminal charges ..	— 5,618 7 9	2,522 8 4	24,481 14 0
(vii) Cranage	13,697 8 0	2 805 6 0	11,136 5 0
(viii) Porterage, special ..	9,9c7 2 4	2,137 8 8	10,739 12 8
(ix) Demurrage	701 8 0	800 15 0	979 4 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	2,065 0 0	1,570 0 0	6,887 0 0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—			
(i) Rents of properties	13,260 12 8	10,248 4 0	10,474 4 0
(ii) Overtime fees	2,191 0 6	870 0 0	2,533 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	1,675 7 9	— 2,295 13 0	7,082 12 4
(iv) Fines and penalties	109 12 0	83 12 6	88 12 0
(v) Railway tolls	....	....	....
III. Sales—			
(i) Water sold in boats	1,264 0 0	1,123 3 0	2,241 11 0
(ii) Do. to works	359 8 2	372 0 0	425 1 2
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	— 31 12 6	1,126 14 6	1,581 5 0
(iv) Other sales	....	....	....
IV. Contributions in reserve—			
(i) From Port funds	....	....	....
(ii) From Government	....	....	....
V. Interest—			
Interest on investments	....	....	....
VI. Miscellaneous—			
(i) Profit on investments	....	....	....
(ii) Commission on Corporation timber ..	9 7 0	82 0 6	486 16 5
licence fees.			
VII. Items awaiting adjustment	— 20 0 0	1 695 8 0	....
Total ..	1,70,818 15 8	1,43,701 10 3	2,32,090 8 8

Months.	Actuals of 1917-18.	Actuals of 1918-19.	Actuals of 1919-20.	Increase or decrease in the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	79,664 9 10	1,23,986 11 3	2,18,418 5 3	+ 89,722 14 4
May ..	1,30,655 3 8	1,41,978 7 10	1,85,974 3 7	+ 43,994 12 9
June ..	1,35,274 10 10	1,59,275 12 10	2,09,356 3 4	+ 50,080 9 6
July ..	85,320 13 6	1,68,209 0 7	2,11,287 3 8	+ 42,992 3 1
August ..	1,43,394 11 2	1,63,661 5 4	1,99,379 15 7	+ 35,718 12 3
September ..	1,25,203 4 10	1,50,359 12 5	2,56,041 7 4	+ 1,05,681 10 11
October ..	1,41,088 9 9	1,96,865 9 2	2,29,111 15 6	+ 32,246 3 4
November ..	1,70,819 13 8	1,42,701 10 8	2,26,080 3 8	+ 83,378 14 2
December ..	....	....	....	....
January ..	....	....	....	....
February ..	....	....	....	....
March ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	10,12,541 14 1	12,99,123 3 11	17,77,054 7 5	+ 4,08,229 3 9

347. Recorded, with reference to Board's Resolution No. 207, dated 15th August 1919, that the bungalow on the south sand accretion vested in Messrs. The Burma Oil Co., Ltd., was taken over by the Trust on the 1st December 1919.

348. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 21st November 1919.

349. Recorded G O. Routine, No. 86 Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 26th November 1919, sanctioning, under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, the writing-off of an irrecoverable amount of Rs. 202-13-0.

350. Recorded the Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1918-19.

351. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 1st December 1919 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	..	5,18,865 14 10
Provident Fund Account	5,74,600	11,225 3 8
Deposit Account	38,150	2,090 13 5
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	1,623 9 8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	1,303 11 11
Pilotage Fund Account	50,400	29,090 7 7
Harbour Dues Advance Account	..	85,415 10 11
Railway Freight Advance Account	..	62 255 13 8
Capital Account	..	60,818 9 2

Port Trust Office, Madras,
13th December 1919.

H. H. G MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1919.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected daily means: Dry.	Wet.	Observed extremes: Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather
December.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs.	
16th Mon. ..	29·808	78·5	74·7	85·9	72·4	149·3	81	S. by S	67	.	65	5·2	Passing clouds.
14th Tues. ..	·821	74·7	74·2	82·3	72·7	142·7	97	E. by S.	35	1·61	73	2·2	Thunderstorm.
17th Wed. ..	·979	76·4	75·6	86·2	72·6	157·4	82	E. by S.	31	..	33	7·3	Fine with passing clouds.
18th Thurs ..	30·029	75·2	73·7	79·7	72·2	139·5	93	N N E.	39	1·39	98	0·2	Showery.
19th Fri. ..	·018	73·1	74·2	84·5	70·9	147·7	78	N E.	238	0·21	57	8·8	Passing showers.
20th Sat. ..	·018	75·5	70·2	84·3	75·2	149·9	33	N.E. by N.	203	..	32	9·3	Fair with passing clouds.
21st Sun. ..	·021	75·6	66·9	82·8	69·9	149·4	66	N N E	153	..	42	9·7	Do.

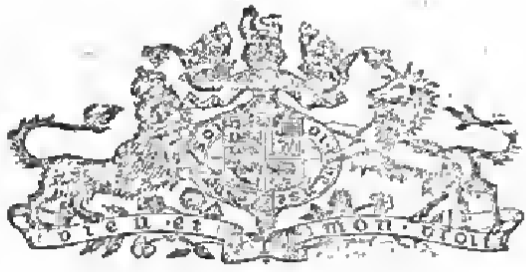
The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 47·72 inches, the average during the same period being 49·11 inches.

Madras Observatory, 22nd December 1919.

E. BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1919. [Price, 2 annas.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH

OCTOBER 1919.

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919.

II-Sup.-3

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

| | | |

Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919—*cont.*

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

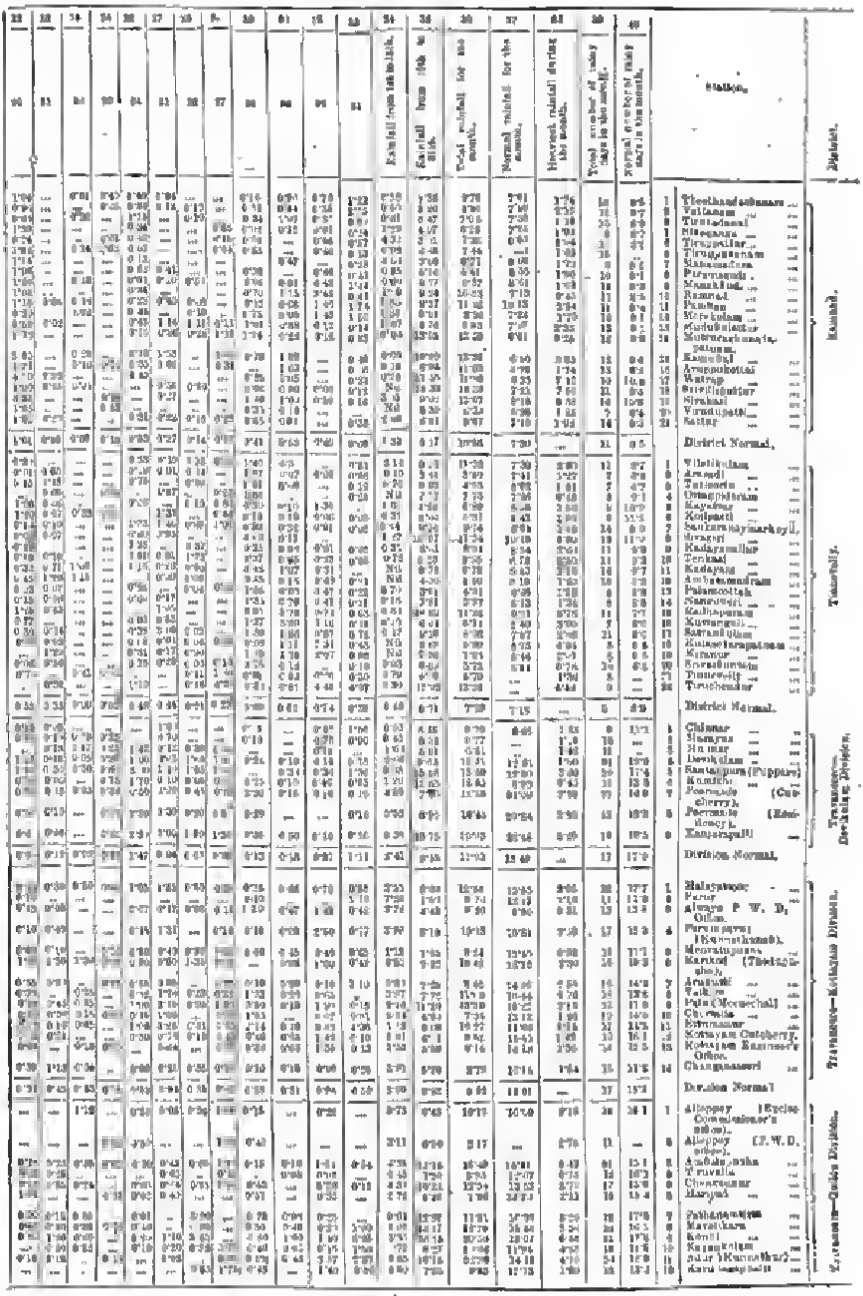
Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919—*contd.*

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Stations.	
1·43			0·93								0·78	1·18	1·97	1·09	5·84	6·54	13·51	1·97	6	25	1 Mayanadadi (Porto Novo).	North Arcot and
																					2 Chidambaram	
																					3 Sirkazhi	
																					4 Mayuram	
																					5 Kumbakonam	
																					6 Pattukottai	
																					7 Tirumayam	
																					8 Alangudi	
																					9 Karaikudi	
																					10 Devakottai	
																					11 Ramnad	
																					12 Paramakudi	
																					13 Tiruvadanai	
																					14 Sivaganga	
																					15 Manamadura	
																					16 Melur	
																					17 Dindigul	
																					18 Periyakulam	
																					19 Bodinayakanur	
																					20 Uttamapalaiyam	
																					21 Theni	
																					22 Srivilliputtur	
																					23 Sattur	
																					24 Koilpatti	
																					25 Tuticorin	
																					26 Srivaikuntam	
																					27 Tinnevelly	
																					28 Palamcottah	
																					29 Ambasamudram	
																					30 Tenkasi	
																					31 Shencottah	
																					32 Courtallam	
																					33 Aruvankad	

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Tirunelveli—Ramnad Division.																					
1	Tirunelveli	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	1·54	0·14	—	1·74	0·09
2	Palamcottah	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·10	0·13	—	1·83	1·72
3	Tiruvadanai	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·34	0·16	0·15	1·16	0·44
4	Srivaikuntam	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·53	0·18	0·05	—
5	Tiruchendur	0·04	—	0·38	1·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·31	0·11	—	—
6	Tiruvaiyaru	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·42	0·06	—	—	0·18	1·04	0·01	0·02
7	Mutambedu	1·18	—	0·05	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·18	1·01	—	—	—
8	Papanasam	0·55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·34	0·45
9	Manakkudi	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·36	1·00	0·45	0·55	1·02
10	Kannad	0·40	—	—	—	—	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	0·10	1·42
11	Pambam	1·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	1·04
12	Mandapam	1·35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·42	—	0·10	1·70
13	Mudukulattur	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·35	0·00
14	Muturamalingam's Topiaries.	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·10	0·36
15	Ramnad	0·05	—	—	0·04	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·40
16	Aruppukkottai	0·01	—	—	1·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	1·76	0·00	1·40	0·04
17	Watrap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·45	0·53	0·40
18	Sivaganga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·35	0·01	0·05	0·00
19	Karaikudi	—	—	0·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·55	1·00	—	—	—	0·08	1·04	0·00
20	Tirumayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	1·05	1·00	—
21	Melur	0·00	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	1·35	0·05	—	—	1·41	1·01	—
	District Normal	0·04	—	0·05	0·15	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·10	0·15	0·01	0·01	0·01	1·00	0·45
1	Pattukkottai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·10	—	1·00	0·11
2	Arantangi	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·16
3	Tiruvarur	0·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20
4	(Mahalingapuram)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	0·40	0·02
5	Kayalpatnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	1·05	0·05	—	—	—	0·40	0·10
6	Kottaram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	—	—	0·30	—	1·00	0·10
7	Srivaikuntam (Kayal).	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·02	1·00	0·00
8	Koilpatti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	1·00	1·00	0·00
9	Kadalgramam	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	—	—	—	—	0·45	1·00	0·10
10	Tenkasi	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·50	0·10
11	Nadayanallur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	0·15
12	Sankaranainarkoil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·10	0·14
13	Palamcottah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·02	0·40	—
14	Nanguneri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—
15	Radhapuram	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·31	—	—	0·04
16	Kulattur	—	—	—	—	—	0·70	0·01	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01
17	Sattankulam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	0·10	0·20
18	Kolambugalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05
19	Eraiyur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Srivaikuntam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	0·05	—	0·10	0·00
21	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	1·00	0·05	—
22	Tiruchendur	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	District Normal	0·01	—	—	—	0·01	0·05	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	0	0·05	0·17	0·10	0·00	0·17	0·00	0·00	0·05
	Tiruchirapalli—Pudukkottai Division.																					
1	Chiraltur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·05	0·00	1·05	0·05
2	Manaparai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·45	0·45	1·10	0·00	0·17
3	Turaiyur	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	1·00	0·00	0·00
4	Lalgudi	0·05	0·10	0·05	0·00	—	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05
5	Kattuputtur (Pagaram)	0·55	0·05	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·00	1·75	0·00	1·00	2·07	1·01
6	Musiri	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
7	Perambalur (Collectorate).	0·00	0·05	0·15	1·05	—	0·07	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·00	0·00
8	Perambalur (Registry).	0·10	0·05	0·10	1·00	—	0·05	0·05	—	—	0·05	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·00
9	Kunnambadi	—	0·00	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	Division Normal	0·05	0·11	0·00	0·00	—	0·05	0·00	—	—	0·01	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
	Tanjore—Negapatam Division.																					
1	Valayapiver	1·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·15	—	0·10	0·00	—
2	Pasur	1·00	0·00	0·00	1·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—
3	Aiyaru (P.W.D. Office).	2·01	—	0·00	0·07	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·11	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	0·00
4	Permanayar (Kanna Dorai).	1·05	—	0·05	0·01	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	0·00	0·00
5	Mallipattanam	0·05	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Kallidai (Thodavanthi).	1·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00
7	Orathanad	0·05	0·10	0·05	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Vallam	0·00	0·05	0·15	0·00	0·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·10	0·10	0·10
9	Pata (Mirasingal)	0·00	—	0·05	1·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—
10	Chettalai	0·05	0·05	0·10	0·05	0·01	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	1·05	0·05
11	Avanavaram	0·00	0·05	0·01	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	0·00	0·12	0·05	0·24	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·01
12	Kodiyakkarai	0·00	0·10	0·10	0·07	0·03	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—
13	Kodiyakkarai Engineer's Office.	1·00	0·10	0·00	0·03	0·01	0·05	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—
14	Chandrasekharapuram	0·01	0·05	0·02	0·05	0·01	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	1·10	—	—	—	0·00	—
	Division Normal	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·05	0·05	0·01	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·01
	Trichinopoly—Cuddapah Division.																					
1	Alleppey (Assistant Stores Overseer's Office).	0·05	—	—	0·00	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Alleppey (P.W.D. Office).	1·00	0·10	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	0·10	—	—
3	Ambalapuzha	1·00	0·10	—	—	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—
4	Tiruvalla	0·11	0·10	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	—	—	—
5	Chengannur	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—
6	Haripad (Karthikapalli).	0·00	0·05	—	0·00	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·10	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
7	Pallamanthitta	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—
8	Mavelikara	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Kunnathur	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
10	Karunagapalli	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
11	Adur (Kunnathur)	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
12	Karunagapalli	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—

Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919—*cont.*



Daily Rainfall recorded in the

District.	No.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Trichinopoly—Cuddapah Division—contd.	13	Pennlur	0·10	0·20	—	0·45	0·03	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	1·00
	14	Kottaralam	0·11	0·05	0·20	0·36	0·21	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·24	0·43
	15	Gudiyatti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	2·70	1·20
	16	Arcot	0·31	0·24	0·11	0·38	0·72	0·55	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·00	0·31
	17	Arcot (Collector's Office)	0·44	0·07	—	1·13	0·05	0·40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	2·17
	18	Sholinghur (Taluk)	—	0·44	—	0·21	0·74	0·54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·70	2·40
	19	Conjeeveram (Taluk)	1·50	0·05	0·30	0·45	0·34	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	1·00
	20	Conjeeveram (Chamber's Office)	1·00	0·10	0·05	0·45	0·20	0·45	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	0·75	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	1·45
	21	Chingleput (Taluk)	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·00	0·45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	—
		Division Normal	0·26	0·04	0·06	0·09	0·22	0·26	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	0·03	0·10	0·15	0·75	0·20	0·05	1·06	1·00	0·07
Trichinopoly—Tirunelveli Division.	1	Attingal	—	2·40	0·75	0·07	0·20	0·40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	1·40	1·00
	2	Vedaparagoil	1·40	0·15	0·25	0·20	0·20	1·45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—
	3	Tirunelveli	0·14	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·30	0·20	0·08	—	—	—	0·02	—	—	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	0·07
	4	Papanasam	0·50	0·45	0·75	0·07	0·10	0·10	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	0·05
	5	Cheranmahadevi	—	0·40	0·00	0·10	0·40	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·10
	6	Nanguneri	—	0·45	0·00	0·10	0·40	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	Parakkai	0·05	0·05	0·02	0·05	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·04
		Division Normal	0·26	0·30	0·23	0·30	0·26	1·25	0·13	—	—	—	—	—	0	0·20	—	—	—	—	—	0·23	0·04
Trichinopoly—Pudukkottai Division.	1	Pudukkottai	0·50	—	0·10	0·15	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	—	0·05	0·05	0·00	0·03
	2	P.R. Channel (Taluk Office)	0·20	0·15	0·10	0·00	0·05	0·25	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	0·10
	3	Kallyal	0·00	0·05	0·14	0·05	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	1·70	0·13
	4	Kolasekharam	0·25	0·01	0·00	1·00	0·05	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	0·05	0·04
	5	Puttam Dam	0·50	0·00	0·10	0·15	0·15	0·07	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	—	0·05	—	—	0·15	0·10
	6	Gharaikkal	1·50	—	0·40	0·10	0·00	0·35	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·10
	7	Tiruppuvanam	0·00	0·35	0·10	0·00	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
	8	Vadakkanjikottai	—	0·00	—	0·00	0·45	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·03
	9	Sundrampatti	0·10	—	—	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	1·00	1·00
	10	Kunnikkudi	—	0·01	—	0·01	—	0·05	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
	11	Viralur	0·00	0·15	0·10	0·05	0·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·05
	12	Melaiyuranji	0·00	0·00	1·50	0·75	2·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
	13	Nirumpanji	0·10	—	—	0·10	0·10	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	0·00	0·05	1·05
	14	Arumanallur	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	1·00
	15	Tukkala	0·25	0·00	—	0·05	0·05	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·11
	16	Viraralur	0·00	0·10	0·30	0·30	3·04	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·05
	17	Kilasekhal (Salt Factory)	0·10	0·00	0·10	0·10	0·15	0·24	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·12	0·10	—
	18	Kilasekhal (Custhery).	0·1	—	—	0·05	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·05	—
	19	Viraralur	0·01	—	0·05	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·25	—	0·10
	20	Ambukkudi	0·00	0·05	0·04	0·10	0·00	0·05	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—
	21	Santipuram	0·05	—	—	0·05	—	0·10	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22	Anjukkumanalam	0·00	—	0·07	—	0·04	0·05	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	—	—
	23	Tirumalkkam (Old Salt Factory).	0·05	—	0·10	0·00	0·10	0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24	Tirumalkkam (New Salt Factory).	—	0·10	0·0	0·00	—	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	Kulumbi	0·10	—	0·05	0·00	0·10	0·01	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Division Normal	0·21	0·10	0·05	0·22	0·05	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	0·00	—	0	0·02	0·01	0·05	0·02	0·04	0·00
Godavari District.	1	Kovvur	0·20	0·07	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·22	—	—	—	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·04	—
	2	Narasapur	—	0·02	0·00	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	—	—	0·00	—	—
	3	Tanuku	0·30	0·05	0·03	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	Ipilakuduru	0·04	0·07	0·10	0·01	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—
	5	Tadepalli	0·45	0·10	0·10	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	1·00	—	—
	6	Nidadavole	0·30	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	—	—
	7	Chilakuru	0·02	0·01	0·05	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·10	0·00	0·30	—	—
		District Normal	0·24	0·05	0·02	0·07	0·02	0·02	—	—	—	0·04	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·31	0·07	—
Kistna District.	1	Akuttur	1·70	—	0·10	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	2	Pulakal	0·32	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	0·00	0·00	1·04	—	—
	3	Parli	0·10	—	0·25	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	1·00	—	—
	4	Ottapalam	0·00	—	—	0·03	—	0·00	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	0·00	—	—
	5	Cherukkuvay	0·15	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—
	6	Shoranpalur	0·2	0·30	0·25	0·04	—	—	—	0·00	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·10	—	—	—	—
	7	Angadipuram	0·00	0·10	0·15	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	0·00	0·15	0·00	—	—
	8	Manjeri	0·1	0·07	0·2	0·04	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·00	—	0·00	—	—
	9	Nilambur	0·1	0·10	0·21	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·00	—	—
	10	Cheriyal	0·2	0·05	0·2	0·04	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	0·07	0·00	0·00	1·10	—	—
	11	Mandalakkad	0·1	0·10	0·10	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	12	Irukkal	0·00	0·01	0·07	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	13	Payyanur	0·07	0·01	0·01	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	14	Tellyparamba	0·01	0·05	0·05	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	15	Cannanore	1·4	1·21	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	16	Tellicherry	1·30	2·05	0·03	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	17	Kadangara	0·05	0·01	0·05	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	18	Kuttiyadi	0·40	0·05	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	19	Quilandi	—	0·00	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	20	Calicut	0·00	0·15	0·10	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	21	Tirurangadi	0·01	—	0·15	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	22	Ponnani	2·30	0·00	1·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	23	Chowghat	0·01	0·05	0·06	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	24	Trichur	1·07	—	0·40	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
	25	Cochin	0·04	0·02	0·07	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·00	1·00	—	—
		District Normal	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·07	0·01	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919—*contd.*

Stations.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Greatest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Normal number of rainy days in the month.	Remarks.	Districts.
Pondur (Pattiswaram)	6·34	3·89	1·16	13	7·3		Trichinopoly—Pudukkottai Districts.
Kattuputtur	10·43	6·34	3·89	16	10·6		
Ayalur	15·26	10·43	3·96	21	13·6		
Arigalur	15·31	10·71	3·96	18	10·4		
Ulundurpet							
Tirukkoilur (P.W.D. Bldg.)	10·71	6·34	3·96	16	10·4		
Tirukkoilur (Taluk Office)	3·11	2·78	1·46	10	11·8		
Quilon (Receiver's office)	12·51	8·30	3·20	20	13·7		
Quilon (Taluk)	13·23	7·94	3·94	21	10·8		Travancore—Quilon Districts.
Paravur	13·01	7·79	3·94	20	14·5		
Division Normal	14·13	—	—	14	10·0		
Attingal (Chirayinkil)	16·10	9·63	3·52	22	13·7	1	
Nedumangad	16·71	7·46	4·10	20	10·6	2	
Trivandrum	16·73	7·51	3·56	21	11·2	3	Travancore—Trivandrum Districts.
Neyyur	11·84	7·16	3·25	17	12·1	4	
Nemmanikara	10·43	6·43	2·75	15	11·9	5	
Parassala						6	
Division Normal							
Peshawar	1·66	1·66	1·66	1	1·0	1	
N.W.F. Channel (6th mile)	2·10	1·14	0·76	3	1·0	2	
Kalpi	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	3	
Kohimahuma	1·46	1·46	1·46	1	1·0	4	
Dehra Dun	2·85	2·85	2·85	1	1·0	5	
Chakrata	1·01	1·01	1·01	1	1·0	6	
Tirupattur	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	7	
Tuticorin Lighthouse	1·01	1·01	1·01	1	1·0	8	
Sessional	0·00	0·00	0·00	0	0·0	9	
Kambithura (Village Office)	1·82	1·82	1·82	1	1·0	10	
Mhow	1·78	1·78	1·78	1	1·0	11	
Mukhamdi	2·50	2·50	2·50	1	1·0	12	
Bhatpuri (Thanda)	3·38	3·38	3·38	1	1·0	13	
Sironcha	1·53	1·53	1·53	1	1·0	14	
Pakhala (Kalikatta)	1·78	1·78	1·78	1	1·0	15	
Khamgaon	1·79	1·79	1·79	1	1·0	16	
Kolachel (Salt Factory)	1·66	1·66	1·66	1	1·0	17	
Kulasekharapattanam (Salt Factory)	7·97	7·97	7·97	1	1·0	18	
Nagercoil	1·16	0·26	0·90	2	1·0	19	
Edalakudi (Cardamom Estate)	3·42	1·16	0·76	14	20·7	20	
Manjolai	1·66	1·66	1·66	1	1·0	21	
Papanasam	2·81	1·63	0·78	3	1·0	22	
Tirunelveli	2·72	1·38	0·78	3	1·0	23	
Tuticorin (Salt Factory)	3·22	0·39	0·98	3	1·0	24	
Ratnagiri						25	
Division Normal	1·15	0·15	0·78	13	5·3		
Kanjikulam	6·42	6·71	13·43	9·39	15	44·9	1
Mathammalayi	3·99	5·10	7·98	11	14·1	2	
Tirumanam	1·13	3·05	3·26	7	21·0	3	
Irumbalakuppam	2·50	4·75	5·00	11	16·2	4	
Tiruvur	10·07	14·56	20·14	15	13·1	5	
Vaithiswaran Koil	10·34	11·98	3·07	12	17·0	6	
Chidambaram						7	
Division Normal	7·81	9·05	14·01	13	13·9		
Ahalya	2·98	0·96	2·98	10	4·7	1	
Nalgonda	2·67	0·46	2·67	10	3·6	2	
Pardi	5·64	0·45	2·48	15	3·8	3	
Chandpalem	5·5	1·31	2·00	15	4·5	4	
Chevella	3·18	1·04	1·78	16	4·0	5	
Mahbubnagar	4·74	0·68	1·30	16	3·8	6	
Asifabad	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	7	
Manjeri	4·74	0·68	1·30	16	3·8	8	
Nizamabad	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	9	
Yellandu	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	10	
Mahbubabad	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	11	
Indikur	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	12	
Polavaram	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	13	
Tallapudi	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	14	
Cumbum	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	15	
Tekkannede	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	16	
Nellimarla	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	17	
Kandipadi	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	18	
Quilandi	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	19	
Calicut	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	20	
Tirumanveli	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	21	
Peranad	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	22	
Tanjore	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	23	
Tuticorin	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	24	
Cuddapah	3·43	1·31	1·30	15	5·0	25	
District Normal.	4·43	2·45	10·06	10	12·6		

Daily Rainfall recorded in the

Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919—*cont.*

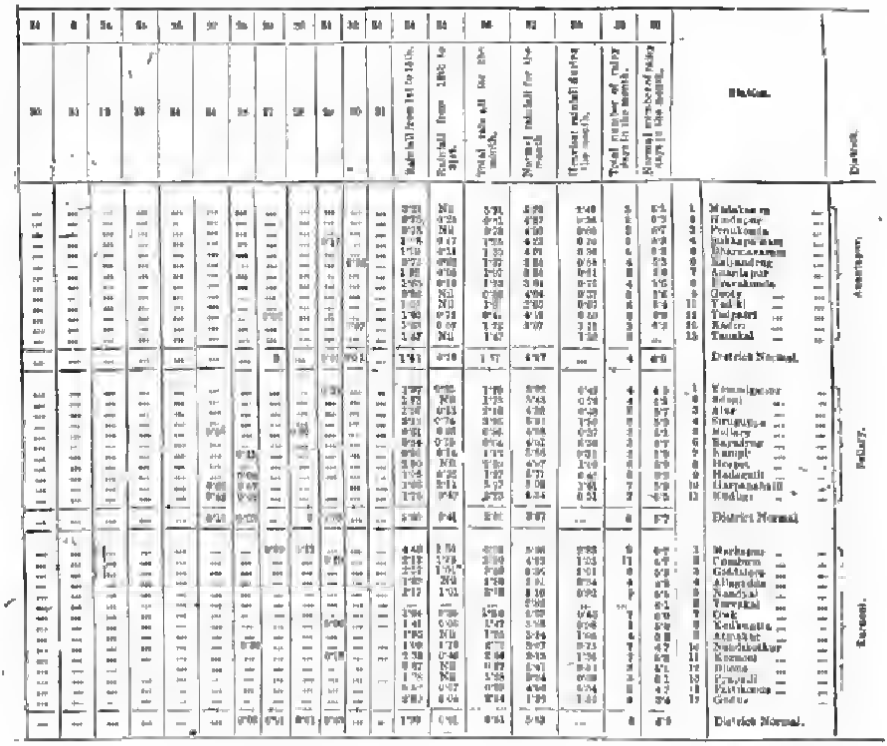
Daily Rainfall recorded in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Anantapur.	1 Hindupur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	2·08	0·00	—	—	—
	2 Penukonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·26
	3 Rekkalkunta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	0·11	0·00	—	—	—
	4 Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—
	5 Dharmavaram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—
	6 Kalyandrug	0·25	0·20	—	—	—	0·02	0·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	0·12
	7 Rayadrug	0·04	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·04	0·00	—	0·06	—
	8 Amarapuram	0·02	0·25	—	—	—	0·00	0·27	—	—	—	0·02	0·14	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	0·20
	9 Penukonda	0·05	—	—	—	0·06	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—
	10 Gooty	—	0·15	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·07	—	—	—	—
	11 Yadiki	0·01	0·00	—	—	—	—	0·16	—	—	—	0·09	—	—	0·15	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—
	12 Tadpatri	0·25	0·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·00	—	—	0·14	—	—	0·10	0·21	—	0·18	0·19
	13 Kadiri	0·16	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—
	14 Tanakal	1·39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·14	—	—	—	—
	District Normal	0·30	0·10	0·10	0	0·01	0·00	—	0·01	0·13	0·01	0·10	0·02	—	0·00	—	0·01	0·04	0·00	0·06	0·06	0·08
Bellary.	1 Yemmiganur	0·00	—	—	—	0·05	0·30	—	0·00	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Adoni	—	—	—	—	0·15	0·0	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—
	3 Alur	0·00	0·02	—	—	0·10	0·35	—	—	0·05	0·12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	0·10	—
	4 Siruguppa	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·00	1·00	—	0·15	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·14	—	—
	5 Bellary	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	0·07	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·00	—	0·01	—	—
	6 Kavalrug	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	0·10	—	—
	7 Kudligi	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8 Hospet	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·10	0·10	1·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Harapanhalli	0·00	—	—	—	0·00	0·04	0·10	0·13	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·14	—	—
	10 Harpanahalli	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	0·12	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	0·00	—	0·01	—	—
	11 Kondhi	—	—	—	—	0·15	0·30	0·40	—	—	—	0·11	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—
	District Normal	0·10	0·02	—	0·00	0·04	0·07	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·10	0·01	—	—	—	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·01	—
Kurnool.	1 Nandyal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	0·17	0·40	0·11	—	0·25	0·02	0·11	—	0·07	0·02	—	—
	2 Pattikonda	0·11	0·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·30	0·10	0·10	0·07	—	0·25	0·03	0·00	—	1·00	0·44	—	—
	3 Gidalur	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·20	0·10	0·01	0·03	—	0·00	0·14	0·00	—	1·05	—	—	—
	4 Allagadda	0·3	0·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Koilkuntla	0·10	0·10	—	—	0·10	0·10	—	—	0·10	0·02	0·03	0·01	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	—
	6 Yemmiganur *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Uruk	0·01	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	0·14	—	—	0·01	0·00	0·02	—	—
	8 Koilkuntla	0·01	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Nandikotkur	0·25	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·05	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 Nandikotkur	0·10	0·15	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	0·05	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	0·00	—	—	—
	11 Kurnool	0·00	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·04	—	—	0·07	—	—	—
	12 Banaganapalle	0·01	0·14	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13 Pyapalli	0·02	0·00	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14 Pattikonda	—	0·10	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·13	—	—	0·00	0·01	—	—	—
	15 Gudur	1·00	0·10	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	0·04	—	—	—	0·10	0·04	—	—	—	—	—
	District Normal	0·10	0·11	—	0·03	0·01	0·01	—	—	0·05	0·07	0·01	0·02	—	0·04	0·04	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·03	—	—

* No report was received as the raingauge has not yet been fixed at this station.

Madras Observatory,
20th November 1919.

Madras Presidency for the month of October 1919—*contd.*



E. B. ROSS,
Offg. Meteorologist, Madras.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 51] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1919. [Price, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH DECEMBER 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Rumakkonda 45·20 feet. Surada 28·10 feet. Sowing of greengram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturs fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowings of ragi and greengram proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, redgram and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in municipal towns. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godaveri 5·1 feet above anicut. Preparing of seed-beds, sowing of pulses and wheat and transplantation of ragi and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair to normal; sugarcane, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·90 feet above anicut. Preparing of seed-beds for second-crop cultivation, transplantation of tobacco and chillies and mixing of bengalgram, ragi, cholam, blackgram and greengram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects improving.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, resowings of varigu and coriander, sowings of bengalgram, maize, castor, hemp, cholam, horsegram and ragi, weeding of cotton, varigu and castor and transplantation of tobacco in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu and korra, outturn poor to normal; cholam, ragi and groundnut, poor; and indigo, fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 0·34 feet above anicut. Sunkesula anicut discharge 1,834 cusecs. Sowings of second crop paddy and ragi and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam blighted in parts of five taluks. Harvested paddy and dry crops; outturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks and foot-and-mouth disease in parts of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested dry crops; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of bengalgram and paddy, and weeding of cholam, cotton and korra in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cumbu, korra, paddy, cotton and cholam; outturn generally fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but Epizootic aphtha and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam and cumbu; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under some tanks in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, ragi and wheat proceeding or concluding, and transplantation and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, groundnut and paddy, cotton fair to normal; cumbu, pulses, gingelly and korra, fair; chenna, castor, arika and cholam, poor to fair; and sugarcane, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks fairly sufficient. Prospects good.

CUDDAPAH.

Report not received.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Freshes in three rivers. Flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts 1·7 and 0·7 foot respectively; supply at both the anicuts and the Kamgiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, indigo, cholam, cumbu and ragi; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in three villages and black-quarter in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; transplantation and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks, anthrax in another and sore-throat in still another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, gingelly, groundnut and indigo, transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy and cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, varagu, ragi, cumbu, samai and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in four taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of second-crop paddy, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy affected by disease in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, groundnut, samai and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally scanty. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest and black-quarter prevail in parts of four taluks and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Prospects generally fair; but second wet crop requires more rain in parts.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Freshes in one river. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, horsegram and ragi; transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, varagu, samai, cholam, groundnut and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in many taluks. Prospects fair; more rain needed.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and pulses and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton fair; ragi, cholam, samai and groundnut, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Seven feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of tenai and varagu commencing, transplantation of tobacco and paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cholam, cumbu, groundnut, samai, tenai, chillies, paddy, plantain and sugarcane; cotton four to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of seven taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. 0·8 foot of water over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy and cholam and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested groundnut, cumbu, ragi, paddy, cholam, gingelly, varagu and samai; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Coleroon at the Lower Anicut 6·6 feet. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair; groundnut, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Discharge through Periyar main channel 1,295 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair, but rain badly wanted in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplantation of paddy and ragi, and weeding proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops damaged in parts of one division owing to excessive rain. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, samai and sanwa millet; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects satisfactory, but food situation till next harvest not good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut; discharge through vents adequate. Ploughing, sowing, transplantation and weeding in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one taluk, diarrhœa in another and anthrax in a third taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation for second crop paddy completed. Condition of standing crops not reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Cultivation of paddy proceeding. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding and pruning in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea, coffee, ragi and paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair, but rinderpest prevails in all the three divisions. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one division. Prospects good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 20th December 1919.—Rainfall very heavy Travancore; heavy Nellore; good Guntur, Bellary, Chingleput, Madras, Chittoor and North Arcot; fair Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, South Kanara and (the) Hills; light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but dry crops damaged in small area in Ramnad owing to excessive rain; cholam in parts of Kurnool blighted and paddy in parts of one taluk in Chittoor affected by disease. Harvested paddy and dry crops; cotton generally fair. Fresh sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Condition of cattle good generally. Water generally sufficient. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally. Prices tend to rise. Prospects fair generally.

Special report for Ganjam.—One relief work in Ronabha in progress. Cloth distribution provided by private charity. Numbers on relief work 197, gratuitous relief 174; total 371.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, 23rd *December 1919.*

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH DECEMBER 1919.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (or 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1919.	Average of 25 years ending 1914.	1919.	Average of 25 years ending 1914.	Average for December.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for December.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for December.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for December.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	..	0·2	64·9	45·7	6·5	5·1	5·6	16·3	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	0·7	0·1	43·7	47·8	5·3	4·6	4·7	13·6	(a) 8·0	7·9	..	8·7	6·9	13·0	7·6	7·6
	Vizagapatam (L.)	0·1	0·3	42·9	38·2												
	Godavari	0·7	0·1	50·7	40·1	5·8	5·4	5·8	16·2	(a) 9·3	9·1	14·5	(a) 6·4	6·4	..	10·6	9·2
	Kistna	0·2	..	40·5	31·6	5·4	6·7	6·7	14·2	7·5	7·6	21·6	5·6	6·0	..	7·4	7·4
	Guntur	1·4	0·1	57·6	30·9	6·0	4·4	4·6	..	6·9	6·9	12·9	5·3	5·2	14·0	6·2	6·3
Deccan	Kurnool	0·1	..	27·6	25·6	6·1	4·0	3·9	..	7·2	6·9	16·5	6·3	6·2	13·1	6·0	6·6
	Bangalore	..	..	29·7	25·6†	..	3·6	3·8	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·6	..	6·0	6·0
	Bellary	1·0	..	24·3	22·4	7·6	4·2	4·0	..	7·7	7·6	16·0	5·7	5·6	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	..†	43·3	27·6†	..	4·6	4·9	..	..	..	..	6·2	7·2	..	7·6	6·7
	Anantapur	0·2	..	26·2	21·0	6·2	4·4	4·2	16·1	7·7	7·4	16·2	4·9	6·7	16·7	7·1	6·9
	Cuddapah	..	0·2	..	26·1	7·6	4·1	..1	14·4	6·5	..	14·0	5·7	..	16·2	6·8	..
Carnatic	Nellore	0·3	0·7	35·5	30·0	6·0	5·0	5·0	13·8	6·4	6·6	12·9	5·1	5·6	18·5	6·1	6·0
	Chingleput	2·2	4·2	45·9	39·8	5·9	4·8	5·2	12·2	8·1	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	2·2	1·4	40·7	46·4	5·9	4·1	4·1	12·8	7·5	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·6	1·7	47·4	41·4	7·7	4·1	4·1	15·0	8·8	8·2	..	..	..	12·1	6·7	6·6
Central	Chittoor	1·6	0·5	37·8	28·3	6·8	5·6	6·2	14·7	7·9	7·6	..	..	..	13·8	6·1	7·6
	North Arcot	1·6	0·6	43·3	38·0	6·1	4·8	4·9	13·6	6·7	6·6	..	..	..	15·3	7·1	6·6
	Salem	0·4	0·2	38·1	29·8	7·9	4·1	3·9	13·7	6·8	6·3	11·6	6·7	6·1	14·1	6·8	6·7
	Coimbatore	0·1	0·2	24·9	24·8	7·4	3·8	3·9	13·6	7·8	7·0	12·8	5·0	5·4	12·6	6·6	6·4
	Trichinopoly	0·5	0·4	36·0	29·6	8·3	5·8	6·6	14·4	6·5	6·6	13·1	6·0	6·9	12·4	6·7	6·8
South	Tanjore	0·6	1·6	53·0	37·7	7·6	4·1	4·2	15·3	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	..	6·2	6·2
	Pudukkottai	0·2	0·5	39·6	28·6	..	4·3	4·3	..	8·2	8·0	..	6·6	10·3	..	6·3	6·4
	Madura	0·4	0·9	29·0	27·5	7·4	5·0	4·1	14·7	6·8	6·4	11·9	5·6	6·5	11·6	6·3	5·4
	Ramnad	0·6	0·5	34·6	26·5	7·5	(a) 5·9	5·6	13·7	6·2	6·2	12·7	6·1	6·1	13·3	(a) 6·7	6·7
	Tinnevelly	0·4	0·5	24·4	22·5	6·1	5·9	5·6	14·6	6·7	6·5	12·3	6·6	5·5	10·4	6·7	6·6
West Coast	Malabar	0·4	0·6	118·7	118·6	6·1	4·5	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	0·4	0·2	139·7	142·0	9·0	5·1	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·6	0·6	79·1	63·6	..	5·8	6·6	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	0·3†	109·8	109·8†	..	4·5	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·6	0·1	76·1	69·2	7·1	4·9	4·6	12·4	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral. * Average of the 10 years ending 1918-19. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

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ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർത്ത സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 23, 1919.

തരു 12 (4).] തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 1919 ഡിസംബർ 23 ന [വില, 3 ച.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ബിൽ.

BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബില്ലുകളും അതിലേക്ക് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ ആലോചനാ സഭയിലേക്ക് ബോധിപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും 23-ാം പാട്ടപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബില്ലുകളും.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട്.

നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട്.

താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ബിൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിൽ 1919 സെപ്തംബർ 17-ാം തീയതി കൊണ്ടുവന്നപ്പെട്ടു :—

No. 30 of 1919.

1919 ലെ 30-ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT, 1859.

1859 ലെ വേലക്കാരുടെ കരാറു ലംഘന ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

1859 ലെ 13.

1859 ലെ വേലക്കാരുടെ കരാറു ലംഘന ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ, ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനു 191 ലെ വേലക്കാരുടെ കരാറു ലംഘന ആക്ട് (ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ആക്ട്) എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

1859 ലെ 13-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 1-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. (1) (ഇതിനുശേഷം പ്രസ്താവിത ആക്ടെന്നു പറയുന്ന) 1859 ലെ വേലക്കാരുടെ കരാറു ലംഘന ആക്ടിലെ 1-ാം വകുപ്പിനു 1-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് എന്നു പുതുതായി നമ്പർ ഇടണം.

(2) പുതുതായി നമ്പർ ഇട്ട മേല്പടി വകുപ്പിൽ—

(a) "പണിക്കുവേണ്ടി പണം മുൻകൂറായി മേടിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പണിചെയ്വാനോ ചെയ്യിക്കുവാനോ കഴിയാതെ പണം മുൻകൂറായി മേടിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും,

(1) ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ "അന്യായം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആജ്ഞിക്കനുചെയ്യുൻ ഈ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട്" എന്നവാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം യഥാക്രമം "അന്യായം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്" എന്നു ചേർക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

(2) പുതുതായി നമ്പരിട്ട വകുപ്പിനോടു താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ കൂടെ ചേർക്കണം, അതായതു :—

"(2) ആവിധ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അന്യായക്കാരനെ സന്തുഷ്ടിപ്പെടുത്ത ഉടനെ വിസ്തരിക്കേണ്ടതുതന്നെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിലെങ്കിൽ നടപടി എടുപ്പാൻ മതിയായ കാരണം ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ അന്യായം അപ്പോൾ തള്ളിക്കളയാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ നടപടി എടുപ്പാൻ മതിയായ കാരണം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആവശ്യകരമെന്നുതോന്നുന്നെങ്കിൽ ആവശ്യക്കാരനെയോ വേലക്കാരനെയോ കൂലിപ്പണിക്കാരനെയോ തന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനായി തനിക്കഭിമതമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപ്രകാരം ഒരു സമൻസോ വാറണ്ടോ അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും കാര്യം വിചാരണചെയ്തു തീർപ്പുകല്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു."

1859 ലെ 14-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം പുതിയ വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

3. (1) പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 5 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കണം, അതായതു :—

'5. (1) ആവിധ കരകൌശലപ്പണിക്കാരനോ, വേലക്കാരനോ, കൂലിപ്പണിക്കാരനോ, ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട പണിചെയ്യുവാനോ ചരക്കുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനോ വേണ്ടി അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ പക്കൽനിന്നു മുന്നാധാരമായി കടമായോ പണം കൈപ്പറ്റിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും മുമ്പുപ്രസ്താവിച്ചപ്രകാരം ഒരു സമൻസോ വാറണ്ടോ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായും, നിയമാനുസൃതമായൊ ന്യായമായോ മുടക്കു യാതൊരു തടസ്സമില്ലാതെയും ക്രമത്തിലും കൃത്യതയിലും ആ പണിയുടെ കരാറിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുമെന്നോ ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നോ ഉപേക്ഷവരുത്തുകയാകട്ടെ, അതു ചെയ്കയോ ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു തള്ളുകയാകട്ടെ, ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു തൃപ്തിയാംവണ്ണം തെളിവായിരുന്നാൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടതന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ ആവശ്യകരകൌശലപ്പണിക്കാരനോടൊ, വേലക്കാരനോടൊ, കൂലിപ്പണിക്കാരനോടൊ, ഉൻകൂറായി, അവന്നു കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള മുഴുവനോ ഭാഗമെങ്കിൽ ന്യായമായും ശരിയായും വരുന്നതു ആയതിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗമോ, മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു തക്കതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നകാലത്തിനുള്ളിലും കിസ്തുകൂടായിട്ടെങ്കിൽ തക്കതെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന കിസ്തുകളായും, കൊടുക്കിക്കൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിക്കുകയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് തീർപ്പുകല്പിക്കുന്നതുവരെയുള്ള കാലത്തിനുള്ളിലും കരാറിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം മറ്റുവിധവും ആവശ്യക പണിചെയ്യുവാനോ ചെയ്യിപ്പിക്കുവാനോ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുവാനും ആകുന്നു.

ഉൻകൂറായി കൊടുത്തപണം പിടിക്കിടക്കുവാനോ തിരിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനോ ഉള്ള ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

എന്നാൽ മുപ്പക്ഷ വസ്തുക്കളൊ പണിചെയ്തതിലധികമൊ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഈ ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ ഒന്നും തന്നെ തടസ്സമായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

വിശദീകരണം.—കരാറപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ അവധി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ അയാളു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനു ന്യായമായ സമയകാലം എടുക്കുന്നതു എന്നു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുവരെ ആ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം ഉപേക്ഷവരുത്തൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ആവിധ കരകൌശലപ്പണിക്കാരനോ, വേലക്കാരനോ, കൂലിപ്പണിക്കാരനോ (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരംകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു കല്പന അനുസരിപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തിയാൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അയാളെ മൂന്നുമാസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പണസ്സംബന്ധമായ കല്പനയെങ്കിൽ മൂന്നുമാസംവരെ ആകാവുന്നകാലത്തേക്കൊ തടവിലാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടുന്ന വാറണ്ടുകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാലമൊ എത്രകണ്ടു കവിഞ്ഞകാലം ആയിരുന്നുവെന്നതിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചും തടവുവിധിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു :

എന്നാൽ കിസ്തുകളായി കൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു കിസ്തു കൊടുക്കാതിരുന്നതിനാൽ ഒരുമാസത്തിൽ കവിയുന്ന തടവു വിധിപ്പാൻ പാടി

പ്പാത്തതും ആവക വിധികളെപ്പോലുള്ളതുമായ ഉന്നമാസത്തിൽ അധികമാവാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഗൺസ്റ്റനായി കൊടുത്തപണം ഉടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കാലമൊ പണി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള കാലമൊ അതതു സംഗതിപോലെ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് അപ്പപ്പോൾ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടെന്റിനൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുത്ത കല്പനയുടെ തീയതി മുതൽക്കു പണിചെയ്യേണ്ടതായ കാലാവധി ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിലധികം ആവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം യാതൊരു കല്പനയും കൊടുത്തുകൂടാ.

(4) വല്ല പണവും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്നിഷ്ടാനുസരണം ഉടനെയുള്ള ഗൺസ്റ്റനായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതിനാലാകട്ടെ, ഗൺസ്റ്റനായി കൊടുത്തതും ഉടക്കിക്കിട്ടാതെ നില്ക്കുന്നതുമായ വല്ല പണവും വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാലാകട്ടെ, ഒരു ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമുള്ളതൊഴികെ വേറെ വല്ല പ്രകാരവും അന്യായക്കാരനു സിവിൽ വഴിയായുള്ള വല്ല നിവാരണവും ഇല്ലാതായിപ്പോകുന്നതല്ല.

അന്യായം തള്ളുകയൊ ബാധകമാക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യൽ.

2-A. ഏതൊരു കോടതി ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചതു സംബന്ധമായി അന്യായം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ കോടതി കാര്യമാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ നേരിട്ടൊ വക്കീൽമുഖാന്തരമൊ ഹാജരാകുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു 2-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കുറ്റക്കാരനെ നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ശിക്ഷകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കൽ.

2-B. (1) ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല നടവടികളിലും അന്യായം അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ അറിവിൽ കൂടായിട്ടുള്ളതായിരുന്നുവെന്നും നിസ്സാരമായും ഉപദ്രവകരമായും ഉള്ളതായിരുന്നുവെന്നും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രതിയോടു താൻ ആരോടാണോ അന്യായംകൊണ്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതൊ ആ ആളോടൊ ആളുകൾക്കൊ ആയവനിൽ ഗണ്യോത്തമത്തൊ അവരിൽ വല്ല ആൾക്കൊ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കാതെയിരിപ്പാൻ കാരണം കാണിപ്പാൻ അയാൾക്കു തന്നെ ഉത്തരവാദപ്പെടാം.

(2) ആവക അന്യായക്കാരൻ കാണിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല കാരണവും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിനെ ചെയ്യുശേഷം അന്യായം അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ അറിവിൽ കൂടായിട്ടുള്ളതായിരുന്നുവെന്നൊ നിസ്സാരമായും ഉപദ്രവകരമായും ഉള്ളതായിരുന്നുവെന്നൊ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു തൃപ്തിയായാൽ അദ്ദേഹം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. ന്യായമായുള്ള ഉപ്പിടിയിൽ കവിയാതെ പ്രതിഫലം, അന്യായം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നവൊ ആയാൾക്കൊ ആ ആളുകൾക്കൊ ആയവനിൽ ഗണ്യോത്തമത്തൊ അവരിൽ വല്ല ആൾക്കൊ കൊടുപ്പാനായി കല്പിക്കാം.

(3) 2-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിച്ചതായ പ്രതിഫലം ആയതു ഒരു പിഴയായിരുന്നാൽ എങ്ങിനെയൊ അതുപോലെ വസൂൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആയതു കൊടുപ്പാനായി മുജ്ഞാപിക്കുന്ന കല്പനയിൽ ആയതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വീഴ്ചചെയ്താൽ അന്യായക്കാരൻ ഉപ്പടിവസംവരെയൊ, കൊടുക്കുന്നുവരെയൊ, അതിൽ എതാണ്ടു കുറഞ്ഞതുമല്ലാ എന്നാൽ അതുവരെ വെറും തടവു ശാന്തരവിക്കേണ്ടതാണൊന്നും കൂടി കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

1882 ലെ 18-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 3-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിയ്ക്കൽ.

4. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 3-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "കഠിനതടവു വിധിക്കാവുന്നതും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "തടവുവിധിക്കാവുന്നതും" എന്നും ചേക്കണം.

1882 ലെ 18-ാം ആക്ടിന്റെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം മറ്റൊരു വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കൽ.

5. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കപ്പെടുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്നു :—

18 ലെ 6

"4. ഈ ആക്ടിന്റെ "കോടതി" എന്നവാക്കു 1872 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കോടതി നിയമത്തിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരമുള്ള എല്ലാ കോടതികളെയും പറയുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കോടതിപ്രകാരം

കൊടുക്കാനായി ഒന്ന കാലാവധി നീട്ടുയിച്ചിരിക്കുയും അതിനെയുള്ള അവധി ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അധികമായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ആ കരാറുകൊണ്ട ഒരു ആളിലെ യാതൊന്നും ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല."

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണം.

1859 ലെ (1859 ലെ 13) വേലക്കാരുടെ കരാർ ലംഘന ആക്ട്, ആയതിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രൂപത്തിൽ, പലേ സംഗതികളിലും, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു യോജിച്ച തല്ലെന്നും അതിനെ കോടതിയായ വിധത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ യജമാനന്മാർക്ക പാടുള്ളതാണെന്നും കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ദോഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ബില്ലിനാൽ ഈ സ്ഥിതികളെ പരിഹരിപ്പാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഒന്നാമതു ഈ ബിൽ അന്യായത്തിന്റെ കാലഗണനം ഒന്നര മാസമായി തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും, ഉൻകൂറായി കൊടുത്തപണം തിരുവുപ്പികയിൽ കവിയാതെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിലും കരാറുപ്രകാരം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടുന്നകാലം തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ കാലം ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളിലും മാത്രമെ ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകളെ യജമാനന്മാർ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു ക്ലിപ്തം വെക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും, കാലാവധി തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും, കരാറിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ കാര്യമാംവണ്ണം വേലക്കാരനു അന്യായമായി കോടതി ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആക്ഷേപക്കാരുള്ള നടവടി നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടു കല്പിക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ അന്യായക്കാരനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം വിസ്തരിച്ചുതീർക്കേ നടവടി എടുപ്പാൻ കാരണമില്ലെന്നു തനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് വേലക്കാരനെ ഹാജരാവാൻ നിബ്ബന്ധിക്കാതെ അന്യായം തള്ളിക്കളവാനും 1898 ലെ (1898 ലെ 5) ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമത്തിലെ 250-ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളപോലെയുള്ള തന്റെ നിബന്ധനയാൽ, അന്യായം കളവായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ നിസ്സാരമായും ഉപദ്രവകരമായുള്ളതൊ ആണെങ്കിൽ, വേലക്കാരനു പ്രതിഫലം വിധിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനും ബിൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഇതിനു പുറമെ, കരാറു ലംഘനം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു തെളിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉൻകൂറായി വാങ്ങിയപണം തടക്കികൊടുപ്പാനെ കരാറുപ്രകാരം പണിചെയ്താലൊ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് തന്റെ യുക്തംപോലെ കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതായിരിക്കും. അതുമല്ല ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ അന്യായക്കാരന്റെ ഇഷ്ടം അന്വേഷിപ്പാൻ വേലിത ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിരിക്കയും ഇല്ല. പണം തടക്കികൊടുപ്പാൻ സമയം അനുവദിപ്പാനും, കിസ്തുകൂടായി പണം അടപ്പാൻ കല്പിപ്പാനും, കല്പന കരാറുപ്രകാരം നടക്കാതാണെങ്കിൽ ആയതിലേക്കു ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കവിയാതെ ഒരു കാലാവധി നിശ്ചയിപ്പാനും, അതുമേൽപ്പോന്നു അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ആവിധമായ എന്തൊരു കല്പനയെയും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് യുക്തംപോലെ മാനവുന്നതാകുന്നു; പക്ഷെ പണി ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്നകാലം ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ അധികം കവിയുന്നതാകവുണ്ടാ ആ കാലാവധി നീട്ടികൊടുത്തുകൂടാ.

ഒടുവിൽ, കരാറു ലംഘനത്തിനു ശിക്ഷയായി രണ്ടിലേതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിലുള്ള തടവു കല്പിപ്പാൻ ബിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ 2൨൨ നിയമപ്രകാരം തടവു കല്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഒരു കഠിന തടവായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഈപ്പോഴത്തെ ആക്ടിലെ ൪ - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ക്ലൃപ്തത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം അധികം തെളിവായി സാധിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഈ മാറ്റം എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

സിംലാ, 1919 സെപ്തംബർ 13 - ാംനു. ഡബ്ലു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്.

എച്ച്. എം. സ്റ്റീഫൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെണ്ട് ലെജിസ്ലേറ്റിവ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th day of November 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLINGDON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. COX.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.B.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.E.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHAIL.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU Garu
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA, Eleya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Sri RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATI SURYA RAO Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Khan Sahib HAJI ABU-UL-HAS HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. RICHARDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. CHINNATAMBI RAJA.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. G. MITCHELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur N. MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. MUTTAIYA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Sahib T. NAVARATNAM CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri RAVU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur of Bobbili.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAU Avargal.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT ARTHUR GRAHAM and the Honourable Diwan Bahadur LEWIS DOMINIC SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, I.S.O., took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the attention of each interpellator to turn to notify the serial number of his question and make a mark in pencil against the Honourable the interpellator's short copy of roneing in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal question to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

Bridge across the Kadiyapur

1 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the question of constructing a bridge across the Kadiyapur river in the Tanjore district stands at present?

(*b*) As the absence of a bridge is very keenly felt by the public, especially by the large number of Christian pilgrims visiting Velanganny, will the Government be pleased to push through the construction of the bridge?

1 *A.*—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Drainage scheme for the Negapatam municipality.

2 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to introduce a drainage scheme in the Negapatam municipality which has already been sanctioned, but put off till the conclusion of the war?

(*b*) As the war is now over, will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to push through the scheme as the necessity of a drainage system is very keenly felt by the inhabitants of the Negapatam municipality?

2 *A.*—(*a*) No drainage scheme has yet been sanctioned by Government for the town of Negapatam. The difficulties connected with the execution of the proposed scheme were discussed in "G.O. No. 837 M., dated 22nd May 1918, which is laid on the table. In order to mitigate the nuisance caused by the drainage water flowing into the streets, the chairman on the suggestion of the Government is now giving a trial to a system of filter trenches designed by the Sanitary Engineer.

* Printed as Appendix I, page 1319 *infra*.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

(b) The Government do not consider that there is any prospect of the municipal council being able to finance a closed drainage scheme until the law has been amended so as to confer on municipal councils enhanced powers of taxation.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR :—" With regard to question No. 2, Your Excellency, are the Government aware that the introduction of filter trenches has become a failure and has thereby caused great nuisance to the town of Negapatam ? Will the Government be pleased to introduce the surface drainage scheme to mitigate the nuisance caused by the trench ? "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—" Will the Honourable Member be good enough to give notice of that question ? "

Salaries of teachers in local board schools.

3 Q.—In view of the existing high cost of living, will the Government be pleased to place before the Salaries Committee the question of an increase to the salary of the teachers employed in local board schools ?

3 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 56.

Transfer of Government servants in superior service to their native places.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules or Government orders prohibiting Government servants in superior service from being transferred to their native places, and if so, whether the rules or orders apply both to the executive and non-executive officers in all departments ?

4 A.—There are no such rules or orders.

House-rent allowance to compounders employed by local bodies.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to advise and empower local bodies to give house-rent allowance to their compounders at least in those places where rents are very high and where local bodies consider the grant of house-rent allowance highly desirable ?

5 A.—The Government see no reason to advise the local bodies as suggested by the Honourable Member. It is always open to these bodies, if their resources permit, to grant house-rent allowances to their compounders with the sanction of the Government.

Revision of the scale of pay of veterinary assistants and inspectors.

6 Q.—In view of the increase in the scale of pay of sub-assistant surgeons, will the Government be pleased to revise the scale of pay of veterinary assistants and veterinary inspectors proportionately and place their case before the Salaries Committee ?

6 A.—The Government have recently sanctioned revised scales of pay for veterinary assistants and inspectors of the Civil Veterinary Department. Their case will be reviewed by the Salaries Committee along with that of other classes of Government servants of the same status.

Promotion of sub-registrars and appointment of Mr. Rebello as Registrar of Assurances.

7 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the names of the senior sub-registrars who are qualified for promotion as district registrars ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason why the Superintendent, Home Secretariat, Mr. Peter Robert DeRebello, was gazetted as the Registrar of Assurances ?

7 A.—(a) All sub-registrars are, if fit and efficient, eligible for promotion as district registrars.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 39.

Irrigation under the Vettar and Odambogiyar.

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the question of irrigation under Vettar and Odambogiyar (Tanjore district) now stands ?

8 A.—An estimate for improvements to the Vettar is under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and an estimate for constructing a regulator across the Odambogiyar is under preparation.

Abolition of passport for the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

9 Q.—In view of the termination of the war, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of recommending to the Government of India to withdraw the passport regulations now in force for those proceeding to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States ?

9 A.—The matter referred to is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Introduction of the Elementary Education Bill.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to introduce the free and compulsory Elementary Education Bill as early as possible ?

10 A.—The Madras Elementary Education Bill will be introduced as early as possible.

Appointment of a head clerk in the office of Deputy Port Conservator, Madras.

11 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that a vacancy of the post of head clerk in the office of the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, has been filled recently by a clerk of the Madras Port Trust, drawing a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem?

(*b*) Are the Government also aware that as per paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 35, Marine, dated 16th January 1906, such appointments should be made from the Presidency Port Service?

(*c*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to make inquiries as to why the department did not give due regards to the Government Order referred to above?

11 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*b*) & (*c*) G.O. No. 55, Marine, dated 16th January 1906, contains no such directions.

Revision of the existing arrangements along French Settlements.

12 *Q.*—With reference to my question 5 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, regarding the abolition of land customs and establishment of sea customs in the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency, will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the above question stands now and when will it have effect?

12 *A.*—The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition, as a tentative measure, of the customs chaukis around Mahé. The arrangement will come into force on 1st January 1920. The question of improving the customs arrangements around Pondicherry and Karikal is still under consideration.

Shooting of eight Mappillas by the Police.

13 *Q.*—With reference to my question 12, put at the meeting of the Council held on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the final official report regarding the enquiry about the shooting of eight Mappillas by Special Police Force and a section of Anglo-Indian Force at Malappuram (Malabar)?

13 *A.*—The final report* of the District Magistrate, Malabar, on the Mappilla outbreak which took place on 7th February 1919 together with the orders passed thereon is laid on the table.

Seizure of sovereigns imported at Madras from the Straits Settlements.

14 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Madras Mail*, dated 15th September 1919, regarding the seizure of sovereigns landed at Madras from the Straits Settlements?

(*b*) Are the Customs justified in making distinction between French and British subjects?

(*c*) Are they also justified in exempting one French merchant and not another?

(*d*) If, however, the French merchants are exempted from importation of sovereigns why some of the sovereigns were confiscated and redemption penalty inflicted heavily?

(*e*) If, however, the French subjects are allowed to land sovereigns in French ports, will the Government be pleased to state what is the maximum number of sovereigns the French subjects are allowed to bring at a time and what guarantee is there that the sovereigns landed in French ports will not be brought into the British territory inasmuch as a single person can bring 20 sovereigns at a time from foreign countries to the British country under the existing orders?

14 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No. They do not make this distinction. The question is not whether the importers are French or British subjects but whether they are importing into French or British territory.

(*c*) No. They do not do so. The actual French importers who were not penalised declared their possession of gold, destined for French ports. The French importers who were fined were dealt with under section 167 (73) of the Sea Customs Act, for denying possession of gold when questioned by the Customs officers, although they had it.

(*d*) Vide answers to (*b*) and (*c*) *supra*.

(*e*) Import into French territory is not prohibited at present. The Government are taking steps to prevent the importation of sovereigns from French possessions into British India.

Increased salary for Port officers.

15 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to my interpellation 23 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th March 1919 regarding the increased salary to Port officers of the Presidency and the Government answer thereon, has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "The Salaries to Port Officers" in the *Madras Times*, dated 18th August 1919?

(*b*) In view of the statements contained in the above article, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of increasing the salaries of the poorly-paid Port officers at an early date?

15 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the article.

(*b*) The matter is receiving attention.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 1279 *infra*.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)*

Facilities for Mahammadan convicts to say their prayers.

16 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu*, dated the 26th September 1919, publishing a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Islahul Muslimin, Madras, to the Superintendent, Penitentiary, Madras, requesting that certain facilities should be given to Mahammadan convicts to say their prayer?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to mention the requests made?

16 A.—The Government have now perused the letter referred to and will examine the question whether there is sufficient cause to modify the relevant provisions of the Jail Code.

Revision of the Local Boards Act and of the rules for the election of presidents of taluk boards.

17 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the Local Boards Act is likely to be revised?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of empowering the presidents of taluk boards to conduct the elections of members of taluk boards as in the case of the elections of the municipal councils?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to amend the existing rules for the election accordingly?

17 A.—(a) The Government of India will shortly be addressed on the revision of the Madras Local Boards Act.

(b) & (c) The differences between the taluk board and municipal election rules are necessitated by the rural conditions under which taluk board elections have to be held. The Government have, however, issued orders as far back as 1916 requesting all Collectors to instruct revenue divisional officers to make as much use as possible of the services of non official presidents of taluk boards and chairmen of union panchayats when advertising and holding such elections.

Ceylon quarantine restrictions.

18 Q.—(a) With reference to the Press Communiqué, dated 20th September, regarding the Mandapam quarantine camp, are the Government aware that several passengers from India are allowed to pass through freely to Ceylon on production of permits issued by the Chairman, Plague Committee?

(b) Are the Government also aware that the servants of European passengers are also exempted from quarantine restrictions at Mandapam camp and sent through?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary representations to the Ceylon Government to put a stop to the inconvenience and hardships the travelling public are put to, as indicated in my resolution XXIII moved in the meeting held on 5th April 1918?

18 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No. There is a regulation that the servants of upper class passengers accompanying their masters may be passed on the guarantee of their masters except in cases where the servant is to be left alone in Ceylon after the departure of his master; but the regulation does not make any distinction between the servants of Europeans and those of other passengers.

(c) The Government do not propose to move further in the matter for the present.

The dredger 'Pentland'.

19 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that dredger 'Pentland' has become of no use to dredge Negapatam bar?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary arrangements to dispose of her at an early date, as the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee are incurring great loss in maintaining her?

19 A.—(a) The Government are aware that the results achieved by the dredger 'Pentland' at Negapatam have been disappointing and make it appear doubtful whether any amount of dredging would of itself effect a permanent improvement.

(b) The whole question of improving the harbour is under examination by an expert and the Government do not propose to consider the question of disposing of the dredger until the expert has reported in the matter.

Improvement of the Negapatam bar.

20 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the report of the expert who visited Negapatam bar some time ago?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say when the question of improving the Negapatam bar is likely to take place?

20 A.—(a) The Government have not yet received the report of the expert.

(b) The question of making further efforts to improve the harbour cannot be taken up till the expert's report has been examined.

Disturbances in Nellore.

21 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles headed 'Trouble at Nellore' published in the *Madras Mail*, dated 27th October 1919, and 'Hindu-Moslem trouble in Nellore' published in the *Hindu* of the same date?

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(b) Will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to make impartial enquiries and place a report on the table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to pass an order that the beat of drums and play of music should be stopped in front of mosques?

21 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have already directed a special investigation of the circumstances of this occurrence.

(c) As at present advised the Government are not prepared to pass any such general order.

Overcrowding of third-class compartments on the South Indian Railway.

22 Q.—(a) Are Government aware that there is great insufficiency of accommodation in third-class compartments on the South Indian Railway?

(b) Can Government give any information as to whether the railway company intends to provide an intermediate class, i.e., accommodation between second and third class?

22 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) Government understand that the railway company have no such intention at present.

Additional district court at Negapatam.

23 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to arrange that the additional district court for Tanjore district, which is under contemplation, be established at Negapatam?

23 *A.*—The location of the court is still under consideration and the Government are unable at this stage to make any pronouncement.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.

Recruitment of South Indian labour for Ceylon.

24 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government

(a) to publish the proceedings of the interview of the Ceylon deputation with His Excellency the Governor at Ootacamund on the subject of the recruitment of South Indian labour for Ceylon; and

(b) to state

(i) whether the repeal of the penal provisions of the existing Ceylon Ordinances was pressed on the deputation, and whether it was accepted by the same;

(ii) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the low wages paid on the tea estates of Ceylon, and to the opinion of Mr. C. F. Andrews that the wage paid was insufficient to support the coolies' families in full working efficiency;

(iii) whether the question of preventing the Kangani, who had been paid off in Ceylon, from suing the coolies in India for the same debt has been considered;

(iv) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the provision in the draft Ceylon Labour Ordinance empowering the Labour Controller to appoint recruiters of his own, and to Mr C. F Andrews' opinion that it will lead to the danger of misleading men for the sake of getting recruits; and

(v) what action Government propose to take on items (ii) to (iv) above?

24 *A.*—It is impossible to give answers to the questions which have been placed on the paper referring as they do to an Ordinance to be passed by the Ceylon Government and affecting the internal administration of Ceylon. Owing however to the interest taken by the general public of the Madras Presidency in the matter, the Madras Government on 23rd July 1919 requested the Ceylon Government to send them copies of any matter relating to the well-being and control of immigrant labourers which the Ceylon Government might decide to communicate to the press. The information so far received has been placed on the Editors' Table in G.O No. 1301, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 10th September 1919.

Improvements to the Ayyavayyanar and the Cauvery.

25 Q.—With reference to questions 111 and 112 put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimate for Rs. 1,12,000 for improvements to the Ayyavayyanar, and that for Rs. 1,92,000 for improving the Cauvery from the Ayyavayyanar infall to the sea have been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction?

25 *A.*—The estimates have not yet been submitted to the Government of India.

As regards the improvements to the Ayyavayyanar, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation considers it advisable to see the effect of certain minor improvements before undertaking a large amount of widening which might prove to be valueless. Estimates have been prepared

(1) for improvements to the head-sluice and the Varakudi aqueduct, and

(2) for constructing syphons in place of the Palakkudi and Tirumandiyur aqueducts.

Item (1) has been sanctioned and is expected to be completed during the current year and the estimates for item (2) are under consideration in the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The estimate for improvements to the Cauvery from the Ayyanvayanar infall to the sea has, after examination by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, been returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision and resubmission.

Improvements to the Sithanniperumal drain, Tanjore district.

26 *Q.*—With reference to question 114 put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to state whether the land required for improvements to the Sithanniperumal drain, Tanjore district, has been acquired?

26 *A.*—Acquisition proceedings have not yet been completed.

Irrigation under the Pattarasanar, Tanjore district.

27 *Q.*—With reference to question 52 regarding the defective irrigation of the Pattarasanar, Tanjore district, put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report called for from the Superintending Engineer has been received and whether a copy of the same will be furnished?

27 *A.*—The Superintending Engineer's report on the memorial complaining of defective irrigation under the Pattarasanar has not yet been received, but the question has been under investigation and under correspondence between him and the Executive Engineer. Proposals for improvements are under examination in the Superintending Engineer's office and a full report from him is expected shortly.

Irrigation under the Pallavanar, Tanjore district.

28 *Q.*—With reference to question 45 regarding the defective irrigation of the Pallavanar, Tanjore district, put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to obtain and furnish information on the following points:—

(i) whether estimates have been prepared for (*a*) converting the mud dam within Pudur limits into a regulator, and (*b*) for widening the Vennar from below the 77th mile down to the Pallavanar infall;

(ii) whether the regulation of the sluices in the Vennar and the Pallavanar I reach has been handed over by the Collector to the Public Works Department; and

(iii) what progress has been made in the institution of a moral in Pallavanar reaches II and III?

28 *A.*—(i) (*a*) An estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer has been returned to him by the Superintending Engineer for further particulars.

(i) (*b*) & (ii) Information is not available, but will be called for. It is, however, understood that estimates have been prepared by the Executive Engineer for providing screw-gearing shutters to the sluices in the Vennar but have been returned to him by the Superintending Engineer with remarks.

(iii) The matter is under correspondence with the officers of the Revenue Department.

Improvements to the Pakka vaikal, Tanjore district.

29 *Q.*—With reference to question 113 put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919 regarding the sanctioned improvements to the Pakka vaikal, Tanjore district, will the Government be pleased to state whether the war having come to and the execution of the sanctioned estimate will now be taken up?

29 *A.*—It is hoped to execute the work next year.

Masonry dams for the main channel of the Tennari tank, Conjeveram taluk.

30 *Q.*—With reference to question 22 put at the meeting of the Council in May 1914 regarding the Tennari tank, Conjeveram taluk, Chingleput district, will the Government be pleased to state whether the turf dams which used to be constructed in the pool at the head of the main channel from sluice No. 5 at the points where branch channels Nos. 1 to 4 take off, have been replaced by masonry ones since the date of the question?

30 *A.*—The Government have received and are examining an estimate amounting to Rs. 17,000, which, in addition to other improvements, provides for the construction of masonry head sluices to replace the turf dams that used to be constructed at the points where branch channels Nos. 1 to 4 take off from the main channel from sluice No. 5. The head sluices will, it is hoped, be constructed during the next working season.

Establishment of a free boarding school for the children of non-Brahmana Mahrattas of Tanjore.

31 *Q.*—With reference to question 51 put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919 regarding educational facilities for the non-Brahmana Mahrattas of Tanjore, will the Government be pleased to state whether the remarks of the district board on their memorial have been received, and whether orders have been passed thereon?

31 *A.*—The remarks of the district board were received and in their order No. 1041 L., dated 26th August 1919, the Government have sanctioned the board's proposal to open a free higher grade elementary school for Mahratta children in Tanjore.

Encroachments on poramboke lands.

32 *Q.*—With reference to question 47 put at the meeting of the Council on 11th March 1919 regarding encroachment on poramboke land, will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been passed on the Board's report, and whether they will be placed on the table?

32 *A.*—A copy of G O. No. 1459, dated 17th June 1919, will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Water-rates on lands under the Bhavani project, Gantur district.

33 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a memorial has been received from the ryots holding land under the Bhavani project, Guntur district, regarding the high water-rates which it is proposed to charge and whether orders have been passed thereon?

33 *A.*—The Government have perused the memorial and have confirmed the proposed rates.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, with regard to question No 33, are Government aware that the water-rates proposed are much higher than the water-rates in other districts and that they will produce hardship?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, the Government are aware that the rates proposed are higher than the rates in other districts, but they regard the supply of water more or less as a commercial proposition. If a low maximum limit is imposed on the charge that can be made, numerous projects that would really be for the great benefit of the country have to be rejected on the ground that they will not pay interest on capital cost. That is the reason why we are attempting to see whether the rates cannot be put up higher. If they can, it will be possible to undertake projects which we are not able to undertake if we are limited to a Rs. 5 water-rate."

Resurvey of certain taluks in the Tanjore district.

34 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many taluks in the Tanjore district originally surveyed on the plane table system are being resurveyed;

(*b*) on what system were the remaining taluks surveyed; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to resurvey them, and what is the need therefor?

34 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have ordered the resurvey of all the taluks in the Tanjore district originally surveyed on the 'plane table' system. The resurvey of the taluks of Mayavaram and Mannargudi and half of Tanjore has been completed. The other taluks which were surveyed on this system are Pattukkottai, Arantangi, Nannilam, Negapatam, Tiruturaipundi and a portion of Papanasam. These are being resurveyed.

(*b*) The remaining area consisting of the Shiyali and Kumbakonam taluks, the northern half of Tanjore and a portion of Papanasam was surveyed on the 'triangles' system.

(*c*) It has been decided to resurvey these areas. It is estimated that there are 180,000 subdivisions to be attended to and 220,000 stones to be renewed or repaired. Experience has shown that it is not possible to complete this work with the aid of special officers employed in the Settlement Department in time for the introduction of the resettlement. The only alternative is a resurvey.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"With regard to question No. 34, with reference to the resurvey of certain taluks in the Tanjore district, will the re-survey be followed by a re-classification of all the soils by the Settlement Department?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I do not think that that is intended, but I will make sure."

Increase of the area under food crops.

35 *Q.*—With reference to the Press Communiqué dated 7th July 1919, regarding increase of food supplies, will the Government be pleased to state whether the concessions granted by them have brought about an increase in the extent of land under food crops, whether the area under Kuruva paddy or other similar short term crop in Tanjore and adjoining districts has increased, and whether it is proposed to effect a reduction of the prices of rice by restrictions on exports from Tanjore to other places?

35 *A.*—From the statement showing the extent of cultivation month by month published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* the Honourable Member will observe that there has been an increase in the area under cultivation in the periods ending June, July and August 1919, when compared with the corresponding periods of last year or the average of the corresponding periods for the last five years, the total figure for 'wet' and 'dry' up to August being 10,803,1b8 acres in 1919 as against 7,841,842 in 1918 and an average of 9,779,983 in the five years ending 1918. The Government are not in a position to state how much of this increase occurred under any particular crop, nor is it possible to give any estimate of the degree to which the recent concessions have contributed towards it. Export of rice and paddy from the Tanjore district is at present prohibited.

16TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Ramaraja Achariyar ; Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

Furnish the notifications regarding postings of sub-registrars in the *Fort St George Gazette*.

36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether in notifying postings of sub-registrars in the *Fort St George Gazette* the stations from which they were posted were formerly noted, and why this particular is omitted in the notifications now issued?

36 A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The practice was discontinued for a time and has now been resumed.

Registration of documents at private residences.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state under what conditions sub-registrars are required to attend private residences for registration of documents, and whether they are reimbursed travelling expenses and paid fees for loss of convenience and overtime work?

37 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to sections 31 and 38 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, and to article 11 of the Table of registration fees. No fees are paid to sub-registrars for attendance at private residences.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"With regard to question No. 37, are Sub-Registrars required to attend private residences outside office hours?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"They are expected to adjust their programme in strict accordance with the necessity of their office work."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I understand that there are rules which say that they are not bound to do it outside office hours."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"They are to do it in accordance with the strict necessities of their office work."

Appointment of Mr. Rebello as District Registrar.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the grounds on which Mr. Rebello has been placed on probation for appointment as District Registrar?

38 A.—Mr. Rebello has been appointed as District Registrar in the best interests of the department.

Scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of sub-registrars.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have under their consideration any scheme for regrading sub-registrars and for improving their pay and prospects, and whether the scheme will be published for the criticism of the officers concerned?

39 A.—The answer to the first part of the question is 'yes'; the answer to the second part is 'no.'

Resolutions of the Conference of Sanitary Inspectors, Southern districts.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Conference of Sanitary Inspectors, Southern districts, held at Madura on 19th April 1919 has submitted a copy of its resolutions, and whether Government have passed orders on any of them?

40 A.—A copy of the resolutions referred to has been received from the correspondence Secretary of the Madras Presidency Sanitary Inspectors' Association, Southern districts branch. The Government were unable to take action on these but have the matter under reconsideration.

Improvements to the Vettar lower reach.

41 Q.—With reference to item 24, improvements to the Vettar lower reach, on page 5 of G.O. No. 2?? L, dated 4th August 1919, will the Government be pleased to furnish information as to the nature and locality of the improvements under consideration, and to state whether any petition have been submitted asking for the construction of a masonry dam across the river to the east of the Sauthu Vari Vaikal head in the Papanasam taluk, Tanjore district?

41 A.—The improvements proposed relate to the portion of the river from the Engan regulator down to the sea, and comprise the following works:—

(1) Raising the sill of the Engan regulator by one foot, as at its present full supply level the regulator does not command all the lands under the Odambogiyar in the interests of which it was constructed in 1896 (estimate Rs. 560);

(2) Extending the Ammayappan syphon at about four furlongs below the Engan regulator, the work to be carried out only in case the proposed improvements to the Odambogiyar, which are also under consideration, are either not carried out or are unavoidably delayed (estimate Rs. 3,550); and

(3) Providing falling shutters to the Kungalancheri dam across road No. 33 (estimate Rs. 4,290).

A petition was received from some ryots of Mela Amaravati and neighbouring villages in November 1918, but was returned to them by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, as it did not appear that the petitioners had addressed the local officers in the first instance.

Nomination of Mr. Hariharа Ayyar to the Musiri taluk board.

42 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the elective strength of the Musiri taluk board, Trichinopoly district, was raised from half to two-thirds recently;

(*b*) whether orders were issued by Government that, until the full elective strength was secured, vacancies on the board should be filled only by election;

(*c*) whether M.R.Ry. Hariharа Ayyar Avargal was appointed by nomination contrary to the orders issued; and

(*d*) whether Government will set aside the nomination?

42 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The appointment of M.R.Ry. N. Hariharа Ayyar Avargal was notified in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th March 1919, by the President, District Board, Trichinopoly, while the Government orders referred to in clause (*b*) of the question were issued on the 26th May 1919. The appointment does not therefore contravene the orders issued by Government.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal.

Election of Mr. Varaha Acharyar as chairman, municipal council, Chidambaram.

43 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether on the 21st April last Mr. Varaha Acharyar was not duly and legally elected to the office of chairman of the Chidambaram municipal council?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the grounds upon which they disapproved of the election of Mr. Varaha Acharyar to the chairmanship of that council?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they took the necessary legal advice before passing their final orders in the matter?

(*d*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the legal advice they obtained in the matter?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will reconsider G.O. Mis. No. 889, dated 5th June 1919, passed by them on the subject in the Local and Municipal Department and pass a fresh order approving of the election of Mr. Varaha Acharyar as the chairman of the Chidambaram municipal council according to the proceedings of the meeting of that council held on the 21st April 1919 for the purpose?

43 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) On the date of the election of M.R.Ry. K. Varaha Acharyar as chairman, there were no less than six vacancies on the council, the full strength of which is sixteen. Out of the ten members then on the council only six voted for M.R.Ry. Varaha Acharyar. The Government, in exercise of the discretion vested in them by section 16 (1) (*b*) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and rule 9 of the election rules, considered it inadvisable to confirm Mr. Varaha Acharyar's election.

(*c*) & (*d*) The answer is in the negative.

(*e*) The Government regret their inability to reconsider the orders already passed.

Closing of the Madura Technical Institute.

44 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to the press communiqué issued by Government, dated the 31st July 1919, embodying the proposals submitted by the Director of Industries for the abolition of all the three sections of the Madura Technical Institute, viz., the industrial school, the dyeing section and the weaving section, and suggesting the introduction of other measures in their place in Madura and other centres, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the reports from the Collectors to whom they had sent the report of the Director of Industries for remarks?

(*b*) If the reports of the Collectors have been received, do the Government propose to publish them for the information of the public for offering their criticism on the proposals of the Director of Industries, before final orders are passed thereon by Government?

(*c*) Is it the intention of the Government to refer the proposals submitted by the Director of Industries along with the reports of Collectors to the non-official members of this Council and the following public bodies for the submission of their views on the proposals?—

(1) The Madras Chamber of Commerce.
(2) The Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
(3) The Madras Trades Association.
(4) The Nattukottai Nagarathars Association, Madras.
(5) The Andhra Vyasa Association, Madras.
(6) The Saurashtra Sabha, Madura.
(7) The Madura-Ramnad Districts People's Association, Madura.

(*d*) Have Government perused a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Madura-Ramnad Districts People's Association printed on page 8 of the *Hindu* of the 13th August 1919 containing the three resolutions passed therein regarding the proposals of the Director of Industries and protesting against the steps taken by him in closing the institute and demobilising the students thereof?

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(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Industries obtained the previous sanction of the Government for closing the institute and demobilising the students?

(f) If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what attempts were made by the Director of Industries to find a qualified European or Indian to take the place of Mr. Denhill reported ill and of Mr. Marsden going on leave in the institute, and with what results?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to state the action they have already taken or intend to take in consideration of the public protest and proposals submitted by the Madura-Ramnad Districts People's Association, with special reference to the closing of the Madura Technical Institute?

(h) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the orders they have passed or intend to pass on a memorial submitted to Government on the above subject by a public meeting of the citizens held in Madura on the 13th September 1919?

44 *A.*—(a) Reports have been received from all the Collectors consulted.

(b) The Collectors' reports have been placed on the Editors' table.

(c) The Government have in their press communiqué already invited representations from the public and will welcome any remarks or suggestions which the persons and institutions referred to may offer with regard to Mr. Davies' proposals and the replies of the Collectors.

(d) Yes.

(e) & (f) As immediate action was necessary in view of the sudden shortage of superior staff, the Director of Industries partly closed the institute in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The Government understand that all the students were not demobilized but only such of them as could not be profitably employed.

(g) & (h) The representation of the Madura-Ramnad District People's Association and the memorial submitted by the public meeting held in Madura on 13th September 1919 will be considered along with replies of the Collectors.

Headquarters of the Ramnad district.

45 Q.—Referring to G.O. No. 827, dated 25th April 1919, Home (Miscellaneous) Department, resolving to fix the headquarters of the Ramnad district at some station within that district, and stating that the Government are disposed to select Ramnad as the headquarters of the district but asking the Board of Revenue to give wide publicity to the proposal and to invite public criticism thereon, will the Government be pleased to state whether all the criticisms have been received, to which station in the Ramnad district the bulk of the criticisms inclined and what orders have the Government finally passed or intend to pass on the subject?

45 *A.*—The criticisms together with the report of the Board of Revenue on the subject have recently been received by Government. No particular station in the Ramnad district has obtained the support of a majority of the critics. The Government are still considering the question.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. T. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to question No. 45, may I know when the Government propose to arrive at a decision as regards the headquarters of the Ramnad district?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I am afraid that Government can give no undertaking at present on the point."

Development of district board railways.

46 Q.—(a) Referring to G.O. No. 181, Railways, dated 25th June 1919, Public Works Department, on the subject of the development of district board railways in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken so far by the Presidents of the district boards of Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot for the scrutiny and preparation of projects in which they are interested, and to state also fully the projects submitted by them if any?

(b) If the projects have not been received yet from the district boards of the above five districts, will the Government be pleased to urge them on to immediate action in this direction?

46 *A.*—The district boards of Ramnad, Trichinopoly and South Arcot have specifically replied to the Government Order.

The Ramnad District Board has requested that steps may be taken to complete the final location of the Manamadura-Sivaganga Railway line and to acquire the necessary land, and the Agent of the South Indian Railway has been addressed on the subject.

The Trichinopoly District Board has stated that it cannot undertake any railway construction in the district pending the receipt of definite information about the construction of the Panruti-Trichinopoly line. This question is now under correspondence with the Railway Board.

The President of the South Arcot District Board has asked the Government to take up the question of constructing the District Board Railway line in his district, viz., a line from Ulundurpet vid Chinna Salem to the district frontier. His letter is under consideration.

The Madura District Board has submitted in another connexion proposals for an up-to-date traffic survey of the Madura-Bodinayakanur and the Ammayanayakanur-Bodinayakanur lines.

The Government have no information regarding the action taken by the President of the Tanjore District Board, but will enquire.

Revision of the scales of sub-assistant inspectors of schools.

47 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the sub-assistant inspectors of schools in this Presidency praying, among other things, first for immediate temporary relief to them by the grant of a local allowance equivalent to 25 per cent of the salary to take effect from 1st April 1919, and secondly, to afford them permanent relief by regrading the cadre of the sub-assistant inspectors of schools, converting the posts into progressive appointments and revising the salary and allowances as suggested by the memorialists?

(*b*) If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what orders they have already passed or intend to pass on the memorial?

(*c*) Referring to my reply to demi-official No. 1774-1, Financial, dated 9th September 1919, from the Chief Secretary to Government communicating to me the appointment of a Salaries Committee and asking me to make my suggestions for being included in the terms of reference, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have already referred or intend to refer the above memorial for the consideration and report of that committee?

47 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The memorials are under consideration.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

Grants to local bodies for medical relief in rural areas.

48 Q.—(*a*) Referring to G.O. No. 351, dated 5th July 1919, Local and Municipal (Medical) Department, stating that Government will make increased grants to local bodies to the extent of three-fourths of the cost of duplicating the staff of medical officers in existing institutions in the districts for a period of three years with a view to an extension of medical relief to rural areas, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken by the district boards of Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot to avail themselves of this offer of Government and what are the details and results of the trials that they are giving to this scheme?

(*b*) If from any or all of the five districts specified above, no reports on this subject have yet been received, will the Government call for them at an early date?

(*c*) Is it the intention of the Government to provide in the above scheme, also for the touring of qualified midwives in rural areas on the lines decided upon for medical officers, in order that in cases of difficult labour in rural areas prompt relief may be had by the sufferers at their very door as far as possible?

48 *A.*—(*a*) The taluk boards of Melur and Dindigul in the Madura district proposed to duplicate the staff of medical officers in certain medical institutions. They were, however, not able to secure the services of qualified sub-assistant surgeons and have been requested to renew their request for financial help as soon as they can secure at least the services of registered private medical practitioners. No proposals have been received from the other district boards mentioned by the Honourable Member.

(*b*) In view of the paucity of medical subordinates at present, the Government consider it unnecessary to call for any report.

(*c*) No.

Establishment of a dairy in Madras.

49 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to arrange for a dairy to be established in each suburb of Madras to be run from the Corporation funds or the Provincial funds, at least as an experiment for one year to commence with and to be continued by them or to a hundad over to private agencies with certain limitations, according as the results of the experiment may warrant at the end of the experimental period?

49 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 410, Revenue (Special), dated the 7th March 1919, where the Government have approved of the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for the improvement of the dairy trade in the Madras City. The Government do not propose at present to take any further action.

Level crossings in Madras.

50 Q.—(*a*) Have Government perused a leaderette that appeared under the headline "Level crossings in Madras" on page 6 of the *Madras Mail* of the 10th October 1919?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table of the house the agreement referred to in the above article between the Madras Corporation and the South Indian Railway Company?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take action for redressing the longstanding grievance of the public of Madras in regard to the level crossing on the Police Commissioner's Office road ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state the results of the deliberations of a committee appointed by them some years ago to consider the question of inconvenience to public traffic caused by the frequent and prolonged closings of the railway gates at the crossings at the Tiruvottiyur High road and the Monegar Choultry road on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ?

59 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are informed that there has been no formal written agreement on the subject between the Corporation and the South Indian Railway Company. The company has agreed to construct an overbridge which is estimated to cost Rs 1,40,643 and the Corporation has agreed to bear 25·82 per cent of this amount.

(c) The Railway Company has not been able to take up this work for want of funds It has however provided for it in its budget for 1920-21.

(d) The present committee, which was appointed in April last, is expected to report shortly.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. C. T. MUTTAYYA CHETTIYAR :—" With reference to question No. 59, are the Government aware that the long closings of the gates on the Police Commissioner's Office road are due to shunting operations, to want of space in the station yards and not to passing trains."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I am afraid, Your Excellency, I must ask the Honourable Member for notice of that question."

Control over the sale of dyes.

51 *Q.*—(a) Have Government perused an account of the sufferings of the Madura dyers which is printed on page 7 of the *Swadesamitran* of the 10th October 1919 ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would abolish the control now and restore the free sale of these dyes as before the war ?

51 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) Orders have been issued abolishing the Alizarine Control Committee at Madura.

Restrictions on Indian passengers to Ceylon.

52 *Q.*—(a) Have Government perused a letter, dated 25th September 1919, by Mr. V. V. Rajaratnam of Topputhoval which is printed on page 6 of the *Hindu* of the 29th September 1919, regarding quarantine restrictions at Mandapam ?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what further action they intend to take for ameliorating the condition of Indian passengers to Ceylon and for removing the restrictions still placed upon them ?

52 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter at present.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal.

Introduction of the Mulgund Bund Embankment Bill.

53 *Q.*—Do the Government propose to introduce in this session the Bill to apportion the increased assessment between the mulgar and the mulgoni tenant in South Kanara ?

53 *A.*—The Bill is now under revision as a result of discussions between the Honourable Member in charge and the representatives of local interests. All possible steps will be taken towards its early introduction.

Disafforestation of reserve forests.

54 *Q.*—Does the Government propose to order the disafforestation of the reserve forest within half a mile from the cultivated lands ?

54 *A.*—There has been a standing order since 1904 that the boundaries of reserved forests should not, as a general rule, be within half a mile of village-sites. In 1916 supplementary instructions were issued to the effect that where great inconvenience was caused by the nearness of forests to village-sites, the boundary of reserved forests should be set back so as to be more than half a mile from village-sites. In view of the fact that the boundaries of cultivation are continually extending, the Government do not consider it possible to order that reserved forest boundaries should always be half a mile from the edge of cultivation.

Utilisation of the Balke waterfalls.

55 *Q.*—Is the Government aware of the existence of the Balke waterfalls about 600 feet in height in the Coondapoor taluk of South Kanara district ? If so, do the Government propose to order investigation into the possibilities of harnessing it for developing powers ?

55 *A.*—A preliminary investigation of the Belka falls in the Coondapoor taluk has shown that they are on streams with quite insignificant catchments, that of the largest of the four streams being only just over one square mile. The streams dry up between November and February and the supply that could be stored in the case even of the largest stream is entirely insufficient to permit of power on any useful scale being developed. Further detailed investigation is therefore considered useless.

Extension of the scope of the Salaries Committee to municipal and board servants.

56 Q.—Is the Government prepared to extend the scope of the 'Salaries Committee that is recently formed in order to include explicitly all municipal and board servants?

56 *A.*—The conclusions arrived at by the Salaries Committee on the questions referred to them will be made available in due course to local bodies. If any local body desires to have any specific question referred to the Committee, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of making the reference.

Control over paddy and rice.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the existing control over paddy and rice will be continued after the harvest of the present crop? If the answer is in the affirmative how long will it be continued and under what condition and limitations?

57 *A.*—The question of the removal of control is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Regulation of prices in the case of the new crop.

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to take any remedial measures in the case of the new crop by fixing prices or penalising profiteering of all foodstuffs and other necessaries of life?

58 *A.*—The Government do not at present propose to attempt any of the measures suggested by the Honourable Member. The prospects of the coming season are generally good and the Government hope that, when the new crops have been harvested, special measures for the control of prices will become unnecessary.

Tramway lines for the transport of timber in Malabar and South Kanara.

59 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to order preliminary investigation through the Revenue and the Forest Departments for constructing tramway lines in Malabar and South Kanara districts for facilitating the transport of valuable timber and other forest produce?

59 *A.*—The Government are fully alive to the importance of exploiting the west coast forests and have already directed an investigation to be made of the possibility of making certain waterways there more suitable for floating down timber. A forest utilization officer has recently been appointed under the Chief Conservator of Forests to deal with the commercial exploitation of the forests of the Presidency and he will consider the means of transport best suited to the circumstances of each tract. This officer has already visited the west coast and has submitted a preliminary report on the possibility of developing some of the forests there.

Budget provision for minor irrigation works in Malabar and South Kanara.

60 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to provide some money in the budget for minor irrigation works in Malabar and South Kanara for irrigating crops other than the first crop?

60 *A.*—No minor irrigation works are proposed in the South Kanara district.

Proposals for certain irrigation schemes in the Malabar district are under consideration, and in the case of two of them, the Minkurai and Malampuzha projects, river gaugings are being made in order to determine the quantity of water available.

Model high schools opened by Government.

61 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many and where model high schools have been already started by Government? Will the Government be pleased to state how many other centres have been contemplated and where?

61 *A.*—The Government have for many years controlled and maintained secondary schools at Saidapet, Madras, Rajahmundry and Mangalore. They have recently assumed control of secondary schools at Chittoor and Tiruvalur and of second-grade colleges at Tellicherry, Palghat and Coimbatore. The provincialization of secondary schools in practically every large centre throughout the Presidency has been contemplated at different times; mention may in particular be made of the towns of Chicacole, Narsapur, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Salem and Karur.

Construction of a Government training school for girls at Mangalore.

62 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the construction of the Government Training girls' school at Mangalore will be taken up this year?

62 *A.*—The land required for the school is in process of acquisition. The construction of the building will be taken in hand as soon as possible after acquisition proceedings are completed.

Location of liquor shops beyond municipal limits.

63 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would commend to the municipalities to take such action as they deem fit in locating liquor shops beyond municipal limits?

63 A.—The Government are not prepared to make any suggestions to municipal councils in the matter

Prohibition of sale of arrack.

64 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would take any steps to prohibit the sale of arrack?

64 A.—Experiments of the nature referred to in the question have recently been sanctioned in certain selected areas The Government are not prepared to go further at present.

Measures for diminishing the consumption of liquor.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to take any action for diminishing consumption of liquor by removing existing facilities for drink and by still more reducing the proof of arrack?

65 A.—The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter till they have had time to gauge the effects of the measures already adopted to this end.

Minimum pay of trained teachers in elementary schools

66 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to raise the minimum pay of trained male teachers in elementary schools to Rs. 15 and female teachers to Rs. 18?

66 A.—The Government have no such intention at present.

Scholarships for panchamas.

67 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the extremely backward condition of panchamas, they would raise the value of the scholarships from 5 to 12 and 8 to 6 sanctioned in G.O. No. 1038, Home (Education), dated 28th August 1919?

67 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary at present to raise the value of the scholarships. They will consider the suggestion if and when experience shows that the value of the scholarships, which may be held in conjunction with fee remissions, is not sufficiently high to induce promising panchamas to avail themselves of secondary education.

Grants to depressed classes mission for starting colonies for panchamas.

68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to allot some grants to depressed classes mission who have started or for starting colonies for landless and homeless panchamas?

68 A.—The officer placed on special duty to promote the welfare of the depressed classes, Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., has been requested to consider applications for help from philanthropic bodies working for the amelioration of these classes. Applications for grants for the purpose of starting colonies for landless and homeless panchamas should be submitted to Mr. Paddison. Each case will be dealt with on its merits.

Passenger traffic between Madras and Mangalore.

69 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in the *Madras Times* of 4th September 1919, written by the Rev. Mr. D. G. M. Leith, in which he pictures some of the difficulties which passengers travelling by the mail train to Mangalore from Madras are put to? Has the Government kindly requested the South Indian Railway authorities to alleviate the distress as far as possible?

69 A.—The Government have perused the letter. Arrangements are contemplated for the running of an additional train both ways between Madras and Mangalore to avoid the inconveniences brought to notice.

Direct train service between Madras and Mangalore.

70 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the South Indian Railway authorities had decided to run between Madras and Mangalore an independent train running at convenient hours from the 1st of October 1919, but that the scheme fell through because it would not agree with the plans of the Postmaster-General?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that the Postmaster-General has arranged for the speedy delivery and late clearance of mails in most of the towns of the Presidency, but that in Mangalore they are delivered twelve hours after their arrival and cleared ten hours before the departure of the mail train?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the Postmaster-General to come to an understanding with the railway authorities and request the railway authorities to run an independent train between Madras and Mangalore, arriving and leaving at hours which are (1) convenient to the passengers, (2) convenient for the mails so that they can be speedily delivered and cleared at a late hour?

70 A.—The Government have no official information on the subject but will bring the matter to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

Congestion in passenger traffic on the South Indian Railway.

71 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway authorities to relieve the existing congestion in the passenger traffic by increasing the rolling stock ?

71 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 115.

Condition of railway wagons on the South Indian Railway.

72 *Q.*—Is it a fact that most of the railway wagons are out of repair and leaking, and if so, will the Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway authorities to remedy these evils ?

72 *A.*—It is a fact that, owing to the want of materials during the war, some of the goods stock on the South Indian Railway is out of repair. The Government are however informed that the position as regards facilities for repair is rapidly improving and that everything possible is being done to restore the stock to proper condition.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Statement of legislative business.

73 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the measures of legislation likely to be introduced during the legislative session ending with April 1920 ?

73 *A.*—(1) The Madras District Municipalities Bill.
(2) The Madras Village Panchayat Bill.
(3) The Bill to amend the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895.
(4) The Mulgan Rent Enhancement Bill.
(5) The Madras Elementary Education Bill.

Constitution of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district into a separate district.

74 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the constitution of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district whether wholly or partly or along with other parts into a separate district is under contemplation and is it the intention of the Government to give an opportunity to the public for an expression of their opinion before any final orders are passed regarding the scheme ?

74 *A.*—Proposals for the constitution of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district into a separate district are being examined. The desired opportunity for the expression of public opinion will be afforded.

Publication of cases of changes of assessment ordered by the special Settlement Officer.

75 *Q.*—Is it the intention of the Government to order the publication in the *Vizagapatam District Gazette* of all cases in which the Special Settlement Officer corrects serious cases of over-assessment or under-assessment by altering the classification of the soil or the irrigation sources as contemplated in paragraph 7 of G.O. Mis. No. 1837, dated 6th August 1918, before final orders are passed giving an opportunity to the public or the individuals to be affected thereby to represent grievances, if any ?

75 *A.*—The individuals affected will be given an opportunity of making any representations they desire to make at the rough patta objection hearing, of which due notice will be given. The Government do not consider that any advantage would be gained by a further notification in the district gazette.

Income from excise in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

76 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number of arrack, toddy and opium shops located in the years 1916—19, both inclusive, in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts and the income derived ?

76 *A.*—The statement called for is furnished below :—

Place.	1916-17.		1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20	
	Number of shops.	Rentals.	Number of shops.	Rentals.	Number of shops.	Rentals.	Number of shops.	Rentals.
				Arrack shops.				
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ganjam Agency—								
Outside area ...	19	11,408	14	9,686	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Contract distillery area.	3	216	3	216	1	264	1	179
Vizagapatam Agency—								
Outside area ...	311	2,59,818	254	2,39,721	191	2,53,935	87	1,89,150
Contract distillery area.	37	21,168	20	19,630	27	19,810	20	11,196
				Opium shops.				
Ganjam Agency ...	1	495	1	1,020	9	1,925	3	1,175
Vizagapatam Agency ...	66	37,838	62	37,674	56	36,919	56	42,169
				Toddy shops.				
Ganjam Agency ...	1	592	9	497	3	492	3	619
Vizagapatam Agency ...	9	613	9	913	9	749	2	Not available.

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Bridge over the Upputeru near Vizagapatam.

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to undertake the construction of a bridge over Upputeru near Vizagapatam at an early date?

77 A.—The question of constructing a bridge over the Upputeru is held in abeyance pending the settlement of the details of the Vizagapatam Harbour scheme.

Splitting up of the Chicacole taluk board.

78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals at present for splitting up of the present Chicacole taluk board into two taluk boards?

78 A.—Yes. The proposals are under consideration.

Average growth of revenue in land revenue and excise.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the average growth of revenue per year in this province in land revenue and excise separately?

79 A.—The land revenue of the Presidency has grown since 1868–69 from 466·88 lakhs to 693·82 lakhs, giving an average rate of increase of 5·74 lakhs per annum. The excise revenue in the year 1868–69 (which was of course long antecedent to the constitution of the present excise arrangements) was 49·08 lakhs and has since increased to 464·44 lakhs, giving an average rate of increase of 8·30 lakhs per annum.

Tahsildars invested with powers as first-class magistrates.

80 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many tahsildars were invested with first-class criminal powers and the reasons for doing so?

80 A.—The number of tahsildars invested with first-class magisterial powers is 25. The chief object is to afford them a training in higher magisterial work against the contingency of their being selected for appointment as subdivisional magistrates.

Amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action is taken or proposed to be taken and what is being done by Mr. Paddison for the amelioration of the depressed classes in general and in particular in connexion with the reports of Mr. Gray recommending that provision should be made for additional cheri sites, the sinking of wells, the extension of elementary education, and adopting measures which will tend to promote temperance amongst them and to give effect to G.O. No. 3559, Revenue, dated 16th November 1917?

81 A.—Owing to the shortage of senior officers as a consequence of the war and of the famine in Ganjam, Mr. Paddison has been engaged in the Board of Revenue and as Famine Commissioner and has been unable to give his whole time to the question of amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. He is now engaged in preparing a note on the whole of the action taken in this direction up to date which it is hoped to publish shortly. The Government are also considering an expansion of the scope of his activities and will publish the orders as soon as they are passed.

Absence of stationary sub-magistrates at Narasapatam and Yellamanchili, Vizagapatam district.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state for what time the stationary sub-magistrates' posts at Narasapatam and Yellamanchili in Vizagapatam district have been kept vacant during the current year and the reasons for keeping them vacant?

82 A.—The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's post at Narasapatam was vacant from 3rd February 1919 to 3rd March 1919 and again from 27th August 1919 to 1st November 1919.

The Stationary Sub-Magistrate's post at Yellamanchili was vacant from 19th July 1919 to 1st November 1919.

As the vacancies were originally expected to last only for short periods during which the work could be carried on satisfactorily by the tahsildars at the same stations, arrangements for filling them were not made at once.

Commandeering of paddy and rice in Vizagapatam district.

83 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether commandeering of paddy and rice is introduced in Vizagapatam district?

(b) Whether the revenue divisional officer, Vizianagram, has ordered the deputy tahsildar of Bimlipatam to take stocks with respect to the paddy in the possession of any person or persons in Bimlipatam taluk?

(c) Whether the revenue divisional officer directed the deputy tahsildar to compel any of the owners of the paddy stocks in Bimlipatam taluk to sell their grain and if so under what authority?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to publish the correspondence between the revenue divisional officer and the deputy tahsildar on the subject?

83 A.—(a) The Government have not conferred on the Collector of Vizagapatam powers to commandeer paddy and rice.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information but will be prepared to inquire into any specific complaint that may be made.

The betterment of the fishing communities in the northern districts.

84 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to organize measures for the betterment of the fishing communities in the northern part of the Presidency?

84 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

85 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many students have applied for admission and how many were refused admission in the Presidency in general and the northern districts in particular during the last three years for admission into the Agricultural College at Coimbatore?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps are taken for providing additional accommodation to greater number of students for the two years' course in practical agriculture and if so for how many since 1916?

85 A.—(a) The information is furnished below:—

	Number of applications from		Number of admissions.	
	The whole Presidency.	Telugu districts.	Presidency total.	Telugu districts.
1917	255	67	43	18
1918	230	57	52	20
1919	205	91	56	13

(b) No steps have recently been found necessary to increase the accommodation available for students in the two years' course. The difficulty has been to find a sufficient number of applicants of the right type to fill the existing accommodation.

An agricultural demonstration farm for the Ganjam district.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they are going to open an agricultural demonstration farm in the Ganjam district?

86 A.—The Government have on two recent occasions informed the Council that a farm would be opened in the Ganjam district as soon as possible. The difficulty is almost entirely one of staff and it is not possible to say how long it will be before the position of the Department of Agriculture shows a decided improvement in this respect. The Government therefore regret that they are still unable to give any more definite promise in the matter.

An agricultural vernacular middle school at Anakapalle farm.

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when an agricultural vernacular middle school will be opened at Anakapalle farm, Vizagapatam district?

87 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the correspondence on the subject of the establishment of agricultural middle schools in the Presidency in G.O No 844, Revenue (Special) Department, dated 1st May 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government originally proposed to open a school near Anakapalle, but the committee that was appointed to formulate detailed proposals for the establishment of the agricultural schools recommended the opening of the first school on the West Coast in May 1920 and suggested that a school might be opened later on in the Telugu tract either in Guntur or Vizagapatam district. The exact location of this school has not yet been decided. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to report the earliest possible date for the opening of the school.

Opening of agricultural farms.

88 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the agricultural farms that are to be opened during the current year and next year?

88 A.—It is not the present intention of the Government to open any new farms in the current or next year except a cattle breeding farm in the Kangayam tract which will probably be opened during next year. The main reason for the delay in opening more agricultural stations is the insufficiency of the existing staff of the Agricultural department to cope with further expansion in this direction and the difficulty of obtaining the services of more qualified men for the department.

Accelerating the work of the tank restoration party in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

89 Q.—Is it the intention of Government to accelerate the work of the tank restoration party in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts?

89 A.—The Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, which comprises the three districts Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gôdâvari, was revived in February 1918, and work is being pushed on with in the Vizagapatam and Gôdâvari districts as rapidly as conditions permit. Investigation has not yet been started in the Ganjam district, as the establishment available has been insufficient to keep up to full strength even the parties already sanctioned.

Irrigation of Corings and Pulavaram islands.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the estimates for the extension of irrigation to Coringa and Pulavaram islands of the Gôdâvari district were sanctioned and when the work may be started?

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90 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to item (1) of the statement laid on the table with reference to Question No. 48 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th November 1918, and also to the answer given to Question No. 37 asked at the meeting of April last. The plans and estimates for the Polavaram Island project are still awaited. A report on the revenue forecast of the scheme received from the Board of Revenue is under the consideration of Government. The project is not included in the programme of works to be taken up in 1920–21.

Tandava irrigation project, Gódávari district.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports of the Public Works Department officers with the orders of the Government thereon regarding the Tandava irrigation project near Tuni, Gódávari district?

91 *A.*—The whole matter is in its preliminary stage, and no report can be laid on the table.

Cement manufacture in Vizagapatam district.

92 Q.—Is it the intention of Government to enquire into the possibilities of starting of cement industries in Vizagapatam district and is the Industrial department considering the question?

92 *A.*—The Government are informed that limestone suitable for the manufacture of cement exists near Anantagiri in the Vizagapatam district but that considerable difficulty is anticipated in finding the right sort of clay in an accessible locality. Both clay and limestone are however readily available in the Kistna district and Bezwada is thought to be the best locality in the Presidency for the establishment of a cement factory. It would not be a commercially sound proposition to start a factory to turn out less than 80,000 tons of cement per annum, and as the imports of cement into the Presidency have never exceeded 25,000 tons in any one year, it is evident that even allowing for an increase of consumption there is not room for more than one factory in the northern districts at present. The Government do not therefore consider it necessary to make any further enquiries into the possibility of starting a cement factory in the Vizagapatam district.

Sugarcane mills in the northern districts.

93 Q.—Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of establishing a sugar-crushing installation in the northern districts?

93 *A.*—The Government are contemplating the closure of the sugarcane crushing station in the Bellary district as it has not been a commercial success. The station near Singanallur in the Coimbatore district has been more satisfactory but until more experience has been gained it is difficult to say definitely that these small crushing plants are likely to be really successful. The Government propose to continue the experiment near Coimbatore but not to attempt extensions elsewhere until more satisfactory data are available.

St. Aloysius' industrial school, Vizagapatam.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in a tabular form the amount spent by the St. Aloysius' school at Vizagapatam for the industrial school attached to it, the amount of grant from the provincial funds to the industrial school per each year since 1913–14 and also the number of students that are being trained each year and how many of them are non-Christians?

94 *A.*—The following statement gives the information available:—

Year.	Amount spent by the school.	Grant from Provincial funds.	Total number of students.	Number of non-Christian students.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.		
1913-14	22,217 6 0	2,500	19	No information available for the years 1913-14 to 1917-18.
1914-15	27,625 10 11	2 100	7	
1915-16	26,312 14 9	2,500	9	
1916-17	29,341 13 8	2 500	18	
1917-18	31,410 8 10	2,500	15	
1918-19	61 737 10 9	2,500	16	11

Draft rules on the reduction of search fees in the Registration Department.

95 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to publish at an early date the draft rules for the consideration of the public on the reduction of search fees in the Registration department?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether search fees are being levied in the Registration department even when copy applications are made quoting the date of the document and the registration number and if so will the Government be pleased to order not to levy such fees?

95 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no draft rules of the kind under consideration.

(*b*) The fact is as stated by the Honourable Member, and the Government see no reason to remit the fee in such cases.

Moral and religious instruction in schools and colleges.

96 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are taken or will be taken for providing moral and religious instruction in schools and colleges?

96 *A.*—The Government have sanctioned the introduction of moral instruction according to an approved syllabus as a compulsory subject in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of all Government and recognized secondary schools for boys and girls in the Presidency.

Publication of the compulsory Elementary Education Bill.

97 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when the compulsory Elementary Education Bill proposed to be introduced by the Government will be published?

97 *A.*—The Madras Elementary Education Bill will be published as early as possible but no date can at present be specified.

Building for Queen Mary High school, Vizagapatam.

98 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when a suitable building will be constructed for Queen Mary High school in Vizagapatam and whether a hostel also will be constructed along with it and what steps are being taken?

98 *A.*—The site for the school has been selected and acquisition is in progress. A hostel will be constructed along with the school.

Building for the Engineering school at Vizagapatam.

99 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when a building for the Engineering school at Vizagapatam will be constructed and whether a hostel will be constructed along with it and what steps are being taken?

99 *A.*—Plans and estimates for the construction of a building for the school and a hostel to be attached thereto have just been prepared and are now under consideration.

Increase of passenger trains from Vizagapatam.

100 *Q.*—In regard to the number of passenger trains from Vizagapatam run by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will the Government be pleased to take early steps to increase the number of passenger trains as in pre-war days?

100 *A.*—The Government understand that the railway administration are ready, as soon as more normal conditions of working are possible, to consider measures for the removal of any inconvenience caused by the present train service.

Railway construction in the Northern Circars.

101 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether permission has been given to the Hon'ble the Raja of Parlakimedi for the extension of the Parlakimedi railway line up to Battili and whether the construction of the said line is to be begun at an early date?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the papers connected with the construction of Vizianagram-Rayapur railway line, Parvatipur-Gunupur railway line and Parlakimedi-Kalyana-Singapore railway line via Battili?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what opinion is expressed by experts and the Railway Board regarding the construction of a railway from Kottavalsa in Vizagapatam district to Jeypore via Ananthagiri?

101 *A.*—(*a*) No permission has been given yet as correspondence is still in progress on the subject.

(*b*) The Government are not at present in a position to lay any papers on the table.

(*c*) The Madras Government have not received any official intimation of the views of the Railway Board or the experts in charge of the survey.

Reports of the Agents of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and South Indian Railway on the recommendations of the Pilgrims Committee.

102 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports and replies of the Agents of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and South Indian Railway regarding the recommendations made by the Pilgrims Committee in Part I of their report?

102 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to G.O. No. 955 L., dated 2nd July 1917, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government are not in a position to furnish any further information at present.

Reduction of railway fares.

103 *Q.*—Is it the intention of the Government to move the Railway Board and the Railway authorities in order to reduce the fares of the third-class passengers in railways to the rates in existence before the war and also to re-introduce the system of return tickets for first, second and intermediate class passengers?

103 *A.*—At the instance of the Railway Board the question of the reversion generally to pre-war fares has recently been examined by the principal railway administrations in India. At a meeting of the Agents, it was resolved that the vastly increased expenditure of railway on account of stores, wagons, renewals, etc., which has not yet reached its limit, and the difficulty of coping with the passenger traffic now carried in spite of the increase in fares, make it impracticable to reduce fares at present.

In the circumstances, Government consider that no action is now necessary on their part.

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Sleeping and retiring rooms on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

104 Q.—(*a*) Is the attention of the Government drawn to page 9 of the Railway Guide of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway regarding the retiring rooms for European passengers at Arkonam, Guntakal, Renigunta and Bellary stations and sleeping rooms and retiring rooms for Indian passengers at Renigunta?

(*b*) Is it the intention of the Government to address the Railway Board and the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to remove the distinction between the European passengers and Indian passengers regarding the use of retiring rooms at Arkonam, Guntakal and Bellary?

(*c*) Is there any provision for sleeping and retiring rooms for Indian passengers at the newly-constructed railway station, Bezwada, and if the answer is in the negative, will Government take necessary steps to provide such accommodation?

104 A.—(*a*) The Government have now referred to the passages in question.

(*b*) The Government have received no complaints and do not propose to move in the matter.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative. The Government understand that there is at present no demand for such accommodation.

Removal of inter-district restrictions on transport of paddy and rice.

105 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to remove inter-district restrictions regarding the transport of paddy and rice in this province, and if so, from what date?

105 A.—Inter-district restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy (other than Burma and Kistna rice) between the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris have been removed; and similar restrictions affecting other districts will be removed when circumstances permit of such a course but the Government are not prepared at present to name a date from which they will be removed.

The use of Telugu in police records in Oriya tracts.

106 Q.—(*a*) With reference to answers to questions Nos. 72 on 1st February 1916 and 175 on 6th February 1917 in the Legislative Council, will the Government please state the results of the enquiries made and steps taken to redress the grievances complained of?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the police records are maintained in Telugu in Oriya-speaking areas of Jeypore and Ganjam police districts and if so, will the Government please state the reasons for maintaining them in Telugu?

106 A.—(*a*) As a result of the enquiries made in 1917 it was found that three Oriya-knowing sub-inspectors had been promoted as inspectors, two in the Ganjam district and one in the Jeypore district. Government have no information if more Oriya-knowing inspectors have since been appointed.

(*b*) In the Ganjam district, station records are generally kept in Oriya in areas where the prevailing language is Oriya. In Jeypore where 25 out of 32 stations are in areas where both Telugu and Oriya are spoken it has been found more convenient to keep all the records in Telugu.

Oriya-knowing clerks for the civil courts of the Ganjam district.

107 Q.—(1) With reference to G.O. No. 2024, Judicial, dated 15th December 1890, will the Government be pleased to state the present percentage of clerks acquainted with Oriya in the civil courts of the Ganjam district?

(2) How many of the Oriya acquainted clerks are Oriyas and how many are Oriya-knowing non-Oriyas?

(3) Whether as regards the Oriya-knowing non-Oriyas any qualifications are prescribed to test their knowledge of Oriya and if so, did they pass the test?

107 A.—(1) & (2) The Government have no information.

(3) A test has been prescribed. The Government have no information as to its results.

Sub-Judges' courts in Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

108 Q.—Is it the intention of the Government to publish for the public criticism the proposals regarding location, territorial jurisdiction and jurisdiction of small causes regarding the permanent Subordinate Judges' Courts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam before final orders are passed?

108 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Appointment of Oriya munsifs in Ganjam.

109 Q.—With reference to question No 85 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 11th March 1919, will the Government please state what action is taken or proposed to be taken by the High Court thereon?

109 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.

Statistics of certain civil courts in the districts of North Arcot and Chittoor.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table

(*a*) a comparative statement showing the number of suits, appeals and petitions received on the files of the District Court and Sub-Court at Chittoor and the temporary Sub-Court at Vellore, from the district of North Arcot and those received on the files of the first-mentioned two courts from the district of Chittoor in the calendar years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918?

(b) also a similar statement showing the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and petitions received on the file of the Sessions Court of Chittoor from the district of North Arcot and those received on the file of the said court from the district of Chittoor in the said four years ?

(c) also a similar statement showing the expenditure incurred in paying batta and travelling allowances to witnesses and jurors for attending the Sessions Court at Chittoor from each of the two districts of Chittoor and North Arcot during the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 ?

(d) also a statement showing the number of sorts and petitions received on the file of the court of the District Munsif at Chittoor from the Gudiyattam taluk of the district of North Arcot, and the number of appeals and petitions in connexion therewith received on the files of the District Court and Sub-Court at Chittoor during the above said seven years ?

110 *A.*—The information desired is not readily accessible and as at present advised the Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by directing the special compilation of these statements.

Establishment of a district court at Vellore.

111 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorials were received recently from the residents of North Arcot, through the Collector of North Arcot, the District and Sessions Judge of Chittoor, and the Judges of the Madras High Court, praying for the establishment of a District Court at Vellore ; and

(b) if so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the above memorials together with the opinions and recommendations of the officers named above, in forwarding them to Government ?

111 *A.*—(a) A memorial has been received from the residents of North Arcot through the Collector. No memorial has been received through the District Judge, Chittoor, or the Judges of the Madras High Court.

(b) A copy of the memorial will be furnished to the Honourable Member. The Government are not prepared to publish the Collector's forwarding letter.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to question No 111, may I request that the Government will at least say whether the Collector's recommendation is in favour or against the prayer of the memorialists ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. KNAPP :—"There is a resolution on the same subject which comes in to-day's proceedings. I do not think therefore that it is necessary to supplement the answer given."

Opening of a second sub-court at Chittoor.

112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances which led to the opening, recently, of a second Sub-Court at Chittoor ?

112 *A.*—The second Sub-Judge at Chittoor was sanctioned as a temporary measure to assist in the disposal of an unusually large accumulation of civil appeals.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

Recruitment of head constables and constables.

113 Q.—(a) Are candidates for head constables' and constables' posts required by the selecting officers to produce certificates of character from their previous employers ?

(b) If the same is not in force, will the Government kindly state why that system should not be introduced ?

(c) Is it under contemplation to constitute district committees for the selection of head constables and constables as is being done at present for the recruitment of sub-inspectors ?

113 *A.*—(a) No.

(b) & (c) As at present advised Government do not consider it necessary to vary the procedure prescribed in Police Orders 67 to 69, *

Discretionary grants to Collectors.

114 Q.—Will the Government kindly furnish particulars regarding the discretionary grants allowed to the Collector of each district in this Presidency and how they were spent in the last five years ?

114 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to give the information asked for.

Increase of train service on the South Indian Railway.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to intercede on behalf of the public and secure an increased train service on the South Indian Railway ?

116 *A.*—The South Indian Railway Company have reintroduced in 1919, four passenger, six mixed and thirty-five shuttle trains on the metre gauge system and seven passenger trains on the broad gauge system. A revised train service has been worked out and is ready for introduction in whole or in part as soon as circumstances permit. This revised service provides for the running on the metre gauge of two through fast trains to Dhanushkodi, one to Tuticorin and one to Trivandrum,

* Printed as Appendix III on page 1338 infra.

besides several short distance trains on sections where traffic is heavy. On the broad gauge, the revised service provides for the running of the Mangalore mail through to Madras instead of only to Podanur.

The Company intend to introduce this revised service as soon as the supply of materials for the maintenance and repairs of engines and stock enables them to do so.

Mr. Tottenham's report on reduction of establishment.

116 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to give particulars regarding the suggestions made by Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham on the question of reduction of establishment and in what respects his suggestions have been carried out, and what is the total of savings effected by this officer's recommendation?

116 *A.*—The carrying out of the reductions of establishment proposed by Mr. Tottenham depends on the success of the new methods of office work proposed by him and the Government are giving these a practical trial in the first instance.

Pay of municipal chairman, Madura.

117 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Madura municipal council has resolved that the pay of its Chairman should be Rs. 400 per mensem with an increase of Rs. 50 for every succeeding re-election up to Rs. 600?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly state how the present Chairman is permitted to draw Rs. 600—the pay he was allowed to draw when he was an official, under the Civil Service Regulations?

117 *A.*—(*a*) The sanctioned scale of pay of the Madura Chairman is Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 by biennial increments of Rs. 50.

(*b*) The present chairman has been permitted to draw Rs. 600 on his re-election in 1918 after his retirement from Government service, because that was the pay he had been drawing since his first appointment to the office in 1914. The fact of his retirement from Government service has resulted in an annual saving of Rs. 1,500 which the council had formerly to pay towards Mr. Srinivasa Achariyar's pensionary contribution.

Co-optation of members on district boards.

118 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish the answers received from the various district boards regarding the resolution moved by Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao on the 14th March 1919, embodied in G.O. No. 814 L., dated 27th June 1919?

118 *A.*—Only 15 out of 25 district boards have replied to the reference on this subject. The question of publishing these replies will be considered when final orders are passed.

Restriction on transport of paddy and rice by railway.

119 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government kindly state the circumstances that led the Director of Civil Supplies, Madras, to remove the restrictions on movements by rail of paddy and rice, other than Krishna and Burma rice, between South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly state the names of persons who are given licence for importing rice from Burma and the quantity each individual was authorised to import since the Government assumed control?

(*c*) Will the Government also state the fluctuation in prices from that stage till the present time, and the profit which each individual was authorized to make during the varying periods?

(*d*) Will the Government kindly state the names of persons who applied for licence but were refused?

(*e*) Will the Government kindly state, as far as possible, the reasons for preferring the few who now enjoy this concession?

119 *A.*—(*a*) Control is an embarrassment to trade and it is desirable to remove it as early as possible. Such relaxation will naturally commence with control of trade between districts. The circumstances making it possible are the restoration of local supplies and of a fairly general level of prices. The districts in question have enjoyed a good harvest and the Government hope that the result will be to enable the trade to resume its normal course. They therefore thought it safe to make a commencement of relaxation of control in the area in question.

(*b*) The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of the register of licensed importers, 157 in number. This gives also figures of the quantities for the import of which licences were issued to them between December 1918 and November 1919.

(*c*) The prices prevailing in Burma and in Madras have been published from time to time by the Director of Civil Supplies. Copies of the notices so published will be collected and furnished to the Honourable Member if he so desires. He will observe, however, that there has only been one change in the authorized profit per bag, namely, from 8 annas to 4 annas in accordance with Resolution No. 11 at the conference held in March 1919.

The following calculation is an instance showing how a particular selling price in the Madras City is arrived at on this basis with reference to the purchase price in Burma :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost price of 2 maunds Big Mills special	8	6	8
Rangoon F.O.B. charges	1	5	0
Freight to Madras	1	7	9
Madras charges as fixed by the Rice Committee	0	15	11
Profit allowed	0	4	0
Selling price ..	12	7	4

(*d*) The number of applications for licences has been very large, amounting in two months alone to no less than 1,500. The Government do not consider that they would be justified in employing a special staff to compile the list asked for by the Honourable Member.

(*e*) The following are the principal reasons for limitation :—

(1) At the conference above referred to the proposal of the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser that the list of licensed importers should be expanded to include all those interested in the trade who agreed to abide by the conditions and terms laid down by the Director of Civil Supplies was rejected by a majority, a preference being expressed for limitation to a manageable number, the profits being at the same time limited to 4 annas a bag.

(2) It is impossible to control a very large number of petty importers. The Honourable Member will doubtless have perused the speech of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd in June last in which he said that the system had been given a fair trial in Bombay, that there were grounds for believing that the control was evaded, that stocks were held up in the docks and that there were other abuses, as a consequence of which import had been limited to seven large firms

(3) Several importers to whom licences were given had to be refused later on the ground of malpractices

(4) The interval between the intimation of freight being available and the departure of the steamer from Rangoon has often given so little time for loading that it has been essential that the licensed importers should be persons who are able to secure their requirements and arrange for loading them immediately by wire : otherwise space was wasted If licences had been given to a number of small importers this could not have been done.

(5) A most important feature of the arrangements was the financing of retail sales. If large importers had not been willing to undertake this liability, it might have been necessary for Government or local bodies to undertake liabilities up to something like half a crore of rupees.

(6) The wishes of consignees had to be considered. They were importunate to be placed on the list of certain consignors. If their wishes had been considered fully, the limitation would have been greater than it was.

(7) Certain of the large importers have been of the greatest possible assistance, not only in financing retail sales, but in actually conducting their own depots. It was necessary to see that retail sale was controlled and it would have been almost impossible to do this if the trade had been distributed over an army of petty importers.

(8) The interests of the consumer had to be regarded as paramount. Nor was it possible under any circumstances to give every applicant a share in the trade. The Honourable Member will see from the figure quoted in the answer to clause (*d*) of his question that the adoption, for instance, of the suggestion made that the quantity allotted to the Presidency should be distributed proportionately among the applicants for licences would, apart from all other objections, have given rise to endless work and hopeless confusion, while it would have given no satisfaction to the importers themselves.

Control over kerosene oil.

120 Q.—(*a*) With reference to the notification by the Government that the present system of control over the sale of kerosene oil in the Madras Presidency will be discontinued from 1st November 1919, will the Government kindly state who were all permitted to import kerosene oil and from what all places and what is the quantity imported by each individual or firm ever since the control was enforced, and what profit they were allowed to have over the cost price ?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly state the names of persons who applied for licence for importing kerosene oil, but whose applications were refused ?

(*c*) Will the Government kindly give particulars as to why certain individuals or firms alone were given this concession ?

120 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is apparently referring to the notification, dated 7th October 1919, which directed the cancellation of the kerosene oil order published on 24th August 1918. A reference to that order will show that it was an order prescribing conditions of sale and not of import.

(*b*) There were no such persons.

(*c*) There has been no limitation upon the import of kerosene oil.

Quarters for high officials in Madras.

121 *Q.*—Is it the intention of the Government to build houses in Madras for Members of Council and other high officials with the Government, and if so, will the Government kindly furnish particulars regarding the site, the number of houses that are proposed to be built, their cost, etc.?

121 *A.*—In view of the growing difficulty of securing suitable accommodation for officers stationed in Madras, the Government have for some time past had under consideration the question whether it is not expedient to build a few houses for this purpose, but no definite scheme has yet been formulated.

Telephone connexion between Ootacamund and Madras.

122 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it the intention of the Government to connect Ootacamund with Madras by telephone for Government purposes?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly state, if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, what the cost of the proposed connexion is expected to be?

122 *A.*—A suggestion to that effect has been made and the question is under examination. Information as to the cost of such a line is not yet available.

Residence of Government at Ootacamund.

123 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly state whether there is any accuracy in the statement made by the *South of India Observer* in October last that the Government contemplate permanently residing at Ootacamund, the Secretariat staff being left behind at Madras, and business being transacted by telephonic communication?

123 *A.*—There is no accuracy in the statement referred to by the Honourable Member.

Trial of suits under the Estates Land Act.

124 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government kindly state whether, in conformity with the promise given to me in answer to my question No. 25, dated 20th November 1917, regarding the appointment of deputy collectors who are also Bachelors of Law for the trial of suits under the Estates Land Act, they had at any time examined the possibility of giving effect to this proposal?

(*b*) If the Government on an examination should find it to be impossible to post deputy collectors who are Bachelors in Law as well, will they consider the desirability of posting senior deputy collectors of approved capacity for the trial of these suits?

124 *A.*—The Government have the matter constantly in mind. In spite of the present shortage of senior officers three out of the four deputy collectors specially deputed to the trial of suits under the Estates Land Act have twenty years' service or more and the fourth is a Bachelor of Law.

The Rowlatt Bill.

125 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly give a list of individuals and public bodies in this Presidency whose opinions are invited on the Rowlatt Bill now pending legislation in the Imperial Legislative Council?

Religious Endowment Bill.

126 *Q.*—Will the Government kindly give a list of individuals and public bodies whose opinions are invited on the draft Bill for amending the Religious Endowment Act now on the anvil of the Imperial Legislative Council?

125 & 126 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to furnish the lists desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Statement of legislative business.

127 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what legislative business will be placed in all probability before this Council by the Government?

Extension of the Estates Land Act to Malabar.

(*b*) Is any legislation on the memorial of Malabar kenamdars regarding the extension of Estates Land Act to Malabar under consideration?

127 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 73

(*b*) No such memorial has been received by the Government.

Free advertisement for co-operative banks in Government publications.

128 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what the result of the consultation with the Co-operative Registrar is about the proposals for granting free advertisements for co-operative banks and other concerns in periodical publications of Government?

128 *A.*—The report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the subject is under the consideration of the Government.

Telegraphic communication between Attur and Salem.

129 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if representations have been received from residents of Attur (Salem district) that telegraphic communication to Attur from Salem is needed and that they will also guarantee a certain amount of income, and

(*b*) if Government will favourably consider the proposals for extension of telegraphic communication to Attur at an early date?

129 *A.*—(a) No representation has been received by the Government. They understand however that a proposal to open a telegraph office at Attur is under the consideration of the Postmaster-General.

(*b*) The proposal will be considered as soon as it is received by the Government.

Hardships of the system of moderation in use in the Coimbatore College.

130 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if in the Coimbatore College newly taken up by Government, in the lower classes, such as the fifth standard, children that passed their annual examination are kept back in the same class for absence or poor marks at previous half-yearly and quarterly examinations;

(*b*) if such a principle is not applied in the other institutions at Coimbatore or in other places so far as the standards I to V are concerned;

(*c*) if dissatisfaction to parents and the public caused thereby has been communicated to the Government; and

(*d*) if they will kindly issue directions for the guidance of heads of institutions to prevent the recurrence of such hardships as far as possible?

130 *A.*—Promotions in all educational institutions are made by the head of the institution and the Government are not prepared to restrict the discretion of the head of an institution or to divest him of his authority in making promotions. No dissatisfaction with the promotions made in the Coimbatore College has been communicated to Government except by the father of one boy who was not promoted.

Blue Book quarterly for Madras.

131 *Q.*—Is it the intention of the Government to run a Blue Book quarterly for Madras (through the Publicity Bureau or otherwise) similar to the Blue Book quarterly or periodical issued by the Mysore Government?

131 *A.*—The Government will consult the Publicity Board.

Commercial museum for Madras.

132 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as to the progress made in obtaining information necessary to start a commercial museum for Madras?

132 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued by the Government on the subject on the 27th August 1919. The Government are collecting the views of those interested and will in due course publish their decision.

Jail inspection by members of the Legislative Council.

133 *Q.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai's letter to the *Hindu* of 16th October 1919 and will the Government be pleased to state if the facts stated therein as to the previous grant and present refusal to him of a general permission to visit jails are true; and whether they would afford such a general permission to each of the past and present members of this Council as are interested in jail administration and apply for the same?

133 *A.*—The attention of Government has been drawn to the letter referred to. So far as can be ascertained the facts are as follows:—

In 1910 Colonel Macnamara, as Inspector-General of Prisons, issued a circular requesting superintendents to afford Mr. Kesava Pillai every facility for seeing the working of jails. In 1917 his successor in office, Mr. Gadsden, noticed an entry in the Visitors' Book of the Bellary Central Jail under the signature of Mr. Kesava Pillai and asked the Superintendent to inform him under what authority this entry had been permitted in a book intended for remarks made by duly appointed official or non-official visitors. Mr. Kesava Pillai who had presumably heard of this enquiry then addressed the Chief Secretary for the issue of a formal Government Order giving him general authorization to visit jails, and a reference being made to the Inspector-General, that officer reported that there was no record of Mr. Kesava Pillai's ever having been appointed as a non-official visitor and asked Government to pass specific orders on the question whether Mr. Kesava Pillai should be regarded as entitled to visit all jails. On examination it was found that no previous orders had been issued on the subject by Government, and Mr. Kesava Pillai's enquiry was answered on the 4th of May 1917 in the communication printed as item I of Appendix IV *. No reply was ever received to this communication, but on the 31st of August 1919 Mr. Kesava Pillai without referring to the previous

* Printed on page 1338 infra

correspondence in any way asked formally for the permission of Government generally to visit prisons and criminal settlements in order to enable him to have a clear idea of the present state of things. In reply he was informed in a letter, dated 19th September 1919, that the Government regretted their inability to grant any such general permission. This elicited a further communication from Mr. Kesava Pillai which was replied to in the terms of the letter, dated 4th October 1919, printed as item II in Appendix IV.*

The Government are not prepared to grant general permission to past or present members of the Legislative Council to visit the jails of this Presidency.

Official receivers in districts.

134 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) in how many districts 'official receivers' under the Provincial Insolvency Act have been appointed;

(*b*) what amounts have been paid to them last year as remuneration;

(*c*) what were the 'net earnings' of the official receiver in each district last year;

(*d*) in what other districts proposals have been sent by the District Judge or Bar Associations for the appointment of such receivers, and what stage such proposals have reached; and

(*e*) what obstacles, if any, stand in the way of appointing an official receiver for each district?

134 *A.*—(*a*) In sixteen districts.

(*b*) & (*c*) The information is not readily available.

(*d*) & (*e*) There are no such proposals now pending before Government, but in September last recommendations to appoint receivers for the districts of Salem and Kurnool were negatived on the ground that the statistics furnished of insolvency work were not such as to furnish a clear justification for the appointment of a separate receiver for either district.

Overcrowding in trains.

135 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if any steps are being taken or will be taken to avoid overcrowding in trains, and if so, when and what steps;

(*b*) and if, now that the war is over, at least as many trains will be run as were run before the war; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to see that by smoking railway carriages or adoption of other suitable means the discomfort and disease caused by vermin in railway carriages may be minimised or avoided?

135 *A.*—(*a*) and (*b*) The Government understand that the reduced demand for military accommodation has already led to some reduction in overcrowding, but overcrowding of trains where it continues to exist can only be finally remedied by the provision of more trains or of more coaches on the existing trains. Neither of these remedies can be applied until the delivery of engines and rolling stock withheld during the war has been effected and until the supply of materials for repairs has returned to the normal. The railway administrations are doing all they can to increase the stock available.

(*c*) The question of the adoption of measures for ridding railway carriages of bugs is already engaging the attention of the Indian Railway Conference Association and the matter has been referred by them to a committee for consideration.

Quarters for high officers at Madras.

136 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there is any scheme for purchasing sites and putting up buildings thereon for the use of either the members of Government or other high officers at or near Madras;

(*b*) what stage the project has reached;

(*c*) what its estimated cost is; and

(*d*) whether the Government will place on the table any papers explaining to the public the above matters, the necessity for the schemes and other details thereof?

136 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 121.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to Question No. 136, in clause (*d*) I have asked for papers to be placed on the table and the answer is 'The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 121'. Question No. 121 does not ask for any papers being placed, though it asks for information on the subject. May I know whether there is any paper which Government can find it convenient to place on the table?

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Your Excellency, Government have no papers to place on the table at present."

Transfer of the Government House from Chepauk.

137 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for the transfer of the Government House from Chepauk to any other place and for the location of other offices in the present Chepauk Government House?

* Printed at page 1339 *infra*.

(*b*) If so, will the Government explain the necessity for the proposed arrangements and their estimated cost?

(*c*) Will the Government also place the papers relating to the above on the table?

137 *A.*—(*a*) YES.

(*b*) and (*c*) The subject is under correspondence with the Government of India. The Government are not in a position to furnish any information at present, but no action will be taken without the approval of the Legislative Council.

New buildings for the Legislative Council.

138 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there is a proposal for the location and construction of a new hall and buildings for the future Legislative Council; and

(*b*) if so, what the estimated cost, and the other details of the scheme are?

(*c*) Will the Government place any papers relating to the above on the table?

138 *A.*—The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India. No papers can be placed on the table at present.

Transfer of Government headquarters from Madras to Ootacamund and telephonic communication between the two places.

139 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to transfer the capital of the Presidency from Madras to Ootacamund or any other place?

(*b*) Is there any proposal to establish a telephone connexion between Ootacamund and Madras, and if so, what is its estimated cost and its present necessity?

139 *A.*—(*a*) There is no such proposal.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 122.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—About the telephonic communication in Question No. 139, the answer is 'The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 122.' May I know what the suggested necessity is for a Madras-Ootacamund telephone?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TEDHUNTER:—"The necessity is convenience of business just you have a telephone between Delhi and Simla, or between London and Paris."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I quite understand it."

Redistribution of districts.

140 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if there is any proposal now pending for the redistribution of districts in this Presidency;

(*b*) how many new districts are proposed to be created;

(*c*) whether it is proposed to create a new district for the benefit of the planters on the Nilgiris, Wynad and Anamalai, etc.;

(*d*) what stage the above project has reached; and

(*e*) what is the extra expenditure recurring and non-recurring involved in the project?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to place the papers relating to the above on the table?

140 *A.*—(*a*) and (*b*) A proposal is pending for redistributing the Kistna district into two. The question of creating an Agency district is also under consideration.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) No new Revenue district for the benefit of planters is proposed. A re-adjustment of the local fund jurisdictions in Coimbatore is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to Question No. 140, I asked for papers regarding the proposals for re-arranging local fund areas. The answer is that a re-adjustment of local fund jurisdictions in the Coimbatore district is under consideration. Will the Government be pleased to place any papers on the table?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The matter is still under correspondence and Government are not in a position to place any papers on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With reference to the same matter, as the matter is under consideration, will the Government give this Council an opportunity of knowing the exact proposals, before giving effect to the proposals?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"The request will be noted."

Co-operative house-building.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to my resolution on co-operative house building which was accepted in November last by the Government and the Council;

(*a*) whether any steps have been taken by Government in the matter; and

(*b*) whether any sums have been applied for or granted for the purpose of co-operative house building and if so, how much and to whom and if not, why not?

141 *A.*—(*a*) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been asked to submit a detailed scheme for the grant of advances to building societies.

(*b*) No applications for advances have been received by the Government.

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Resolutions of the District Co-operative Conference.

142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have received copies of the resolutions of the District Co-operative Conference recently held in Salem on the 20th and 21st September last;

(*b*) whether they would take steps to get the rules amended for exempting from stamp duties documents executed in favour of co-operative societies;

(*c*) whether they would take steps in consultation with High Court to provide for the amendment of the High Court's Rules under the Trust Act of 1882, section 20 (*f*) for the investment of Trust Funds in the Co-operative Securities like Provincial Banks on the certificate of the Registrar?

142 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the notification of the Government of India, Finance Department, No 2781 F., dated the 23rd October 1919 which has been republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th November 1919.

(*c*) The Government will consider the matter.

Employment of co-operative unions for distribution of seeds.

143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Agricultural Department is now employing co-operative unions to act as their agents in the distribution of seeds and other articles available for such distribution or sale?

143 *A.*—The officers of the Agricultural and Co-operative departments are working together for the purpose of utilizing the co-operative societies and unions for the distribution of seeds, machinery, etc.; and have, in some cases, employed societies and unions as their agents.

Extension of village greens on the Shevaroy Hills.

144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if about ten years back, the condition of the hill tribes (Malayalis) of the Shevaroys was brought to their notice;

(*b*) whether preliminary to the extension of the village greens for providing for their agricultural expansion, a Government Order was issued that patta granted thenceforward to the Malayalis should contain a condition subsequent, nullifying transfers of the lands to non-Malayalis;

(*c*) whether subsequently, the village greens were extended and, if so, to what extent;

(*d*) whether any reasons have been adduced for going back on the policy of the said Government Order;

(*e*) what the extent of village greens is now and what it was in 1909; and

(*f*) whether the Government propose to take steps to provide adequate extension of village greens for the benefit of these depressed classes?

144 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member has already been furnished with a copy of G.O. No. 714, Revenue, dated the 7th March 1918, which contains the letter in which the Collector brought the matter to notice.

(*b*) The Government Order referred to is the one above mentioned.

(*c*) The Honourable Member has already been furnished with a copy of G.O. No. 2613, Revenue, dated the 20th November 1918, which contains a report of the progress made in the enquiry in the 46 villages in which extension was found to be necessary. Further action has since been taken in the direction of relaxing the rules relating to tree value where it was found that these operated to prevent Malayalis taking up land.

(*d*) No reasons have been adduced for going back on the policy of the first of the Government Orders above cited.

(*e*) Statistics are not available.

(*f*) The necessary steps are being taken. Difficulties of inspection and survey make the process rather a slow one.

Punishment by stocks.

145 Q.—In continuation of the answer to my question No. 86, dated the 2nd April 1917, will the Government be pleased to state how many persons have been put in stocks in this Presidency in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919?

145 *A.*—The number of persons confined in stocks was 346 in 1916, 243 in 1917 and 317 in 1918. The figures for 1919 are not available.

Travelling allowance and batta to witnesses in unsuccessful prosecutions.

146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) whether instructions have been issued to subordinate magistrates to refuse travelling allowance and batta to the witnesses for prosecution and defence alike in cases in which the prosecution fails; and

(*b*) whether sub-magistrates in Salem district have frequently refused travelling allowance and batta to witnesses in cases of unsuccessful prosecutions?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics of the number of cases in which such magistrate in that district examined witnesses during last year and the number in which batta and travelling allowance was paid to witnesses?

146 *A.*—(*a*) The Government presume that the Honourable Member refers to Salem district. The Government have no information but will enquire.

(*b*) & (*c*) Under section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the discretion to pay expenses is vested in the Criminal Court. The Government see no reason to call for statistics.

Suits and appeals decided against Government.

147 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether statistics are now being called for, showing how many suits and appeals are decided against Government in each court?

147 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Vaccine prepared at Guindy.

148 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they are aware of the existence of considerable feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the public in the mofussil regarding the large percentage of failures of vaccination performed with the aid of vaccine now received from Guindy;

(*b*) whether formerly vaccine was permitted to be locally manufactured or obtained from Bangalore;

(*c*) whether both these sources have now been forbidden or abolished by departmental orders;

(*d*) whether a greater percentage of success in vaccination was attained by the use of vaccine from these two sources; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders enabling such local bodies as may choose to get their vaccine from Bangalore or from local manufacture, to do so, or issue other orders for maintaining percentage of failures?

148 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to paragraph 7 of the report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, on the working of the vaccine section of the institute for 1918-19 and to paragraph 2 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report which were recorded with G.O. No. 1151 L., dated 24th September 1919. This Government Order has been placed on Editors' Table.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Sanitary Commissioner has been directed to conduct experiments with a view to test the efficacy of the lymph supplied by the King Institute as compared with the lymph supplied by the Bangalore depot and he has been asked to submit a report early in April 1920 on the results obtained.

Religious and moral instruction in jails.

149 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in tabular form as against each central and district jail

(*a*) how many prisoners are Hindus, how many Moslems, Christians, etc., and

(*b*) how many of each religion are given moral or religious instruction?

149 *A.*—(*a*) The Honourable Member is referred to Statement II in the annual administration reports of the Jail Department.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"With regard to Question No. 149, about religious and moral instruction in jails, the answer to 149 (*b*) is: "The Government have no information." Will the Government be pleased to make an effort to increase the number of those who are attending these religious classes?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"We are always making efforts in that direction."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"That is all."

Dr. Marsden's qualifications and work as a dyeing expert.

150 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) when Dr. F. Marsden was appointed dyeing expert, and what experience and training he had in dyeing at the time of his appointment; and

(*b*) what reports he has submitted regarding the work he has turned out; what help, if any, he is now rendering to the dyeing industry?

150 *A.*—(*a*) Doctor Marsden joined duty as dyeing expert on the 25th March 1911. A statement showing the qualifications which he possessed at the time of his appointment is laid on the table.*

* Printed as Appendix V on page 1338 infra.

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(b) Doctor Marsden submitted a report on the dyeing industry in the Madras Presidency in August 1911. From that date up to February 1917 he used to submit quarterly reports to Government in regard to the work he was carrying on. In February 1917 the Government ordered the discontinuance of these reports. In December 1915 he sent in his report on the results of the investigations conducted by him at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. In the year 1918 he submitted a report on the method of manufacture of indigo in Madras. All these reports have been placed on the Editors' Table with the exception of those for the quarters ending June and September 1912 which were not printed. Doctor Marsden is now in England on privilege and study leave.

Circular of the District Magistrate, Salem, regarding adjournments in preliminary enquiries.

151 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Salem has issued a circular to the sub-magistrates No. 581 of 1919, dated 4th June 1919, regarding adjournments in preliminary enquiries; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to order suitable modification of the circular?

Circular of the District Magistrate, Salem, regarding grant of copies of inquest reports.

152 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are aware the District Magistrate of Salem has issued a circular to the sub-magistrates directing them to refuse copies of the inquest report to the accused on the strength of I. L. R., 30 Mad., 486;

(b) whether the law has been altered by ruling of the Madras High Court in Criminal Revision Petition No. 102 of 1919; and

(c) whether the circular still remains without modification or withdrawal?

151 & 152 *A.*—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Circular of the District Magistrate, Salem, regarding complaints against forest officers.

153 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if the District Magistrate of Salem issued a circular in July last to the subordinate magistrates compelling magistrates on receipts of complaints against forest subordinates to send copies thereof at once to their departmental superior the District Forest Officer and recommending the references of the complaints also to the District Forest Officer under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) how many cases against forest subordinates were filed after the date of circular;

(c) whether all these were referred to the District Forest Officer for disposal; and, if not, how many were so referred;

(d) whether any of these were sent back for further trial by the magistrate;

(e) how many of these were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, by reason of the District Forest Officer's report; and

(f) whether the Government will consider the desirability of the circular being withdrawn?

153 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject of the issue of a circular by the District Magistrate of Salem, but enquiries will be made.

Circular order in the Salem district requiring sub-magistrates to call upon the district or deputy superintendents of police.

154 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any circular or order in force in Salem district or in other parts of the Presidency which requires sub-magistrates to call upon the district or deputy superintendents of police residing or camping near them?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the order or rule referred to in clause (a)?

154 *A.*—The Government are not aware of the existence of any such order.

Non-official president for the Coimbatore District Board.

155 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Coimbatore District Board addressed His Excellency recently and prayed for a non-official president, and will the Government be pleased to consider the request favourably at an early date?

155 *A.*—In its address presented to His Excellency the Governor during his recent visit, the Coimbatore District Board requested that it might be accorded the privilege of electing a non-official president. This request has been noted and will be considered.

Election of members and chairmen of union panchayats.

156 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether steps are being taken to give a full and fair trial to the principle of election in the membership and chairmanship of union panchayats and what is the present number of elected union chairmen, and whether any minor unions have applied for the privilege of electing their own chairmen?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to accord the right to elect their chairmen to such unions?

156 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have sanctioned the introduction of the system of election of members of union panchayats in 167 unions. One hundred and eighteen union panchayats have been accorded the privilege of electing their chairmen and of these two are minor unions. No applications from minor unions for the privilege of electing their chairmen are pending before the Government.

(*b*) Applications from minor unions for the privilege of electing their chairmen will be dealt with on their merits.

Irrigation of lands under the Berur tank, Salem district.

157 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received recent memorials from Mr. Venkoba Rao and others owning lands under the East Main channel of the Berur tank, Salem district, regarding the possibilities of increase of water-supply to that channel and tank, and whether the Government will be pleased to consider the various suggestions put forward by them?

157 *A.*—The memorials have been received and are under consideration.

Inspection of the District and Sessions Courts by High Court Judges.

158 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether there is a provision for High Court Judges visiting District and Sessions Courts in the mufussil for inspection and supervision of their work;

(*b*) when did such visits by the High Court Judges take place last and where?

158 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A Judge of the High Court inspected the following districts in 1914:—Chingleput, Nellore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Godavari, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Kistna, North Arcot, Salem, South Malabar and North Malabar.

Repairs to Thoorthagiri Vellaoli Periyeri tank, Salem district.

159 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether Thoorthagiri Vellaoli Periyeri also called Singarappatti tank near Tallapadi, Uttangarai taluk, Salem district, has been out of repair ever since it breached in 1916?

(*b*) What is the amount of remission of kists during these years due to its non-repair?

(*c*) Have the ryots concerned sent up memorials to the Collector and to the Engineering department for repairing the tank?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order its restoration at an early date?

159 *A.*—(*a*) & (*d*) It is understood that it was not the tank that breached in 1916, but the Periya Kaja stream, forming the chief source of supply to the tank, took a new course away from the tank. An estimate for diverting the river back into its old course has just been received.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

Juvenile smoking.

160 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table all replies received from local bodies regarding the need for legislation against juvenile smoking?

(*b*) How many and which local bodies have not replied?

160 *A.*—The opinions of the local bodies will be published when the replies are complete. At present replies are still due from the following:—

District Boards—

(1) Cuddapah, (2) Ganjam, (3) Kistna, (4) The Nilgiris, (5) Trichinopoly and (6) Vizagapatam.

Municipalities—

(1) Vaniyambadi, (2) Walajapet, (3) Adoni, (4) Bellary, (5) Chingleput, (6) Tiruppur, (7) Peddapuram, (8) Masulipatam, (9) Bodinayakkanur, (10) Periyakulam, (11) Salem, (12) Tiruvalur, and (13) Tinnevelly.

Free education in elementary schools under local boards.

161 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if under rule 84 of the Educational rules many elementary schools under the local boards were really granting free education to the pupils by reason of headmasters' option to collect and take the fee income being utilized for excusing all collection?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that by the reason of the amendment of the said rule and the issue of G.O. No. 976, Home (Education), dated 8th August 1919, local bodies have ordered the compulsory levy of school-fees in all standards in elementary schools?

161 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information on the point but doubt whether fees were completely remitted in many schools under the management of local bodies.

(*b*) The compulsory levy of fees from pupils liable to pay in all elementary schools under public management irrespective of the number of standards they may contain is in accordance with the orders of Government. The question of modifying the existing orders is under consideration.

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Collection from the public for police sports, etc., in Coimbatore and Salem.

162 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) whether collections were made directly or indirectly by police officials in the Coimbatore district for police sports and the construction of the 'Hamilton Police Club' and in the Salem district for a police club;

(*b*) whether such collection is consistent with the rules of conduct for public servants;

(*c*) whether any accounts have been maintained for such collection;

(*d*) whether precautions have been taken to prevent intermediate leakage of funds;

(*e*) what is the present amount of the fund in the shape of cash or in the shape of immovable property and in whom are these vested and in whose possession do they remain;

(*f*) for whose benefit these are applied;

(*g*) whether complaints in regard to the above have been made to the authorities;

(*h*) whether the Deputy Inspector-General of Police held an enquiry into the above matters so far as Coimbatore district is concerned and, if so, with what result; and

(*i*) whether Government propose to take action in the matter?

162 *A.*—(*a*) The Government understand that such collections have been made in Coimbatore. Regarding Salem they have no information.

(*b*) The collection of subscriptions in such cases is not specifically forbidden by the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government are informed that special precautions are taken, but are not aware of their details. The collections appear however to be under close supervision and there is no reason to believe that subscriptions given by the public fail to reach the Treasurer of the Club.

(*e*) About Rs. 45,000. The property is vested in the Committee of the Club and is in immediate charge of the 'Secretary.' The money appears to be mainly deposited in the Bank of Madras and the Urban Bank.

(*f*) For the benefit of the Club.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) & (*i*) Yes. The Inspector-General of Police has disapproved of the present arrangements and has ordered that the Club should be placed on a new basis. He is also issuing detailed instructions to all districts on the subject of the collection of subscriptions for police sports and similar objects. The Government do not consider any further action on their part necessary.

Use of the court room as a private office by the District Magistrate, Salem.

163 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Magistrate of Salem has at least twice recently in the course of his magisterial work converted the court room into a private place and directed the assembled legal practitioners to leave the room in order that he may hold confidential conversation with his Sarishtadar, in spite of protests from some of the practitioners present?

163 *A.*—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Construction of the hospital on the Spur Tank.

164 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how much money has been spent on the proposed Spur Tank hospital;

(*b*) whether the scheme has been abandoned;

(*c*) if not, how much money is intended to be spent on it this year; and

(*d*) what the estimated cost of the scheme is, according to the present higher rates?

164 *A.*—(*a*) A sum of Rs. 60,771 was spent in 1914-15 on the acquisition of additional land required for the scheme and no further expenditure has been incurred on account of the construction of the new General Hospital.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No money is likely to be spent on the scheme in the current year; and

(*d*) the whole scheme including a new hospital with quarters for the hospital staff, a new Medical College and certain other items is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 7·62 lakhs.

War allowance to temporary copyists in the Salem district.

165 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether war allowance is now being granted in the Salem district to temporary income-tax clerks and refused to temporary copyists;

(*b*) whether the grant of such allowance was recommended to the Revenue Board by the Collector and the Board declined to recommend the same to Government?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to favourably consider the case of the temporary copyists for such allowance?

165 *A.*—The question is under enquiry.

Horse allowance to police inspectors and travelling allowance to sub-assistant inspectors of schools.

166 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what the horse allowances of sub-inspectors and inspectors of police are;

(*b*) whether Rs. 25 per measem is not the minimum cost of maintaining an animal of 14 hands or more;

(*c*) whether there are any proposals for altering the rate of allowance to be given to these officers; and

(*c*) whether travelling allowance for the sub-assistant inspectors of schools was fixed more than 30 years ago and is inadequate in view of the present prices?

166 *A.*—(*a*) With the exception of the Sub-Inspectors of Coonoor and Cotacamund circles who receive a horse allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, Sub-Inspectors of Police are granted a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem when they maintain a horse. Inspectors in charge of town circles are granted a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 per mensem according as they maintain a horse or a motor cycle. Inspectors in charge of rural circles get a daily allowance of Re. 1 for journeys within their jurisdiction irrespective of the nature of the conveyance maintained.

(*b*) to (*c*) The general question of allowances will be considered by the Salaries Committee and the Government await their recommendations.

Pay and prospects of the Provincial Judicial service.

167 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what stage the proposals for improving the pay and prospects of the Provincial Judicial services have reached; and

(*b*) when these proposals were first mooted?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider an early and adequate improvement of the pay and prospects of this service?

167 *A.*—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government are not at present in a position to make any statement.

(*b*) The matter was first mooted in 1912.

Improvement of the condition of emigrants to Ceylon.

168 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what steps they have till now taken to improve the position of the Madrasi labourers that have emigrated to Ceylon; and

(*b*) whether they would now place on the table the still unpublished portion of the report and recommendations of the Commission consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Marjoribanks and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar?

168 *A.*—(*a*) The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India.

(*b*) No.

Exodus to the Hills.

169 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the general sense of the public outside Nilgiris is against the moving of the Secretariats every year during the summer months to Ootacamund?

169 *A.*—The Government are aware that opinion in some quarters is opposed to the annual move of the Secretariat to the Hills.

Inspection of co-operative societies and village courts by Collectors and Deputy Collectors in Salem, and informal conferences.

170 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether (1) the Collectors and (2) the deputy collectors in the Salem district visited (*a*) any co-operative societies; and (*b*) any village courts in the district and if so how many during this year; and (*c*) whether the Collector of Salem has held any informal conference with ryots during this year in accordance with a resolution of this Council accepted by the Government some years ago?

170 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Pay of Survey subordinates, No. III party.

171 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the subordinate officers of Survey Party No. III regarding their pay, etc.?

171 *A.*—The Government have received an advance copy of a memorial from one of the draughtsmen in Revenue Survey Party No. III.

Recruitment, pay and prospects of port and coast light-keepers.

172 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement shewing the number, names, races and present salaries of the trained light-keepers that have been directly appointed in the Coast Light establishment from the official year 1905 to 1919?

(ii) (*a*) Is it a fact that A. Ponnuswamy Naruda, P. Krishnan, A. Muhammad Ibrahim Lody and E. Kumaran, Port Light-keepers at Tellicherry, Cochin, Negapatam and Point Calimere respectively underwent training at their own cost in the Madras Lighthouse a few years back and were certified efficient and suitable for Coast Light service?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state why they were not appointed to Coast Light service?

(iii) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles that appeared in the *Hindu* of the 18th and 27th August 1919 under the headings of "Madras Lighthouse" and "Madras Port Department Service" regarding the memorials submitted by the Port Light-keepers and Port establishment to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for increase of pay and grant of allowances, etc.?

172 *A.*—The Government have perused the articles mentioned and have called for information.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Raja of Bobbili.)*

Proceedings under the Press Act.

173 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a list of the proceedings taken under the Press Act against newspapers, journals, periodicals and presses during the last ten years?

173 A.—A list will be prepared and furnished to the Honourable Member.

Non-official vice-president for the Salem district board.

174 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Salem district board has had any non-official vice-president up to date, if so, when and for what period?

174 A.—No; but the Government will consider the desirability of appointing a non-official as vice-president as soon as the services of a suitable candidate become available.

Circular by District Magistrate of Salem in regard to appeals from orders under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

175 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Salem District Magistrate has issued a circular that divisional magistrates should rarely interfere on appeal with orders of compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code; how many of such appeals were received by divisional magistrates thereafter and how many of them, if any, were successful; and whether the Government propose to take any action on the matter?

175 A.—The Government have no information. They will enquire.

Prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors.

176 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total number of prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors employed in each district;

(*b*) the total number of cases conducted by them during the last year; and

(*c*) whether in view of the large area they have to travel and the large number of cases they have to undertake at present, a considerable increase in their number is not desirable?

176 A.—(*a*) A statement* of the prosecuting staff employed in the various districts of the Presidency is furnished

(*b*) 7 747 cases.

(*c*) The Government have been making additions, as funds permit, to the prosecuting staff in those districts in which the work is found to be heavy and this policy will, so far as can be foreseen, continue.

Intervention of postings of ex-sts to prosecuting inspectors.

177 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether sub-magistrates in Salem district have to communicate (by reason of instructions or orders to that effect from superior officers) and are communicating postings of cases to the absent prosecuting inspectors?

177 A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Bifurcation of the taluk boards of Dharmapuri and Sankari.

178 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the taluk boards of Dharmapuri and Sankari expressed their desire to bifurcate the said boards with the approval of the District Board, Salem, long ago, what stage the matter has reached?

178 A.—The Salem District Board has submitted proposals for the bifurcation of the Dharmapuri and Sankari taluk boards. The scheme is still pending as the District board has not yet furnished information on the financial aspect of its proposals

Recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

179 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they are taking any steps to carry out the changes in the Educational institutions under their control which are seen to be necessary from the recent report of the Calcutta University Commission and if so, what steps?

179 A.—The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili.

Control over village officers in proprietary estates.

180 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total number of estates (including inam villages) to which Chapters II and III of Act II of 1894 have been extended;

(*b*) the total number of such estates the holders of which have been empowered to fine village officers under section 16 of Act II of 1894;

(*c*) the names of such estates?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of empowering a majority of proprietors of estates with the above powers?

180 A.—(*a*) The Act has been extended to all estates in the Presidency.

(*b*) 127.

(*c*) A list will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

(*d*) The authority to confer on proprietors power to fine village officers under section 16 (1) of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, is vested in the Board of Revenue. The Board will doubtless consider applications from individual proprietors.

* Printed as Appendix VI on page 1346 infra.

Fees payable by girls in lower elementary schools.

181 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended that fees according to the scale fixed in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 112, Home (Education), dated 25th January 1919, should hereafter be levied from girls in lower elementary mixed schools even though no fees were levied from them previously ?

181 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to notification No. 173, dated the 8th August 1919, published at page 359 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-B, of the 9th September 1919. According to this, fees should be levied from girls in lower elementary schools under public management if they do not belong to castes or classes which have been declared by the Government to be backward. A general question regarding the levy of fees in the first four standards of elementary schools under public management is, however, now under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja.

Improvement of panchama education.

182 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme is under contemplation for the expansion and improvement of education among panchamas ?

182 A.—No scheme specially directed towards the education of panchamas is at present under consideration, but this is one of the matters which will be considered by Mr. Paddison.

Statistics relating to panchama attendance at schools.

183 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue a statement showing the number of schools in the Presidency with panchama boys or girls on the rolls—

A. Special for panchamas—
  (1) Under public management
  (2) Under private management
    (a) Christian Missions
    (b) Others

B. Not special for panchamas—
  (1) Under public management
  (2) Under private management
    (a) Christian Missions
    (b) Others

and also a statement showing the number of schools which receive grant-in-aid and have panchama pupils on the rolls?

183 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to Table No. 71 of the supplemental statistics and to the subsidiary tables contained in Volume II of the Report on the Public Instruction for 1917-18 which contain all the available particulars on the subject. The report has been placed on the Editors' Table.

List of aided schools which exclude panchamas.

184 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of all aided schools which are solely intended for caste boys and which do not admit panchamas ?

184 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Extra grants to schools that admit panchamas.

185 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to give extra grants to schools that admit panchamas, in order that the management may make good any loss incurred thereby ?

185 A.—Orders have already issued to this effect.

Special secondary schools for panchamas.

186 Q.—Is the Government aware of the feelings of panchamas in regard to the opening of special secondary schools exclusively for panchamas ?

186 A.—The Government are not aware of any general feeling on the subject.

A Government secondary school open to all castes including panchamas.

187 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are willing to open a Government secondary school in Madras where along with other boys panchama children will have the right of admission and the benefit of education ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to direct all Government schools and colleges to keep a certain number of seats reserved for panchamas until a certain date during the term ?

187 A.—Qualified panchamas are eligible for admission into all Government schools and colleges. Government are not prepared to reserve seats for a particular class of the community.

Scholarships for panchamas.

188 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number and amount of scholarships awarded to panchama boys in the Educational Department during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19 and also for 1919-20 in the various grades—(1) Primary, (2) Middle school and (3) Upper school ?

And has the Government set apart any sum for scholarships for panchamas in Arts and Professional colleges ?

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188 *A.*—Statements showing details of Government scholarships awarded in educational institutions are contained in Part I of Volume II of the annual reports on Public Instruction. No further details are readily available. Rupees 59,000 is set apart in the revised budget estimate for the current year for scholarships for all classes of the community in colleges, general and professional. No portion of this amount is specifically earmarked for panchamas.

Expenditure on education of depressed classes and panchamas.

189 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what amount was spent during the last three years and what amount has been set apart for the current year for the education of the depressed classes in general and panchamas in particular of this Presidency?

189 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the supplemental statistics relating to panchama education in Volume II of the reports on Public Instruction. It is not usual to earmark funds for the education of panchamas and other depressed classes, but the needs of the classes in question are always considered in the distribution of available funds.

Free education for panchama boys.

190 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of exempting all panchama boys from payment of fees in all public schools (municipal and local fund schools included) and also in all aided schools for a certain period of time?

190 *A.*—No fees are levied from panchama boys in elementary schools under public management and allowance is made in assessing the grant in the case of similar exemptions in aided elementary schools. In other schools a similar policy is adopted. The Government do not at present propose to extend the concession.

Brahman Widows' Home.

191 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the actual cost incurred last year and the amount budgeted for the current year for the maintenance of the Brahman Widows' Home, including the interest on the capital invested in the building used for the purpose and what it costs Government to maintain a single inmate in that Home?

191 *A.*—The actual cost incurred in 1918-19 and the amount provided in the budget estimate for 1919-20 on account of the maintenance of the Brahman Widows' Home were Rs. 12,344 and Rs. 13,144, respectively, inclusive of expenditure on scholarships. Including interest on the capital invested in the building for the Home, the annual cost of maintaining a single inmate was Rs. 206 in 1918-19 and will be about Rs. 173 in 1919-20.

Admission of panchama boys in public schools.

192 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken by the officers of Educational Department—inspectors, assistant inspectors and sub-assistant inspectors—in this Presidency to give effect to G.O. No. 329, dated 17th March 1919?

(1) How many public schools have since then been transferred from agraharams, chavadis and temples to localities to which all classes of the population have free access?

(2) How many public schools have been removed since then from rented buildings belonging to private owners, who object to panchama children being admitted into them, to other buildings where such objections are not raised?

(3) How many school buildings have been constructed or have been sanctioned to be constructed since then in localities accessible to panchamas?

192 *A.*—The reports called for in paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 329, Home (Education), dated the 17th March 1919, which should contain the information in question are due with Government only in June 1920.

Return of attendance of panchamas in public schools.

193 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for a periodical report from the inspectors of schools in various circles showing what effect has been given to G.O. No. 329, dated 17th March 1919, and to review such reports?

193 *A.*—The Director of Public Instruction has already issued instructions to inspecting officers to report to him by the 1st May of each year the steps taken within their circles in the previous official year to carry out the instructions contained in G.O. No. 329, Home (Education), dated the 17th March 1919. The Director will submit a detailed report to Government.

Pay and prospects of elementary and secondary grade masters.

194 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken or are in contemplation to better the pay and prospects of elementary and secondary grade schoolmasters?

194 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports on Public Instruction for action already taken in the matter. The recommendations of the Salaries Committee will be awaited before further action is considered. The institution of a provident fund for teachers is also under the consideration of Government.

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Statistics of male teachers in high schools for girls.

195 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of high schools for girls in this Presidency whose internal management is vested in the hands of men either as headmasters or as assistants to lady superintendents?

195 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Improvement of cheries.

196 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they intend drawing up a definite programme for the improvement of cheries (localities inhabited by panchamas)?

196 *A.*—The whole question how best to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes is under the consideration of Government and a special officer has been deputed for the purpose. The suggestion in the question will be forwarded to that officer for consideration.

Cheries in Madras City.

197 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to ascertain the present condition of panchamas and of cheries in Madras City?

197 *A.*—The special officer appointed for improving the condition of the depressed classes will enquire into the condition of the panchamas and of cheries in Madras City as well as in other parts of the Presidency.

Scarcity of water in a panchama village.

198 *Q.*—Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter under the heading 'Untouchables' by 'Water Oh! Water!' that appeared in *Justice*, dated 2nd September 1919; if so, will the Government be pleased to state if any action has been taken on it?

198 *A.*—The Government have now perused the correspondence; a report will be called for.

Punishment by stocks.

199 *Q.*—Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter 'spirit of Manu in modern laws' by 'a panchama' that appeared in *Justice*, dated 5th September 1919, and to a letter 'the punishment of stocks' by 'a panchama' that appeared in the *Madras Mail*, dated 13th September 1919?

199 *A.*—The Government have seen the letters referred to. If the Village Courts Amendment Bill now before the Council is passed into law, the punishment of confinement in stocks will be abolished.

Confinement in stocks of panchama offenders.

200 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether village munsifs still possess the power of confining offenders of panchama and other depressed classes by securing their feet and hands fast in stocks? If so, will the Government be pleased to put an end to this degrading form of punishment?

200 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 199.

Library of the Registrar of Books, Madras.

201 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to order that the library attached to the Registrar of Books, Madras, may be thrown open to the public?

201 *A.*—The library attached to the Registrar of Books, Madras, is already open to readers in the Connemara Public Library, the University Library and the Oriental Manuscripts Library, who are unable to procure the books they require in these libraries.

Caste statistics of employees in the offices of D.P.I. and Commissioner for Government Examinations.

202 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Brahmans, non-Brahmans, caste-Hindus, Christians, Mohammadans and others employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and in the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, with their respective salaries?

202 *A.*—A statement * containing the required particulars is laid on the table.

Lands for the depressed classes.

203 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what effect has been given in the various districts of this Presidency to the Government Order issued early in 1918 for encouraging the depressed classes by reserving some lands for them?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics showing how applications for lands were dealt with in the several districts after the issue of the said Government Order?

203 *A.*—No statistics dealing with the questions raised have yet been collected. The matter will be examined by Mr. Paddison as part of his special duty.

Increase of tramway fares.

204 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the recent increase in the rates of the Madras Tramway fares and whether they intend, in the interests of the middle class people, to control the levy of such rates by the Company?

204 *A.*—The answer to the first part of the question is—yes, and that to the second part is—no.

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 1340 infra.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. M. C. Raja ; Mr. Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim.)*

Pension payment by postal money orders.

205 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of recommending the payment by means of postal money orders of pensions to persons who are unable to attend the paying office and to receive their pensions in person?

205 A.—Enquiries will be made as to whether the suggestion can be adopted.

Boy scouts in Madras.

206 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to inform if there is a Government boy scout movement in Madras?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have financed the various troops in Madras affiliated to the Boy Scouts of India Association, Madras?

Financing the Boy Scouts of India Association, Madras.

207 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have financed the Boy Scouts of India Association, Madras?

206 & 207 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Grant to the Boy Scouts of India Association.

208 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that they have refused to give a grant when the Boy Scouts of India Association applied for it?

208 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Progress of acquisition of house-sites for panchamas in Tanjore.

209 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the special deputy collector, appointed for the acquisition of house-sites for panchamas and other agricultural labourers of the Tanjore district, submitted any reports about his operations to Government, and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table?

House-sites for agricultural labourers in certain districts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to extend the policy of acquiring house-sites for homeless agricultural labourers to other districts and in particular to Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Madura?

209 A.—(a) Several reports have been received from the Deputy Collector. A summary of the results achieved will be embodied in the communiqué which is under preparation by Mr. Paddison—*vide* answer to question No. 81.

(b) The suggestion will be communicated to the Special Officer appointed to study the question of the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes.

Admission of panchama boys in schools.

210 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether there are schools which, admitting panchama boys, do not give them equal facilities with the other so-called caste boys?

210 A.—If the Honourable Member will be good enough to specify the 'equal facilities' to which he refers, Government will consider his suggestion.

Public wells and panchamas.

211 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of public wells in the various districts of the Presidency, indicating the number of public wells built exclusively for caste people and exclusively for panchamas and other depressed classes?

211 A.—The Government have no information.

Use by panchamas of public wells in police stations, etc.

212 Q.—Is the Government aware of the fact that in certain places, panchamas are not allowed to use the public wells in the compound of police stations and cutcheries?

212 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Restriction on the use of a certain public road for panchama funerals.

213 Q.—Is the Government aware of the fact that, in this Presidency town of Madras, panchama funerals proceeding to Barbers Bridge burial-ground from Tayumanpet, Nallancheri, Shunarkuppam, Luz and other places, are not even to the date allowed to pass through Virapperumal street, Mylapore (the usual route taken by all other funerals)?

213 A.—The Government have no information but will enquire.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.

Price of salt in fish-curing yards in South Kanara and Malabar.

214 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the price of salt issued in fish-curing yards in South Kanara has been raised by 50 per cent recently, i.e., from As. 6–8 to As. 10 per maund?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reason for such increase?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reducing the price of salt in fish-curing yards in Malabar and South Kanara to As. 6–8 in the interests of the growing fish industry and of public health?

214 A.—(a) Yes

(b) The original issue price of As. 6–8 per maund in South Kanara resulted in a heavy loss to Government and placed the fish curers of the adjoining district of Malabar where the price was As. 10 a maund, at a disadvantage. For these reasons the price was raised.

(c) As the rate of As. 10 now results in a heavy loss to Government, they are not prepared to reduce this rate. On the contrary it may be necessary to increase it.

Poramboke suits against Government in Malabar.

215 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of poramboke suits instituted against Government in Malabar in each of the last ten years showing the number among them in which the Government claim was not upheld by the courts?

215 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. The number of such suits that have come under the notice of Government is very small.

Enclosure of kumaks in South Kanara.

216 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that a deputation from the Uppinangadi taluk in South Kanara waited on His Excellency the Governor at Mangalore in 1907 and prayed for permission to enclose kumaks in South Kanara?

(*b*) Is it a fact that landholders were being permitted to enclose their kumakis and to repair old walls enclosing such kumakis?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether such permission has latterly come to be refused? and if so, state the reasons for the change?

216 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes, subject to certain conditions.

(*c*) If any landholder is aggrieved by orders passed in contravention of the permission above referred to, it is open to him to appeal to the duly constituted authority.

The Kulgunda cattle-fair in South Kanara.

217 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether the authorities of the Mysore State proposed to hold a cattle-fair in their own territory at about the same time as the famous cattle-fair in Kulgunda in South Kanara district?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to obtain a report as to how the new cattle-fair in Mysore territory is likely to affect the prospects of the Kulgunda cattle-fair?

217 *A.*—The Government do not propose to make the enquiry suggested in clause (*a*) of the question but the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will be instructed to submit a special report on the success of the Kulgunda fair in the next two years, and to propose remedies in the event of a deterioration in the quality, or of a diminution in the number of cattle brought to the fair.

Observance of the Public Service and Special Test notifications.

218 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for information either by itself or through the High Court whether one Abdul Qadir, who is qualified under the Public Service notification, of the District Munsif's Court of Udipi was declared by the District Judge of South Kanara ineligible for promotion to Rs. 25 on the authority of his own circular issued in contravention of the Public Service and Special Test notifications published in page 281 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th April 1919?

218 *A.*—The Government have no information but will enquire.

Special inspectors for distributive co-operative credit societies.

219 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any inspector or other officers of the Co-operative Credit Societies Department are on special duty for starting distributive co-operative credit societies?

219 *A.*—The Government recognize the very great importance of developing co-operative trade and production but are inclined to think at present that the most efficient progress can be made by the co-operation of non official workers and especially of Honorary Assistant Registrars with the superior officers of the department in developing these societies. Much admirable work has been done by such gentlemen and the Government believe that a large extension of this policy promises a better prospect of success than the deputation of special inspectors.

New Sub-Registrars' offices in South Kanara.

220 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of opening a new Sub-Registrar's office at Perdoor or Hebri in Udipi taluk of the South Kanara district has been dropped, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons?

220 *A.*—The Government have not received any such proposal.

Resettlement of Wynad.

221 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the resettlement operations are with regard to Wynad in Malabar and Nilgiri districts?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the janmis were consulted before commencement of settlement operations, and if so, when and with what result?

221 *A.*—(*a*) Special staff and reclassification work have been completed in the Gudalur taluk and portions of the Wynad taluk.

(*b*) In accordance with the instructions laid down in the resettlement manual, the settlement officer will give public notice of the commencement of the settlement operations and will receive and consider all representations, oral or written, from persons interested. He will also endeavour to obtain information, by personal enquiries, from all classes. The Government are not aware how far his enquiries have extended.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim.)*

Enquiry into the economic condition of Wynad before resettlement.

222 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was any enquiry into the economical conditions of the Nilgiri and the Malabar Wynad before fixing the resettlement scheme?

(b) Is it the intention of the Government to have the grievances of the janmis in that area fully examined before the introduction of the settlement?

222 A.—(a) The economic enquiry will be made in due course

(b) The memorial of the janmis has been dealt with in G.O. No. 2343, Revenue, dated 15th October 1919, of which a copy has been placed on the Editors' Table

Government Order regarding resettlement of Wynad.

223 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Wynad Janmis Mahajana Sangham applied to Government for a copy of G.O. No. 4030, Revenue, dated 19th December 1918, regarding the resettlement of Wynad and whether a copy thereof was supplied?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay the said Government Order on the table of the Council and also to grant a copy of the same to the said Sangham if it has not been already granted?

223 A.—The memorial of the Sangham, dated 9th September 1918, on the subject of the Wynad settlement is dealt with in G.O. No. 2343, Revenue, dated the 15th October 1919. The Government do not consider it necessary to publish the intermediate correspondence.

Grazing fees in forests in Wynad and Malabar.

224 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the grazing fees in the forests in Malabar and Wynad have been doubled recently and whether the Mysore State allows free grazing in its State forests?

(b) Has the Government received a memorial on the subject from the ryots of Newmeni Nulpogh and Kadoodanad amsams, and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

224 A.—(a) In June 1918 the Government sanctioned the enhancement of grazing fees in North Malabar Forest division from As. 3 to As. 8 per cow unit. The Government have no information in regard to the practice now prevailing in Mysore.

(b) The memorial referred to has not been received.

Representation of Indians and Indian Janmis on the Nilgiri district board.

225 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the District Board of Nilgiris has no elected members?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the present strength of the Nilgiri district board and how many of them are Indians and Indian Janmis of the Nilgiri-Wynad?

225 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) According to the Quarterly Civil List for Madras there were fourteen members on the district board on 1st October 1919 and of these four were Indians. The Government have no information as to how many of these were Indian Janmis.

President and vice-president for the Nilgiri district board.

226 Q.—Is it a fact that both the president and the vice-president of the Nilgiri district board are officials?

226 A.—Both the president and vice-president of the Nilgiri District Board are at present officials.

Transfer of the local fund dispensary at Devarshola to a planter.

227 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state whether the local fund dispensary at Devarsola is proposed to be handed over to the private management of a planter?

227 A.—The Nilgiri District Board proposes to transfer the local fund dispensary at Devarshola to a planter.

Transfer of the Vayittiri district munsif's court to Calicut.

228 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that representations had been made to Government praying for the transfer of the Vayittiri district munsif's court to a more convenient centre in the Wynad?

(b) Is it a fact that the Vayittiri district munsif's court has been now transferred to Calicut to give relief to the Calicut District Munsif's Court and that consequently the Wynad litigant public feel greater inconvenience and loss by the said transfer to Calicut?

228 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is a fact that the High Court has directed the holding of the Vayittiri District Munsif's Court at Calicut during a part of the year. The Government are not aware that any complaint regarding this order has been made by the litigant public.

Ryotwari settlement in Wynad.

229 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Government Order giving effect to the decision arrived at in 1883 to introduce ryotwari settlement in Wynad as also the Government Order in 1898 regarding the burden of revenue in the Wynad?

229 *A.*—The orders of 1883 have already been communicated to the Kerala Janmi Sabha and to the Press. A copy of B.P. (Revenue Settlement) No. 671, dated 16th October 1897, will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Appointment of a district registrar

230 Q.—Is it a fact that a certain gentleman who was not previously in the Registration Department has been appointed on probation as district registrar of Tellicherry?

230 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Congestion of passenger traffic on the mail train between Mangalore and Madras.

231 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to a letter by the Rev. D G M Leith in the *Madras Times* of 4th September 1919 regarding some of the difficulties and hardships which passengers by the mail train to Mangalore from Madras and *vice versa* are put to?

231 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 69.

Direct train service between Madras and Mangalore

232 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the South Indian Railway authorities had proposed to run between Madras and Mangalore an independent train running at convenient hours from 1st October 1919, but that the proposal fell through as it did not suit the existing postal arrangement?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of improving the condition in Mangalore where mails are delivered nearly 12 hours after arrival and cleared 10 hours before the departure of the mail train?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether some arrangement cannot be effected to run an independent train between Madras and Mangalore, arriving and leaving at convenient hours, *i.e.*,—

(1) convenient to the passengers,

(2) convenient for the mails so that they can be delivered early and cleared late?

232 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 70.

A high school for the Ernad taluk, Malabar district.

233 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a high school in the Ernad taluk for Malabar district will be sanctioned at an early date?

233 *A.*—The matter will receive the consideration of the Government

Sandalwood oil and sandalwood transport rules in South Kanara.

234 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of stills for the extraction of sandalwood oil that have been working in the South Kanara district in each of the years since 1910?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the representations made by Mr. K. S. Bhat on the working of the sandalwood transport rules in the South Kanara district and whether the Government propose to revise the scale at an early date?

234 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are not in possession of the information.

(*b*) The representations made by Mr. K. S. Bhat were considered at an informal conference of departmental officers held by the Forest Commissioner in January 1918, at which Mr. Bhat was present. The conference arrived at the conclusion that the arrangements should be revised in certain respects and the Government have accepted generally the recommendations made by the conference. In regard to the details of the revision the Government await a further report from the local officers.

A Government sandalwood oil factory.

235 Q.—Has the Government finally decided to open a sandalwood oil factory, and if so, when and where is it proposed to be opened?

235 *A.*—The Government have decided not to start at present a factory of their own for the purpose of converting sandalwood into oil.

An additional munsif's court in South Kanara.

236 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether an additional district munsif's court is proposed to be instituted in the South Kanara district and if so, where it is proposed to be located?

236 *A.*—The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal.

Fuel famine in Tinnevelly.

237 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the small note under the head of *Fuel Famine* appearing at page 3 of the *Madras Times*, dated 13th October 1919?

(*b*) whether the facts stated therein are correct? and

(*c*) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to keep down the price of fuel within reasonable limits?

237 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject but the notice of the Chief Conservator of Forests and of the Collector has been drawn to the article.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai.)*

238 Q.—(a) Has the Government considered the question of converting Rajapalaiyam into a municipality? Conversion of Rajapalaiyam union into a municipality.

(b) Has the Government considered the question of providing it with a dispensary?

238 A.—(a) The question of constituting Rajapalaiyam into a municipality was considered by the Government but the matter had to be dropped as the local board was not in favour of it

(b) The local board should first move in the matter.

239 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Sanitary Board will supply the type-designs for the caste and the maternity wards of the proposed women and children's hospital at Kunadukothan of which the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Lord Pentland three years ago? Type designs for the women and children's hospital at Kunadukothan.

239 A.—The designs are now with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for the preparation of schedules and specifications. As soon as these are ready they will be approved by the Sanitary Board as types and advance blue print copies furnished to the President, District Board, Ramnad.

240 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state Lady medical practitioner for the women and children's dispensary at Devakottai.

(a) whether they have received a petition from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Somasundaram Chettiyar Avargal of Kallai, dated the 24th September 1919, requesting that, in the circumstances stated therein, special arrangements might be made to depute a qualified lady medical practitioner to the newly-constructed Lady Pentland's women and children's dispensary at Devakottai; and

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

240 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Surgeon-General has been requested to arrange for the posting of a lady sub-assistant surgeon to Devakottai at the earliest opportunity.

241 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what amounts were contributed by private individuals inclusive of zamindars and proprietors of estates under the management of the Court of Wards for the construction and repair of roads and for the opening of dispensaries during the last five years in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly? Private contributions towards the upkeep of local fund works and institutions in certain districts.

241 A.—The appended statement* gives the information asked for by the Honourable Member.

242 Q.—Referring to the answer given by Government to question No. 84 on the 13th August 1918 and to the resolution of the Ramnad District Board printed at page 6 of G.O. No. 1159 L., dated 26th September 1919, will the Government be pleased to state if they propose to take any action on the matter? Non-official president for the Devakottai taluk board.

242 A.—The Government do not propose to make any change in the headship of the taluk board at present.

243 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order the compilation of a consolidated index to the eleven volumes of questions and answers at the Madras Legislative Council with a view to remove the considerable inconveniences caused at present by having to refer to the index attached to each of the eleven volumes before finding out what had been done in the past in respect of some particular matter? Consolidated index to questions and answers in Council.

243 A.—As the Honourable Member is aware, an annual volume of questions and answers is published with an exhaustive index. The Government do not consider that the issue of a consolidated index would serve any useful purpose commensurate with the labour involved.

244 Q.—With reference to paragraph 20 (2) of the administration report of the Ramnad District Board for the year 1918–19, will the Government be pleased to state if the duty of taking steps to extend village-sites in zamindari tracts does not lie on local boards, and, if so, what authority is responsible for taking such steps? Extension of village-sites in zamindari tracts.

244 A.—The duty of providing adequate house-sites in zamindari villages rests primarily on the zamindar.

There is, however, no objection to local boards undertaking extensions and improvements in zamindari areas.

245 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state Municipal night school, Srivilliputtur.

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to a letter on 'Night Schools, Srivilliputtur' which appeared in the *Justice* on the 14th October 1919?

* Printed as Appendix VIII on page 1341 infra

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the educational authorities opened the municipal night school very close to the South Indian Liberal Federation night school ?

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the municipal night school is poorly attended and located under highly insanitary environments ?

245 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.
(*b*) & (*c*).—The Government have no information on these points.

Pay of the compounders and midwives.

246 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the article that appeared in the *Madras Times* of the 26th May 1919 and in the *Hindu* of the 20th August 1919 under the heading of 'Compounders';

(*b*) whether they have received memorials from compounders, and if so, what recommendations have been made thereupon by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that compounders are given only four quinquennial increments while the locally trained midwives and sub-assistant surgeons are being given ten annual and ten triennial increments respectively;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the highest pay formerly available for compounders was Rs. 18 when the maximum pay of the locally trained midwives and the minimum pay of the sub-assistant surgeons were Rs. 10 and Rs. 25, respectively; and

(*e*) whether it is true that the minimum pay now available for the sub-assistant surgeons is Rs. 50 and the maximum pay for the locally trained midwives is Rs. 20 while the maximum pay of compounders has been raised only to Rs. 25 per mensem ?

246 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have now perused the articles.
(*b*) The memorials have just been received and are under consideration. The Surgeon-General has recommended the increase of pay and the grant of free-quarters or house-rent in lieu.
(*c*) to (*e*) Yes.

Incremental pay for Huzur treasurers.

247 Q.—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received memorials from the Huzur Treasurers of Tinnevelly, Ganjam and other districts in which there are no branch banks, praying that, in the special circumstances stated therein, their pay may be raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 ?

(*b*) If so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

247 *A.*—An advance copy of a memorial has been received from one of the officers mentioned. The memorial when received through the proper channel will be considered on its merits.

Booking of pilgrims to Rameswaram.

248 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any complaints from or on behalf of the pilgrims regarding the hardships said to have been caused to them by the dearth of railway carriages and by the exactions made by the railway subordinates in connexion with the booking of the pilgrims on the occasions of the Adi Amavasya, Mahalaya Amavasya and Tai Amavasya festivals at Rameswaram, and if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take to remedy the evils complained of ?

248 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumainatha Pillai.

Stocks of articles of clothing and control of their prices.

249 Q.—(*a*) With reference to the answer given by the Government to question No 28 (*b*), put in by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Avargal on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed by the Government of India and, if so, will the Government be pleased to place them on the table ?

(*b*) If no final orders have been received from the Government of India, will the Government be pleased to state whether any action is proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the high prices of all articles of clothing pending such final orders of the Government of India ?

249 *A.*—Yes: as a result of the consideration of the matter by the Government of India the Cotton Cloth Act, 1918 (No. XXIII of 1918), was passed in the Indian Legislative Council in September 1918. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Lay on the resolution regarding high prices of necessary articles of food and cloth moved in the Indian Legislative Council on the 16th September 1919, published on pages 1062-63 of Part VI of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th September 1919.

Introduction of the Elementary Education Bill.

250 Q.—With reference to the answer given by the Government to question No. 28, put in by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao on the 11th March 1919, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Elementary Education Bill prepared by this Government has received the sanction of the Government of India and, if so, when the Government proposes to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Council ?

250 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 10.

9TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai ; Mr. Knapp.)*

Petition from the residents of Cowl Bazar, Bellary.

251 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a petition, dated the 10th August 1919, was sent to it by the residents of Cowl Bazar in Bellary city and, if so, whether the Government have enquired or contemplate making an enquiry into the matter to which the petition refers?

251 *A.*—Yes. A report has been called for from the Chairman of the Bellary Municipal Council.

Increased salary to High Court establishment.

252 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they received from the High Court of Madras the memorial submitted by the High Court establishment to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice praying for the increase of their salary, and, if not, will the Government be pleased to call for the memorial?

252 *A.*—The Government have not received the memorial in question and do not propose to call for it.

High Court establishment.

253 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence which appeared in the *Madras Times* on the 21st August 1919, under the heading 'High Court Establishment' and in the *Madras Times* of the 18th September 1919, under the heading 'High Court Establishment' and signed 'Alexander'?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to take any steps to remedy the aforesaid grievances of the High Court establishment?

253 *A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter will be considered in connexion with the report of the Salaries Committee.

Improvement of the sanitary condition of pilgrim centres.

254 Q.—With reference to the allotment of one and a half lakhs of rupees in the current budget for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the pilgrim centres in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points:—

(a) The pilgrim centres where any sanitary improvements were made and the amount spent in each centre?

(b) The agency employed by the Government or intended to be employed by them for the supervision of the funds?

(c) The particulars of the sanitary improvements made hitherto and which the Government has in contemplation of doing?

254 *A.*—(a) & (c) The Honourable Member is referred to the press communiqué issued with G.O. No. 353-A. L., dated 15th March 1919, which was placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no further information as to the improvements effected or the amounts spent in each centre. Grants aggregating Rs. 1,25,150 have been sanctioned since the issue of the communiqué for the works specified in G.Os. No. 354 L., dated 17th March 1919 and No. 1297 L., dated 20th October 1919, both of which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The carrying out of improvements in the sanitary condition of the pilgrim centres is left as a rule to local bodies.

War allowance to European sub-inspectors of the Madras City Police.

255 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the European sub-inspectors of the Madras City Police were each granted a war allowance of Rs. 20 a month; and

(b) whether the same privilege was extended to the Indian sub-inspectors of the city?

255 *A.*—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

War allowance to the Indian sub-inspectors of the Madras City Police.

256 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware of the fact that a memorial was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, by the Indian sub-inspectors of the city in April 1919 asking for a war allowance?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said memorial was forwarded to them by the Commissioner of Police?

256 *A.*—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

The Hon'ble Mr T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"With regard to question No. 256, will the Government be pleased to call for the memorial and consider the petitioners' case?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Yes, I have no objection to call for the memorial."

Promotions in the Madras City Police.

257 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether till very recently promotions in the Madras City Police cadre were regulated by the considerations of seniority and merit and whether there has been a change of policy in this direction?

257 *A.*—No such change of policy has been brought to the notice of the Government. Appointments and promotions in the subordinate grades of the Madras City Police are controlled by the Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police.

European and Indian sub-inspectors in the Madras City Police.

258 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table information on the following subjects:—

(*a*) The numbers and names of European and Indian sub-inspectors of police at present in the Madras city and the dates of their several appointments with their starting salaries ;

(*b*) the dates on which these sub-inspectors were given promotions, if any ;

(*c*) whether any sub-inspectors in higher grades were put down on lower grades, and, if so, how many ?

258 *A.*—The information is not readily accessible and the Government do not think it necessary to have it specially compiled.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"With regard to question No. 258, will the Government be pleased to collect information as early as possible and supply the same to Honourable Members?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"In view of the answer given, I do not think it necessary to get the information."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I want information only with reference to 258 (*c*)."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I have no objection to call for information as regards clause (*c*)."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.

Rice control in Kistna district.

259 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether any complaints were received by the Government with regard to the rice control exercised by the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the Kistna district; and

(ii) whether any enquiry was made and with what result?

259 *A.*—(i) The Government have received an anonymous petition.

(ii) They do not propose to make any enquiry into the allegations made therein.

Abolition of rice control in the Presidency.

260 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when do they propose to abolish the rice control altogether in our Presidency ?

260 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 57.

Appointment of an Oriya in the Provincial Educational service.

261 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Oriya is appointed permanently in the Provincial Cadre of the Educational Department ?

261 *A.*—None.

Building for the engineering school, Vizagapatam.

262 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any orders were issued for the construction of a building for the engineering school at Vizagapatam ;

(*b*) whether the site has been acquired for the same ; and

(*c*) when is the construction likely to be begun ?

262 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 99. The site has not yet been acquired.

Submersion of cultivated fields around the Colair lake.

263 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what steps were taken this year when the Colair lake submerged the cultivated fields ;

(*b*) whether any special staff has been appointed to remove the weeds to facilitate the easy flow of water ?

263 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The usual special staff is employed to see that the outlets from the lake are kept clear.

Memorials by deputy collectors.

264 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether any memorials of the deputy collectors were received by the Government ;

(*b*) whether they were favourably considered ?

264 *A.*—Yes.

19TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Venkatapati Raju ; Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti.)*

Agricultural and other technical schools in the Presidency.

265 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps were taken
(a) for opening middle agricultural schools at Coimbatore and Anakapalle ;
(b) for opening buffalo-breeding farm in the Vizagapatam district ;
(c) for opening additional mechanical institutes and commercial schools in our Presidency ?

265 A.—(a) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer to question No. 87 which gives information as to the steps taken to open agricultural middle schools.
(b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2005, Revenue, dated 12nd May 1918 (which was placed on the Editors' Table) approving of the purchase of good buffalo bulls of the 'country' type with a view to the improvement of stock. The buffaloes bought under this scheme are now kept at the Samalkota agricultural station.
(c) The Director of Industries has been requested to examine the whole question of the training of mechanics and foremen in detail and to submit proposals to Government after consulting the heads of railway engineering departments, the tramway authorities and the heads of engineering and manufacturing firms. The Director's proposals are awaited.
In regard to commercial schools there is no proposal at present to open additional schools in this Presidency.

Appointment of Andhras as district inspectors of education.

266 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) when do they propose to appoint four district inspectors of education ;
(b) whether they would be Indians ;
(c) whether the claims of Andhras would be considered ?

266 A.—(a) Appointments to the posts of four additional inspectors of schools recently sanctioned will be made shortly.
(b) & (c) The claims of all duly qualified candidates will be considered.

Transfer of Taylor's high school at Narasapur to Government control.

267 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether any memorial requesting the Government to take the Taylor's high school at Narasapur, Kistna district, under their control and raise the same to the position of the second-grade college was received by the Government ;
(b) whether it was favourably considered by the Government ?

267 A.—No such memorial has been received by Government.

Periodical transfers of ministerial heads.

268 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any instructions were given to the several departments that the ministerial heads and important subordinate officers such as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Sait and Police, Educational, Medical Departments, etc., that they should be transferred from time to time ?

268 A.—The views of the Government on this question have been fully expressed in debates in this Council on the 21st November 1916 and on the 4th April 1917. Instructions were issued in the sense of the undertaking given on the latter occasion.

Alienation of enfranchised service inams.

269 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) whether they are aware that the enfranchised service inams are frequently alienated with the consequent resumption thereof ;
(ii) whether they propose to take any steps to prohibit alienation altogether so as to preserve lands in their families ?

269 A.—(i) Enfranchised service inams which are alienated are not liable to resumption.
(ii) The Government do not propose to take any such steps.

Impartible Estates Amendment Bill.

270 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring in a Bill to amend the Impartible Estates Act No. 2 of 1904 for providing maintenance for the younger branches of the family of a holder of an impartible estate ?

270 A.—No such amendment of the Act is at present under consideration.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.

Caste representation in public service.

271 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letters published in the correspondence columns of the *Madras Mail* of the following dates. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by them for the adequate representation of classes other than Brahmans in the public service ?

Public offices in Bellary	24th April 1919.
Do.	31st May 1919.
Non-Brahmans in public service	21st June 1919.
Do.	27th June 1919.
Revenue Department, Bellary	15th September 1919.

271 A.—The Government have perused the letters. The matter will be enquired into.

(Mr. Tyagaraya Chetti ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu.) [15TH NOVEMBER 1919.

Caste representation in the appointment of the two chief district revenue subordinates.

272 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the castes of persons by whom and the periods for which the posts of the two chief revenue subordinates are held at present in each district and for the last ten years?

272 *A.*—The information asked for is not available.

Caste representation in North Arcot.

273 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter appearing in *Justice* in its issue of Monday, November 3, 1919, under the heading 'a few Solid Facts' and signed 'Justice'?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a full and detailed statement giving the number of appointments on Rs. 35 and above held by Brahmans and non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Christians, respectively, in the various branches of the North Arcot Collectorate?

273 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the letter.
(*b*) A report will be called for.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.

Proddatur water-supply scheme, Cuddapah district.

274 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken so far regarding the water-supply scheme of Proddatur, Cuddapah district?

274 *A.*—The scheme is under reference to the Sanitary Engineer.

Chittoor water-supply scheme.

275 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the Chittoor water-supply scheme, whose investigation was completed in 1918, now is?

275 *A.*—The scheme had first to be postponed until Chittoor had been converted into a municipality and placed in a position to meet from its own funds the annual charges for maintenance. In 1918 the Sanitary Commissioner and the Collector raised doubts as to the purity and adequacy of the supply that might be expected from the Gangasuri tank. The Sanitary Engineer is now engaged in investigating a scheme for utilising the water in the Chittoor river and other sources.

Opening of certain irrigation channels in Nellore.

276 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if any action was taken about opening an irrigation channel from the Mannaru river to Machawaram and Chinnamopadu tanks, Nellore district?

276 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given to questions Nos. 90 (*c*) and 16 asked at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on 18th February 1913 and 2nd February 1915, respectively. The scheme referred to is still in abeyance pending completion of the Mupad Project.

Shutters over the Kistna anicut.

277 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if any action is being taken for putting up bigger shutters over the Kistna anicut?

277 *A.*—Necessary data are being collected to enable plans and estimates for higher shutters on the Kistna anicut to be prepared.

Uncultivated holdings in the Kistna delta.

278 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the total extent of the ryots' holdings lying waste in the Kistna delta on which it is not possible to grow any other crop but paddy and into which it is not possible to prevent Kistna water from flowing?

278 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

Village panchayats.

279 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many village panchayats have been formed in each district and what work has been allotted to them?

279 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G. O. No. 466 L., dated 5th April 1919, reviewing the report on the working of the village panchayats, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no further information in the matter.

The Hon'ble M. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.

Extension of the Tenali-Repalli Railway and opening of sections other lines.

280 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it the intention of the Government to extend the Tenali-Repalli Railway section beyond Repalli to Vinveswaram, as already proposed?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the construction of the railway lines (1) from Nidadavôlu to Narasapur and (2) from Gudivada to Bhimavaram will be taken up early; and if so, will the Government be pleased to state the probable date of the commencement of the work?

19TH NOVEMBER 1919. | *(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu ; Mr. Knapp.)*

280 *A.*—(*a*) A concession has been granted to the District Board of Guntur for the construction of the extension. The District Board resolved in 1916 to defer construction owing to the high cost of materials. It has now been asked to consider the question of taking up the construction and a reply is awaited.

(*b*) The construction of the lines depends upon the provision of funds by the District Board of Kistna. It is not, therefore, possible to say when construction will be started. The district board is being asked how it proposes to finance the lines.

Supply of water in the Kistna and Godavari deltas during transplantation.

281 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state for how many days during each transplantation season has the full supply level been maintained in the main canals in the Kistna and Godavari deltas for the last ten years?

281 *A.*—The Government have no information, but will call for a report.

Gauges in irrigation canals in the Kistna and Godavari deltas and record of readings.

282 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether in the Kistna and Gódávari deltas, gauges are placed in the main canals at the head of every irrigation channel issuing out of them and in the irrigation channels, at the drops and at the tail-ends; whether readings are taken every day during cultivation season, and whether any record of such readings is kept in every village and published for the benefit of the ryots?

282 *A.*—Gauges are placed in the main canals at the head of every irrigation channel and at the majority of drops in the channels. They are not as a rule placed at the tail-ends of channels. Readings are taken every day during the cultivation season at all important and at the majority of less important gauges. The record is not kept in every village nor published, but is kept in the division and subdivision offices. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by the maintenance and publication of the readings of these gauges in every village.

Information regarding the Bhavanasi irrigation project, Guntur district.

283 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the total cost of the new irrigation project of Bhavanasi in the district of Guntúr, the extent of the ayacut irrigable under the said project and the return estimated as recoverable from the investment?

283 *A.*—The total expenditure on the project inclusive of indirect charges is Rs. 2,50,439. The area irrigable is 841 acres from which a net revenue of Rs. 6,876 is expected, giving a return of 2·6 per cent on the total expenditure.

Admission to the Medical, Engineering and Agricultural colleges.

284 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving separately the number of applications for admission into each of the Medical, Engineering and Agricultural colleges in this Presidency for the last five years, the number of the applicants admitted as students in each of the colleges every year during that period, showing at the same time how many of these applications were received each year from the Telugu districts and out of the latter, how many were granted?

284 *A.*—*Medical College.*—Information has been called for and will be supplied when received.

Engineering College.—The Honourable Member is referred to the annual reports on the working of the College of Engineering which give particulars as to the total number of applicants and the number actually admitted into the college. Figures as to applicants from the Telugu districts are not readily available.

Agricultural College.—The information asked for is furnished below :—

Year.	Total number of applications from the		Number of admissions from the	
	Presidency.	Telugu districts.	Presidency.	Telugu districts.
1915	202	64	43	9
1916	268	106	42	17
1917	205	67	42	18
1918	230	57	52	20
1919	205	81	50	13

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU :—"With reference to question No. 284, will the Government be pleased to state whether they would call for the information. The answer is that figures are not available. May I request Government to call for information and supply the same regarding the admission of Telugu students into the Engineering College."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I will undertake to look into the question."

Special scholarships and a hostel in the Masulipatam girls' secondary school.

285 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether special scholarships and a hostel for students are provided in connexion with the Masulipatam secondary school for girls?

285 *A.*—No.

Advisory committees for the secondary schools for girls at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Masulipatam.

286 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if advisory committees have been formed for the secondary schools for girls at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Masulipatam?

286 *A.*—An Advisory Committee has been formed for the secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam. It is proposed to form committees for the secondary schools for girls at Rajahmundry and Masulipatam also.

Results of industrial training at the Government Training School for Mistresses at Rajahmundry.

287 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number and names of students that have passed any technical or industrial examinations from among those sent up from the industrial class attached to the Government Training School for Mistresses at Rajahmundry from the date of its establishment?

287 *A.*—The information is not available.

Scholarships to outside students seeking industrial training at Rajahmundry.

288 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if any scholarships are offered to outside students seeking instruction in the industrial class attached to the Training School for Mistresses at Rajahmundry?

288 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Qualified teachers in girls' schools for special subjects.

289 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any technically qualified teachers are employed in girls' schools, at least in the municipal towns, specially for giving instruction in the compulsory subjects of drawing, needlework and dress-making?

289 *A.*—Yes.

Religious and moral instruction in schools.

290 *Q.*—In reply to the question No 7d asked by the late Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu, on 21st November 1916, the Government were pleased to state that the question of providing religious and moral instruction in schools was under consideration; will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps have been taken by the Government in the said matter?

290 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 95.

Cost of proceeding P. Varada rajula Nayudu.

291 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government in the case launched against P. Varadarajulu Nayudu and in the appeal before the High Court against the decision in the said case?

291 *A.*—Rs. 2,171-6-6.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"With reference to question No. 291, will the Government be pleased to state what was the fee paid to the Special Public Prosecutor in the case against P. Varadarajulu Nayudu?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I must ask for notice of that question."

Sub-registrars and the Civil Judicial test.

292 *Q.*—With reference to the reply to the resolution No. XXIX moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao on the 5th April 1919, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken to remove the hardship caused to some deserving officers in the rank of sub-registrars by the imposition of the Civil Judicial test since abolished as a qualification for promotion in the first two grades in the department from the year 1907 to 1918?

292 *A.*—The cases of the officers referred to were disposed of by the Government on their individual merits, and for the consequent promotions and reversions effected, the Honourable Member is referred to—

(1) Notification at page 1358 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th July 1919.

(2) Notification at page 1542 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd September 1919.

(3) Notification at page 1739 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th October 1919.

Non-payment of war allowance in certain cases.

293 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the allowance of Rs. 6 made payable by G.O. No. 16, dated 7th January 1919, to all officers whose pay is between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 is not paid in some cases; and if so, why?

293 *A.*—If the Honourable Member will bring to notice any specific instances in which there has been a failure to pay the allowance, due enquiry will be made.

Exemption from income-tax of sums paid for professional tax.

294 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether instruction (9) for the preparation of the return of income for assessment under section 17 of the Income-tax Act was issued under the authority of the Government of India?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was a similar instruction issued under Act II of 1886, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table?

12TH NOVEMBER 1919.] *(Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu ; Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar ; Mr. Knapp.)*

294 *A.*—(*a*) The instruction was issued by the Local Government under the powers delegated to them by the Government of India under section 43 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1918.

(*b*) A similar instruction was attached to the return of income prescribed under the Income-tax Act, 1886.

A copy * of it is placed on the Council table.

Government action regarding resolutions of the First Andhra Co-operative Conference.

295 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention is drawn to the resolutions of the First Andhra Co-operative Conference held at Bezwada on 28th June 1918, asking for (i) the constitution of the Andhra districts into a separate co-operative unit and for (ii) the appointment of a co-operative registrar for that unit, and (iii) requesting the Government to take the necessary steps for making the Indian Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves in England, available for the co-operative banks in India ; and whether the Government propose to take any and what steps with reference to the said resolutions ?

295 *A.*—The only one of these resolutions of which the Government have received a copy is the third. This relates to a matter which falls to be dealt with by the Government of India.

Control of prices of new paddy in Guntur, Kistna and Godavari.

298 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to continue the system of control of foodstuffs next year also; and if so, whether the Government propose to take steps to keep down the price of new paddy in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Gödävari ?

296 *A.*—The question of removal of control is under correspondence with the Government of India.

The Indian Boy Scout movement.

297 Q.—Are the Government aware of the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction to the headmasters of the high schools in the Presidency discouraging the Indian Boy Scout movement, and have the Government authorized the issue of the circular, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the same ?

297 *A.*—No circular has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction with the object of discouraging the Indian Boy Scout movement.

Information regarding the Boy Scouts of India.

298 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the date of the starting of the Boy Scouts of India movement, the number of scout masters trained and the number of boy scouts enlisted in the said movement up to date ?

298 *A.*—The Boy Scouts of India Association, Madras, was organized in 1917. Up to the present 219 scoutmasters have been trained. The number of scouts enrolled is not known but there are 168 scout troops attached to recognized schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.

Acting allowance for the higher grade subordinate judges and deputy collectors.

299 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that, when *acting vacancies* in the higher grades of subordinate judges and deputy collectors occur, no grade promotions are given to the officers in the lower grades, an officer being posted to act only in the last grade, whereas such promotions are given to the members of the Indian Civil Service and the district munsifs, etc. ?

299 *A.*—Yes. The practice is in accordance with article 140 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The Cauvery arbitration award.

300 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, if it is a fact that the Cauvery arbitration award has been completely set aside by the Secretary of State ?

300 *A.*—The Government have received no communication on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"With reference to question No. 300, I should like to supplement the answer therein given. It is not quite correct. We have quite recently received information that the Secretary of State has reopened the matter.

Resolutions of the conference of sanitary inspectors.

301 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the resolutions of the conference of the sanitary inspectors of the Madras Presidency held on the 19th April 1919 at Madura were submitted to the Government, and if so, whether the Government are prepared to give effect to all or any of the said resolutions ?

301 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 40.

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 1361 infra.

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Appointment of four inspectors in the Educational Department.

302 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has advertised inviting applications for four (4) inspectorships in the Presidency?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any applications have been received and from whom and whether any appointments have been made?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state also why the applications from outsiders were invited and why the appointments were not thrown open for the officers in the Provincial Educational Service?

302 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Applications have been received from 35 persons. No appointment has yet been made.

(c) The posts were advertised in order to widen the field of selection with a view to obtain the best men available. Members of the Provincial Educational Service are not precluded from holding these appointments.

Selection of men for the Indian Educational Service.

303 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state as to how many have hitherto been selected for the Indian Educational Service in this Presidency, with their names and qualifications?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to nominate more for the said service?

303 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil List published from time to time.

(b) Yes.

Young men recruited for inspectorships in England for study.

304 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many young men recruited for educational inspectorships have been sent to England for purposes of study?

304 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to G.O. No. 1321, Home (Education), dated 8th December 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. Two persons have been deputed for training in Britain within recent years.

A new district and sessions court at Vellore.

305 Q.—Have the Government received memorials from the residents of the North Arcot district praying for the creation of a separate district and sessions court for the said district at Vellore? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the action they propose to take in the matter?

305 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 111. The memorialists' prayer will be considered.

Educational drawings by Mr. M. S. Sarma.

306 Q.—Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction in his Dis. No 5141, dated 28th August 1918, was pleased to approve all the pictures which form the 'Panorama' executed by Mr. M. S. Sarma of Madras, as being suitable for schools in this Presidency and cancelled the said proceedings subsequently in his R.C. No. 8534/18, dated 8th July 1919? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the first proceedings were cancelled?

306 A.—Yes. Action was taken with the knowledge and approval of Government.

Inspection by joint sub-registrars.

307 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the senior officer among the joint sub-registrars attached to district registrars' offices is permitted to inspect sub-registrars' offices?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the number of offices inspected by the joint sub-registrars of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool in each of the three years—1915, 1917 and 1918?

307 A.—The Government have no information.

Missing demarcation stones.

308 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) How much a ryot is charged for the replanting of missing boundary stones in the lands (a) towards the cost of the stones, (b) towards the coolie of the labourers and (c) also towards the labour of the land record inspector?

(ii) Is the land records inspector required to plant a certain number of stones in a month; if so, what number?

(iii) Is it a fact that the ryot is not given any previous notice of the inspection by the land record inspector or of the carrying on of the stone-planting operations?

308 A.—(i) (a) A general rate which varies with local conditions and the price at which the stone contractor lays down the stones is fixed for villages similarly circumstanced.

(b) The ryot is charged with the actual cost, which varies with different localities.

(c) Eight annas.

(ii) There is no standard culturn prescribed and the number which it is practicable to plant in different areas varies considerably. Ordinarily a Land Records Inspector is expected to replace between 200 and 250 stones a month.

(iii) The necessity for the replacement arises out of the neglect by the ryot of his statutory obligations. It is unlikely that he or his local representative can be ignorant of replacement going on on the boundary of his field. To require the service of a notice would only add to the expense.

Pay and prospects of the sub-registrars.

309 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when orders regarding regradation of the sub-registrars promised to be introduced in answer to Resolution No. VII of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acheriyar at a meeting of the Council held on 5th February 1919 will be passed?

309 A.—The subject is still under consideration.

Appointment of Mr. Rebello as District Registrar.

310 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a Mr. Rebello, a Superintendent of one of the Government Secretariat offices in Madras, was put on probation under the Tellicherry District Registrar to be trained in the work of the Registration Department with a view to his being permanently appointed as District Registrar?

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the necessity for importing an outsider to the District Registrar's grade?

310 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 88.

Resettlement of the Bellary district.

311 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage are the resettlement operations in the Bellary district?

311 A.—The collection of the statistics required for the scheme report for the resettlement of the taluks of Adoni, Alur, Sirugoppa and Bellary has been completed.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Raja.

Fees in elementary schools.

312 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the power to modify the rates of fees in elementary schools given to the managing bodies, in the proviso to rule 84 (1) of the Madras Educational Rules, as amended by G.O. No. 970, Home (Education), dated 8th August 1918, includes the power to abolish fees altogether?

312 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Admission to the B.A. course.

313 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the leader in the *Justice* of the 25th July last under the heading 'Admission to Colleges'?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state how many students had, during the last three years, to be refused admission to the Junior B.A. class of each of the first-grade colleges at Madras for want of accommodation?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider what steps can be taken to afford increased facilities to students seeking admission into their B.A. course?

(d) If it is not possible to find more accommodation in the colleges at Madras, will the Government be pleased to encourage a policy of raising selected second-grade colleges in the mufassal to the first grade?

313 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Reliable statistics cannot be obtained since many students apply for admission to more than one college both in Madras and in the mufassal.

(d) The Government have never refused an application for affiliation which has been recommended by the University.

Construction of bridges on trunk roads in the Presidency.

314 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any programme for putting up large and costly bridges on trunk roads in the Presidency, for which they would contribute a portion of the cost?

314 A.—There is no definite programme.

Disposal of industrial undertakings of the Basel Mission.

315 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) how many Basel Mission tile works and other industrial concerns in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara are now in charge of "The Custodian of Enemy Properties";

(ii) whether tenders have been or will be invited in the open market for the disposal of these concerns?

(*b*) If any have been disposed of already, will the Government be pleased to state on what principles the sales were effected?

(*c*) In the case of the concerns not yet disposed of, will the Government be pleased to give special consideration to tenders from Indian firms with a view to encouraging local talent and training up Indians for such large industrial concerns?

315 *A.*—The Basel Mission tile works and other Basel Mission industrial concerns in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras. Under article 438 of the Treaty with Germany signed at Versailles on the 28th June 1919 these properties are to be handed over to a Board of Trustees. A Board of Trustees has been formed and the properties and undertakings are being transferred from the Custodian to the Trustees. The only other tile works formerly belonging to enemy owners and since disposed of in Malabar were Benke's tile works in respect of which tenders were invited in the open market and the concern was sold to the highest tenderer. This concern did not form part of the Basel Mission industrials.

APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to question No. 2 asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1266 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 837 M., dated 22nd May 1918.

READ—the following papers :—

[From the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Negapatam, No. 621, dated 29th August 1917.]

[From the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 2867 S., dated 28th November 1917.]

[From the Sanitary Board, No. 727, dated 14th December 1917.]

[From the Sanitary Engineer, No. 134/G., dated 7th February 1918.]

[Endorsement of the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 565/S., dated 26th February 1918.]

[From the Surgeon-General, No. 42 M /417, dated 9th April 1918.]

Order—Mis No. 837 M., dated 22nd May 1918.

The papers read above relate to the drainage of the town of Negapatam.

2. The question was considered in G.O. No. 51 M., dated 8th January 1914, and, having regard to the objections to an open drainage system on sanitary and other grounds, the Government decided that estimates should be prepared for a closed drainage scheme. The estimates show that such a scheme would cost Rs. 7,89,000 at pre-war rates: under present conditions the cost would be much greater. Besides, the necessary stoneware pipes are unobtainable at present. Even if the scheme could be financed, which is very doubtful, it cannot be put into execution now.

3. The municipal chairman suggests that, if a closed drainage scheme is not likely to be completed for some years, a surface drainage scheme may be sanctioned, with such sanitary safeguards as may be considered necessary. The considerations which weighed with the Government in 1914 against a system of open drains continue to hold good. All the present expert advisers to Government condemn such a scheme. The Government consider that, till a closed drainage scheme becomes practicable, such temporary arrangements should be adopted as are necessary to mitigate the nuisance caused by drainage water flowing into the streets. The attention of the council is invited to the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner in his Memorandum No. 2867/S., dated 28th November 1917, and No. 565 S., dated 26th February 1918, for the replacement, wherever feasible, of the existing soss pits by soakage pits dug to a depth below the thin layer of clay in the subsoil, and it is advised to take action accordingly.

4. The Sanitary Engineer will prepare, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, a suitable design for soakage pits for the approval of the Sanitary Board.

(True extract)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Negapatam.
" Collector of Tanjore.
" Sanitary Board.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Sanitary Engineer.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 13 asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tumbi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1308 supra.]

G.O. No. 1310, Home (Judicial), dated 9th June 1919.

Report on the Mappilla outbreak of 1919.

Letter—from J. F. Hall, Esq., I.C.S., District Magistrate of Malabar.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Camp Cannanore, the 25th April 1919.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in Walavanad and Ernad taluks on the 7th February 1919.

The story of the outbreak.

(1) In the amsam of Mankada-Pollipuram in Walavanad taluk and close to the Kodahendipuzha river where it skirts the northern boundary of the amsam there is a group of Nambudri houses. Amongst these are Payapalli Illam, Velutha Mana and Katakot Illam. These illams are situated close together connected by small paths in the midst of rough country. From the temple attached to the Katakot Illam a path leads down to the river. About a quarter of a mile up-stream from the place where this path meets the river is the Methrakoil temple situated on the bank high above the river. From the temple a flight of steps leads down to the river.

(2) On the night of 8th February 1919 there was a marriage feast in Payapalli Illam. Some 500 guests had assembled including many of the leading Nambudris of the neighbourhood. About 5 or 5-30 a.m. on 7th February 1919, the guests were going in and returning from the river by the series of paths connecting the illams with the river. One Thottath Unnirarappan Nayar left Payapalli Illam for his house about this time. In front of him were Parameswaran Embrandri and Pazetath Achutha Menon. As he approached the gate of Velutha Mana, he saw some one strike Achutha Menon, who jumped into a pit close by, turned back and ran towards Payapalli Illam. Unnirarappan Nayar advanced and saw a man with a gun. He was afraid and ran back towards Payapalli Illam. He heard the report of a gun. This gunshot killed Parameswaran Embrandri. Pottinchattumori Variath Krishna Variar, who was also going from Payapalli Illam to his house about this time, saw Achutha Menon and Unnirarappan Nayar running through the lane towards Payapalli Illam; heard the report of a gun; and heard Parameswaran Embrandri, whom he knew to be in front of him, cry out. He then turned back and ran towards Payapalli Illam. At this time there could scarcely have been light enough to see more than two or three yards ahead and neither witness can give any details of this beginning of the outbreak. Pazetath Achutha Menon himself says that he was on his way home when near the gate of Velutha Mana he met eight or ten persons—amongst whom he recognized Paruparath Chak Haji—some with guns. One of the men had a gun in his left hand and a warknife 'as long as his arm' in his right hand. This man said, 'Who is that?' and on receiving a reply, 'It is I' struck Achutha Menon with the warknife saying 'You, son of a harlot'. Achutha Menon warded off the blow with his hands and thereby lost some of his fingers. He then cried out and ran to Payapalli Illam.

(3) This was probably the second of the murders. The lunatics seem to have come from the neighbourhood of the river. Just to the north of the Velutha Mana gate three paths meet. Here they met and hacked to pieces Madapillapalli Jogadaven Nambudripad. They then turned towards Payapalli Illam. At the Velutha Mana gate they struck Pazetath Achutha Menon, cutting off three of his fingers, and shot and hacked Parameswaran Embrandri. Proceeding towards Payapalli Illam, they met and hacked to pieces Kutilamittathil alias Koyanur Narayanan Nambudri. It is exceedingly unlikely that the lunatics knew who any of these people actually were whom they did to death. They apparently went closer to the Payapalli Illam, but were afraid to enter it—crowded as it was with people. They turned back towards the river and went to the gatehouse of the Katakot Illam, the

house of the Kotakot Nambudri, against whom Parapurath Cheh Haji, the leader of the fanatics, had a long-standing grudge. Evidently they intended to include the Kotakot Nambudri amongst their victims before they left the scene. One of the three already murdered was suspected by Cheh Haji to be the Kotakot Nambudri: but the light was evidently too poor for him to be certain of the fact. At Kotakot Illam they found a Mappilla gardener by the name of Kunhermu and it is from him that the first definite information about the fanatics is available. His account is as follows: Early in the morning when persons could be seen only close at hand, he was rolling up his mat when three Mappillas whom he did not know came to him. One had a gun and the other two had long knives such as some people call warknives (വാൾകത്തി). The man with the gun aimed at him. He greeted them according to the Koran. They approached him and two of them caught hold of him. They demanded the Nambudri. He said that the Nambudri was not there. Then Cheh Haji, whom he knew, came up and told them to let him go. Cheh Haji asked where the Nambudri was. He said that the Nambudri was not there. Then Cheh Haji said that they had murdered three Nambudris of whom one had a beard and asked whether the Kotakot Nambudri had not a beard. Kunhermu replied that the Kotakot Nambudri had a beard. (This was a lie told to save his master.) Cheh Haji then said, 'The pig is dead'. One of the other men suggested that they should go back to the Payapalli Illam. But Cheh Haji said that they should seek elsewhere as most of their object had been attained at Payapalli Illam. He then suggested bursting open the doors of the house: but Kunhermu protested and said that nobody was inside and that he would lose his employment if they burst open the door. Cheh Haji then said, 'We will set fire to the temple'. At this moment a man came from the south. (This was either Velikot Battethripad or Peruthi Nambudri—probably the former: but their statements are discrepant and contradictory and both seem to have been so frightened that they have no clear impression of what really happened.) One of the fanatics aimed a gun at him, but Kunhermu said 'He is only a poor guest going for meals. Why interfere with him' Cheh Haji asked the Nambudri whether this was so. The Nambudri answered, 'Yes'. Cheh Haji, evidently satisfied that the man was a poor guest and not a great Nambudri, said, 'You son of a dog, we have already murdered three: you had better run.' The Nambudri ran away. The fanatics then set fire to the temple and went away. Within a few minutes Kunhermu heard a couple of shots.

(4) Kunhermu recognized only Cheh Haji, the leader of the fanatics. He first said there were nine fanatics in all: but subsequently changed his story and said that there were only eight. This variation will be discussed later. All that we can be certain of is that at this point in the outbreak the fanatics consisted of Cheh Haji and seven or eight others.

(5) From Kotakot Illam the fanatics proceeded to the river. At the place where the path enters the river they found a Nambudri or Choshian Pattar (as yet unidentified). Apparently he was answering the morning call of nature. They appear to have shot at him, but missed him. They then hacked him to pieces. They then seem to have proceeded up the bed of the river to the foot of the steps leading to the Methirikoil temple. It was now just after dawn and men could be seen. Thottathil Nilakantan Nambudri was in the latrine of the temple. As he came out of the latrine, he heard the report of a gun and looked towards the river to see what was going on. He saw a man lying on the steps below him with his head in the water and nine persons walking in the middle of the river-bed towards the east. He counted these persons carefully and is sure that there were nine. The dead man was Munheruli Vedhothan Nambudri. The fanatics had shot him and hacked his body. This was the fifth and last of the Nambudri murders.

(6) So far the District Superintendent of Police and myself have had to reconstruct the probable doings of the fanatics by deductions from our local observation and the scanty evidence of a few people who saw things in semi-darkness and a state of panic: but the story as reconstructed is almost certainly substantially correct. The Joint Magistrate with the Deputy Superintendent of Police by an independent enquiry arrived at the same sequence of events. From this point however we have more definite information of the doings of the fanatics.

(7) At sunrise one Kolithodiyil Kuttayi, a coolie attached to the Naras Mana, was answering the morning call of nature outside his house, about half a mile west of the Mana and between half and three quarters of a mile from the Methirikoil temple, when he saw some Mappillas coming from the east—that is from

the direction of the Methrakoil temple. He got up and, as he approached the Mappillas, he heard them say, 'We should go quickly to Naras Mana and after that to Pandalur.' He saw that the Mappillas had three guns and some choppers with them and that there was blood on their bodies. He took them to be evildoers and followed them, his object being to observe and then alarm Naras Mana. The fanatics stopped near a teashop and began to load a gun. Kuttayi tried to pass, but was stopped by them. They asked him where he was going. He replied 'to look for my cow.' They said, 'We are proceeding to Naras Mana. If you alarm the Mana, the fact that you are a Mappilla will not save you.' They then let him go. He went on slowly till he was out of sight and then ran and alarmed the Naras Mana. He counted the fanatics carefully and is certain that there were only eight. The teashop keeper is Naruperta Kunhi Koya. In the pandal of his shop, one Kaligoth Unnimoyi was seated. They saw the fanatics with three guns and long knives. They both recognized Chek Haji, the leader, and Unnimoyi counted them carefully and is certain that including Chek Haji there were only eight. They supplied the fanatics with jaggri water in the absence of tea. The fanatics drank it and went away. As they went, Chek Haji said to Naruperta Kunhi Koya that he would next see him in Misra—meaning that Chek Haji was going to his death. This remark was also overheard by Kulithodi Muhi-ud-din Kutti who had gone to the teashop. He too counted the fanatics as eight and recognized Chek Haji. He saw three guns and some choppers with them and saw the guns being reloaded. He also noticed that the fanatics' clothes were stained with blood.

(8) Thottiyil Sankunni Nayar is a storekeeper in Naras Mana. As he returned after his bath, Kuttayi called him and told him that Mappillas were coming. Sankunni Nayar went quickly to the Mana and found that the alarm had been given and that the doors were shut. He remained in the yard in front of the Pathayapura. Shortly afterwards he saw the fanatics pass the Mana. He counted them carefully and saw that there were only eight. The fanatics made no attempt to interfere with the Mana.

(9) We may take it as certain that in the river the fanatics numbered nine, but that by the time they reached Kuttayi's house there were only eight and that the subsequent attack on the Hindus of Pandalur was made by these eight men. What became of the ninth man will be discussed later.

(10) From Naras Mana the fanatics made for Pandalur, the amsam to which all but two belong, going round the western end of Pandalur hill and so reaching the road which leads from Anakayam east through Pandalur. A little distance to the west at the third milestone from Anakayam on this road the fanatics met one Nattampadi Krishnan Nayar of Pandalur. It was now about an hour and a half after sunrise. Krishnan Nayar was on his way to Manjeri with a bunch of plantains as a present for the Apothecary there. He saw some Mappillas with clothes covered with blood and armed with swords and guns coming along the road from the west. The old Mappilla (Chek Haji) shouted, 'Shoot the pig'. One of the Mappillas pointed a gun at him. They asked him to believe their faith. He replied that he would act according to their wishes. Two of the Mappillas (Muhi-ud-din and Srambikal Kunhi Muhammad), whom he knew, told the rest not to molest him. They then asked for his plantains, which he placed before them. They ate about fifty, returned the rest to him, and told him to go on his way. Before parting from him, they asked the whereabouts of Udumpath Kunju Nayar (adhikari of Pandalur amsom), Korukutti Nayar (acting adhikari of Pandalur) and Chakkingal Sankaran (referred to below). He said that Chakkingal Sankaran had gone for a death ceremony to Cheruvannur and that he did not know where the other two men were. He estimates the number of fanatics at twelve and says that they had four guns, six war-knives, a chopper and an ordinary knife. He admits however that he was terribly afraid and his estimate cannot be taken as accurate. When he ran away, he went to the shop of Kotath Velu Nayar and told him what had happened. To this man he said that the fanatics were eight or ten of whom he knew two or three and that he saw two or three other Mappillas running down the hill close by the place where he was accosted.

(11) Close to the third milestone on the road from Anakayam is a culvert. South of this culvert a lane leading through the Hindu portion of Pandalur leaves the main road. At the junction is the house of Udumpath Kunju Nayar, the permanent adhikari of Pandalur. A hundred yards or so due north of the culvert and across a small paddy flat is the family house of the Udumpath family. After

leaving Nattampadi Krishnan Nayar, the fanatics came east down the road. Their objective was probably the Kailoth Variam in Nenmini amsam (a place which has—I understand—more than once been visited by fanatics in previous outbreak) and en route they probably hoped to obtain recruits in Pandalur itself, the amsam to which most of the fanatics belonged and which Chek Haji had been frequenting during the weeks preceding the outbreak. Against the Udumpath family the Mappillas of Pandalur have a standing grudge, because of the part they have played in previous outbreaks in helping the authorities. The family of the Arimbra Nayar is connected with this Udumpath family and the Arimbra Nayar's family have also been useful to the authorities in previous outbreaks.

(12) At the culvert near the third milestone they came upon Udumpath Govindan Kutti Nayar and Ramankunnath Kunhunni Arimbra Nayar, who were seated on the parapet walls of the culvert. The fanatics fell upon them and cut them both to pieces. Udumpath Koru Kutti Nayar, the acting adhikari of Pandalur, was a passive witness from the adjoining paddy flat of the murder of his brother. He made no attempt to assist his brother in spite of the fact that he had a breech loading gun in the house just behind him. The fanatics now turned up the lane running through the Hindu quarter of Pandalur. They set fire to the gate-house of the adhikari Udumpath Kunju Nayar. They made no attempt to enter the house itself or to look for Kunju Nayar. Nor did the fanatics attempt to enter the family house of the Udumpath family, from the front of which Korukutti Nayar had watched the murder. As a matter of fact, Kunju Nayar fled in terror on the arrival of the fanatics at the culvert and Korukutti Nayar also left the place almost immediately after the murders. There were several witnesses to these murders.

(13) The Mappillas went straight down the lane and came to the house of Peyankulangara Govinda Panikkar, a well known local hunter, who owns a spear. He saw them coming and threw his spear down the well. The fanatics demanded the spear. But as Govinda Panikkar said that it was not with him, they burnt his house. There is no other ascertainable reason for the burning of this house. The fanatics proceeded on their way and reached the Pandalur temple. At the western gate they met K. Kuttappan Nayar, a karyastan of the Zamorin's estate. They were about to shoot him, but he begged for mercy and was spared on condition that he produced ten rupees. He promised to bring the rupees and was departing to do so when one of the fanatics remarked that he ought not to be spared. He heard this remark, turned, and ran away—escaping over the mudwall round his paramba. The fanatics followed him, but lost sight of him. They came upon the entrance of Kacheri Madathil Govinda Nayar's house. Evidently thinking that Kuttappan Nayar had taken refuge in this house, they burnt it. There is no other reason for this fire. The owner and the house people had taken alarm and fled. The fanatics now entered the temple and broke the idol, which had been broken in the outbreak of 1896. In the temple they found temple offerings in the shape of cooked rice, which had been deserted by the temple Nambudri, who received the alarm in time to escape. They set fire to the gate-house of the temple and taking the rice to the edge of the temple tank consumed it there. This was their first meal of the day.

(14) The fanatics then went to the adjacent house of Erinchamma Variath Achutha Varier, the karyastan of the temple and burnt his store house. They had no grudge against him. They then burnt the house of Mangat Chandu Nayar. This Chandu Nayar is the cousin of Udumpath Kunju Nayar and Kunju Nayar is said to have had somewhat intimate relations with Chandu Nayar's daughter. This is the only ascribable cause for the burning of his house and it scarcely affords a reasonable motive. They next burnt the house of Ramankunnath Kesavan Nayar and Parakottil Ammulu Amma, cousins of the murdered Arimbra Nayar. They burnt the house of Edakulath Chakkingal Velu, the brother-in-law of one Sankaran against whom Chek Haji was ill disposed, because Sankaran had given evidence against him when he was prosecuted under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Moreover, Sankaran had given information to the authorities in the outbreak of 1915. (Both Chakkingal Sankaran and Velu are referred to in G.O. No. 3003, dated 6th December 1915, enclosure to Paper No. IV, as being among the persons whose statements implicating the Mappillas in question were incredible.) One Machingal Ahmad, a watchman, was present at the house of Velu when the fanatics arrived there: he entreated them to spare the house, but in vain. He identifies the whole gang and mentions all by name. Edakathamban Kunhahmad (the fanatics' only recruit) watched the burning of Velu's house from

the western gate. He took no part in the burning, but merely watched it. A mile further on the fanatics burnt the house of Ramankunnath Gopalan Nayar, another cousin of the murdered Arimbro Nayar. Possibly Srambikal Madari Enadin Kutti had a private grudge against this man, as he was maintaining a Nayar girl to whom Enadin Kutti had made unsuccessful overtures. This is scarcely a reasonable motive for burning the house. They next came to the house of the murdered Kuchunni Arimbra Nayar and burnt it. They then burnt Chakkingal Sankaran's house and finally that of Kolarikkal Aobata Pamikkar, the uncle of the girl to whom Srambikal Enadin Kutti had made his unsuccessful overtures. The fanatics had now passed completely through the Hindu quarter of Pandalur—burning as they went—and were once more close to the main road from Anaknyam. They took to the road and reached the Mudikode mosque. In front of the mosque they uttered Kuthu Banku—their call to prayer—and proceeded east along the road. At this point they were joined by Edakathamban Kunhahmad: and the gang, as destroyed in the kalam, was completed.

(15) The fanatics then left the road and proceeded south-east across country to the Kailoth variam in Nenmini amsam. They reached the variam to find all the doors locked. The alarm had been given at about 10 a.m. The Variar had sent his womanfolk inside the variam with instructions to shut the door and had himself fled to the east just as the fanatics approached. In the variam was Kailoth Krishna Variar, a younger member of the family. The fanatics came and ordered them to open the door. Krishna Variar refused. The fanatics then began to push the door and the womenfolk raised a cry. The fanatics asked where the Variar was and Krishna Variar replied that he had gone to Perintalmanna. The fanatics then asked for rice and curry stuffs. Krishna Variar said that he could not give these as he was afraid to open the door. The fanatics then said that they would stand aside and they did so. The door was then opened and a para of rice and a pumpkin were placed outside. The fanatics took these and left the place. From the variam they turned south and proceeded to Pathari kalam, a farmhouse belonging to the variam and about a mile away from it. Here they found Kailoth Variath Rama Variar, a nephew of the senior Variar. About 11 o'clock, he was grinding coconut when he heard the front door being opened. He asked who was there. Three Mappillas entered. They seized him and took him to the thazhvaram adjoining the kitchen and asked him whether he had a gun and ammunition. Three or four other Mappillas were standing in the purathalam. Rama Variar said that he had no gun. A black Mappilla with a handkerchief tied round his neck threatened him and caught hold of him. Then Rama Variar saw Chek Haji standing in the purathalam and appealed to him. Chek Haji interfered and told the other Mappillas to leave Rama Variar alone. He then asked what provisions were in the house. Rama Variar told him and was then ordered by Chek Haji to go and bring two paras of rice, a goat and two guns. Rama Variar promised to send rice and Chek Haji said that that would be enough and remarked that they would leave the kalam only after cooking their food there. Rama Variar left immediately, but did not send the rice. When talking to him, Chek Haji told him to take away all the money and ornaments as his intention was not to take money.

(16) Kanakar Palliyalil Velu lives about fifty yards west of the Pathari kalam. He had gone to tap trees about a mile east of the kalam. Whilst he was working, a Cheruma, who had been repairing a fence of the kalam, came and said that some Mappillas with weapons and three or four guns and their clothes covered with blood, headed by an old grey-haired Mappilla who had married in those parts, had entered the kalam. Velu ran to his house and found that his wife and children had come outside. He told his wife to bring food for them from the house. As she was coming, two Mappillas, each with a gun, came to the western gate of the kalam and said, 'Who is it'. His wife dropped the vessel full of kanji and Velu went up to her. One of the Mappillas called, 'Who are you?'. Velu explained who he was. The Mappillas replied that he was a spy and that they would shoot him unless he went away. They also said that the soldiers would be coming. They allowed Velu to take the kanji and some vessels and rice. Then a black Mappilla told him to go and call Cholikkal Mammad Kutti—a well-known K.D. belonging to a local criminal family—and bring him at once to the kalam; and they threatened to shoot him if he did not do so. Velu promised to bring Mammad Kutti. He took his wife and family away and did not return. He went to the Nenmini adhikari's house. The fanatics settled down for the day in the kalam. It was here that they were overtaken by the police.

The suppression of the outbreak.

(17) At about 8-30 a.m. on 7th February 1919 Chek Haji's son Mammunni appeared before the Sub-Magistrate of Manjeri at Manjeri and made to him the statement filed as Exhibit A. Whilst the sub-magistrate was recording the statement, he received, at about 8-45 a.m., a telegram from the head clerk of the Malappuram Taluk Board informing him that some Mappillas had committed three murders in Mankada-Pallipuram. The Sub-Magistrate communicated the information by telegram to the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police (requesting the latter to issue orders to the Malappuram Special Force) and wired direct to the Special Force Headquarters at Malappuram. He finished the recording of Mammunni's statement and left for Pandalur with the Nilambur sub-inspector, who happened to be at Manjeri. In Pandalur he met the Malappuram Special Force.

(18) The first Government official to receive information of the outbreak was Vellamannil Kurimannil Chekku, the adhikari of Anakayam and half-brother of Khan Bahadur Chekkutti, the retired inspector of police. Very early in the morning of 7th February 1919 he was in a paramba about a mile north-east of his house when a man came to him from his brother Mr. Chekkutti and told him that Chek Haji's son Parapurath Mammunni had told Mr. Chekkutti that "a Nayar had been murdered in Mankada-Pallipuram." Evidently suspecting that there was something serious behind the story of a single murder told by the man, he ran at once by a short cut to the road which goes from Manjeri to Pandalur. When he came to the road, he saw his kolkaran and told him to bring pen and paper and wait for him at the ferry on the road from Anakayam to Angadipuram. Before he reached the ferry he met Mr. Chekkutti and his own younger brother. He told his brother to take some people, cross the ferry and go by the short cut and wait at Pattiyil Chek's house getting information about the murderers as he went. Mr. Chekkutti told the adhikari that Chek Haji's son had told him that he had seen a man dead in the river, and found his father and others going away from the place. The adhikari then went to the ferry where he found his kolkaran and sent a yadast to the magistrate and police at Manjeri. Two of the men who had gone with the adhikari's brother came hurrying to the ferry and told the adhikari that four Nambudris and a Nayar had been murdered. This information the adhikari added at the foot of the yadast. He then went to Pattiyil Chek's house; sent Chek to the Methrakoil temple to see exactly what had happened: and himself proceeded to Pandalur, whither the murderers were said to have gone. By this time he had collected a large number of people and he took them with him to Pandalur. Meanwhile he sent two men to tell the Manjeri Magistrate to come to Pandalur as the murderers had gone there. At the entrance to Pandalur, he found Govindan Kutti Nayar and Kuchunni Arimbra Nayar lying dead, one on the road and the other in the ditch just outside the Pandalur adhikari's house. There was nobody with the corpses and the crows were eating them. He called to people to come out of the acting adhikari's house (i.e., Govindan Kutti Nayar's brother's house which is just across the paddy flat). Four Mappillas came out of the house. There were no Nayars in it. Nor were there any Nayars in the adhikari's house. He told the Mappillas to watch the corpses and the house. Learning that after burning houses in Pandalur, the murderers had gone to Mudikode, he took some of his men to Mudikode and sent the rest to put out the fires in the burning houses. It was now about 10 a.m. Near the Mudikode outpost he met a head constable of Pandikad station and ascertained from him that there was no police in the outpost, but that some Mappillas were there. He supplied the head constable with four reliable Mappillas under Parapil Chek Haji, one of his own men. The head constable then went to the bodies to hold an inquest and the adhikari proceeded on his way. At Mudikode he learnt from some Musaliars that Edakathamban Kunhahmad had joined the lunatics at Mudikode and that they had all gone to the east. So he went towards Nenmini. On the way he met the Pandikad sub-inspector, the Pandikad head constable, two constables and the Pandikad adhikari (Musa Haji) with some men. There was some discussion between the sub-inspector and the head constable as to whether they should go to the corpses to hold an inquest or proceed in immediate pursuit of the murderers. Apparently in 1915 some fault had been found because the police did not immediately hold an inquest: and the sub-inspector, whose service is not very long, was not quite certain what to do. Impatient of the discussion, the adhikari pushed on at once and the sub-inspector then sent the head constable and a couple of constables with him and proceeded himself to hold the inquest. The adhikari had previously sent a man to

Panankara Kammu to prepare some kanji for the party. They drank this on their way to Neumini They proceeded to the Kuiloth Variam, as the fanatics were reported to have gone there, and learnt from the Variar that the fanatics had taken possession of his kalam. The adhikari immediately sent a yadast to Pandalur to the Manjeri Magistrate and proceeded himself with a large body of Mappillas to the kalam. They reached the kalam sometime after 3 p.m. There was some doubt as to whether the fanatics were still in the kalam. The adhikari chanced upon a Tiyyan (not Pallivalil Velu) who lives in a house next to the kalam. This Tiyyan told him that half an hour previously he had been turned out of his house by the fanatics and that they had threatened to murder him if he did not get away quickly. He took the Tiyyan with him and approached the kalam to see what he could discover He saw one of the fanatics going into the house with some stones. This man asked the Tiyyan why he had come. He replied that he was just going; and they both went away. The fanatics apparently did not see the adhikari. The adhikari was now satisfied that the fanatics were in the kalam. He arranged his men in the rough country surrounding the kalam on the north, west and south. To the east of the kalam is a paddy flat and on this side he put only a few men to watch. About the time at which he reached the kalam from the north-west the cycle section of the special force came up from the east. It was perhaps an hour later when the Pandikad sub-inspector, the Manjeri sub-magistrate and some more police arrived and joined the adhikari. There was some discussion as to what should be done. The adhikari suggested that they might rush the fanatics even at the risk of casualties among the police and his men. But the sub-magistrate wisely decided that it was better not to run the unnecessary risk of losing valuable lives, but to wait until I came. The sub-magistrate asked the adhikari to go and summon the fanatics to surrender and to tell them that he would recommend sympathetic treatment if they laid down their weapons The adhikari went and talked to Chek Haji from a distance and told him what the sub-magistrate had said. Chek Haji asked whether I had come. On receiving a reply that I had not come, he said that he had sent a petition by post to me telling me everything. (No such petition was received by post. Apparently Chek Haji referred to the petition which we found in the kalam.) He added that the doings of Pattiyil Chek and the Nambudripad had compelled him to behave in this way in his old age and that having done these atrocious crimes he could not understand how he could be treated sympathetically. He said that even if he was willing to surrender, his 'boys' were not willing. The 'boys' told the adhikari to go away at once. The adhikari and his men kept watch over the kalam until the Additional District Magistrate and the Special Force arrived after dark. He did not until then get into touch with Sergeant Cooke commanding the cycle section of the Special Force who was across the paddy flat. When the adhikari went to talk with Chek Haji, he was accompanied by Panikara Kammu, the uncle of Valia Pidikkal Kunhamad, one of the fanatics, and by a relation of Kunadia Kutti, another of the fanatics. Kammu tried to get Kunhamad to surrender, but Kunahmad's only reply was, 'My uncle need not be sorry: it is God's will.'

(19) On 7th February 1919 Sergeant Mole was, in the absence of the inspector on casual leave, in charge of the Malappuram Special Force. About 10-30 a.m. he received a telegram from the Sub-Magistrate, Manjeri, asking him to proceed with the Special Force at once to Manjeri as an outbreak had taken place. Shortly afterwards, he received another wire from the District Superintendent of Police, who was at Calicut, to despatch the cycle section of the Special Force to get in touch with the fanatics and to proceed with the rest of the force as soon as possible. The main body of the Special Force marched out along the Manjeri road by 11 a.m. Sergeant Cooke, who commanded the cycle section, stayed behind long enough to make arrangements about guards for the office and Government buildings and then followed with the cycle section. He quickly overtook and passed the main body under Sergeant Mole. On the way he received information from the sub-magistrate that the rioters had gone to Pandalur. The cycle section accordingly proceeded in that direction. In the meanwhile, Sub-Inspector Rairu Nayar of Pandikad had received information of the outbreak from the Mudikode outpost head constable. He proceeded across country with one head constable, three police constables, the Pandikad adhikari and about fifteen local men. Just before reaching Mudikode mosque he met the Anakayam adhikari and his men who were in pursuit of the fanatics. The sub inspector detailed the head constable and two men to accompany the Anakayam adhikari and himself went straight to the scene of the murders at Pandalur

and began to hold inquests over the bodies. Shortly afterwards the Manjeri sub-magistrate with the Nilambur sub-inspector arrived. About the same time the Manjeri sub-inspector reached the spot with about ten police constables, having come across country in the hope of turning the fanatics, who had at first been rumoured to be making for Manjeri. The three sub-inspectors proceeded with the inquests. While this was going on, the cycle section of the special force arrived at the scene. After waiting for about 15 minutes the cycle section went on to the outpost, a little further down the road, and remained there for a time collecting what information was available about the probable course of the fanatics. Information was obtained that the latter were making for Kailoth Veriem. About half an hour after the cycle section reached the outpost Sergeant Mole arrived with the main body of the special force. After consultation, Sergeants Mole and Cooke decided that Sergeant Cooke should push on with the cyclists and get in touch with the fanatics and that Sergeant Mole would follow after giving his men a rest. The cycle section proceeded down the road till they reached its junction with the Pandikad-Angadipuram road and thence followed that road towards Angadipuram. They soon heard that the fanatics were in the Kailoth kalam. They therefore proceeded down the road towards Angadipuram until they had to leave it to strike across country. They reached the neighbourhood of the kalam on foot. On coming in sight of the kalam plantations (the house itself was invisible) Sergeant Cooke, who was advancing from the north-east of the kalam, sent half his men across the paddy flat to cut off retreat towards the west, whilst he and the rest of his party approached on the eastern side of the paddy flat (see plan). When he reached a spot opposite the northern border of the kalam puramba, Sergeant Cooke saw three Mappillas in the gate-house: working further south the police came opposite the gate-house when a shot was fired from the gate-house and the Mappillas retired apparently to the kalam. (The trees were too thick for the police to see much of what the Mappillas were doing.) Meanwhile the other party of the cyclists worked round to the west of the kalam and both parties watched the kalam until the main body of the special force arrived, Sergeant Cooke having sent a message to Sergeant Mole by a messenger supplied by the Nemmini adhikari.

In the meanwhile the sub-magistrate's party, which was proceeding along the road, had received at the second mile from Mudikode the news sent by the Anakayam adhikari that the fanatics were in the Kailoth kalam. The sub-magistrate and the sub-inspectors pushed on down the road along the route taken by the cyclists and reached the kalam about 5 p.m. Sergeant Mole with the main body of the special force had followed down the road. They received Sergeant Cooke's message when about a mile beyond the Mudikode out post and then left the road striking across country by the quickest route to the kalam. The Special Force Inspector and the Additional District Magistrate overtook Sergeant Mole about this spot and proceeded with them to the kalam, which they reached about 7 p.m.

(20) On the morning of 7th February 1919 I had returned from Palghat and was in my bungalow when about 10-30 a.m. I received a telegram from the Taluk Board head clerk at Malappuram informing me that three murders had been committed near Malappuram that morning and that an outbreak was possible. Immediately afterwards I received a wire from the Sub-Magistrate, Manjeri, containing additional information that a temple had been desecrated. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Windle, was fortunately in Calicut and we proceeded at once to arrange for the despatch of one sergeant, two head constables and sixteen men of the Reserve Police at Calicut by motor bus to reinforce the special force at Malappuram and we wired to Malappuram to detain another motor bus there to provide additional transport, if required. Mr. Windle wired to Malappuram to despatch the cycle section of the Malappuram Special Force to get in touch with the fanatics and to despatch the rest of the force as soon as possible. Meanwhile other wires had reached me reporting further outrages. Unfortunately only one motor bus was available in Calicut that day. Otherwise we could have sent a larger force from there. The bus left at 2 p.m. After notifying the barracks at West Hill that the mobile column might be wanted, Mr. Windle and I followed shortly after 2 p.m. by car. We reached Malappuram about 5 p.m., having been unfortunately delayed for a short time by an accident to my car. The whole of the special force had already moved out and we found that Mr. Macqueen, the Additional District Magistrate who was in temporary charge of the Malappuram division during Mr. McGilligan's absence on casual leave, had received information of the outbreak at Tirurangadi and had cycled through and followed the special force which was by this time

working in the direction of Pandalur. We followed, after seeing that all was ready at the Malappuram barracks in case the Anglo-Indian force were wanted and that one motor bus was kept at the barracks to provide rapid transport. The special force was, however, too far ahead to allow us to overtake them rapidly: and on our way we met a constable of Mudikode outpost, who informed us that the fanatics were likely to make for Kailoth variam. We therefore returned to Malappuram and despatched by motor bus the police whom we had brought from Calicut with instructions to convey one head constable and four men as near as possible to the variam, which was the expected point of attack by the fanatics, to form a guard for it and then to return to Angadipuram where the remainder of the men were to await orders. (The variam is about two miles off the road from the seventh milestone of the Angadipuram-Pandikad road.) After a hasty meal we followed by car, reaching Angadipuram about 11-30 p.m. The bus had by this time taken out the small party and had returned to Angadipuram. In the meantime, a kolkaran had brought in the information that the special force had got in touch with the fanatics in the neighbourhood of the variam. We therefore took the rest of the police in the motor bus to the seventh milestone and then moved on foot across country for about two miles. Here we found the fanatics in possession of the kalam and surrounded by the pickets of the special force and local police. It was now about 1-30 a.m. Mr. Windle made some necessary redistribution of the cordon round the kalam and we settled down to get what sleep we could in the open, as nothing more could be done until daybreak.

(21) As soon as it was light, I sent the Anakayam adhikari once more to endeavour to persuade the fanatics to surrender. With him again went the uncle of one of the fanatics. But their efforts were entirely unsuccessful and the fanatics announced their intention of dying fighting. Mr. Windle and I then reconnoitred the position. It was one of exceptional strength. Immediately behind the kalam on the west are the wild jungles of the celebrated Pandalur hill—a long, inaccessible and practically uninhabited hill, some 2,000 feet high—and its foot hills. These hills sweep round on the south until they meet a paddy flat. To the north the ground is more level, but is covered with trees and scrub. On the east is the paddy flat, from the further side of which the ground again rises sharply. The kalam itself is a two-storied building, solidly built of laterite with a tiled roof. Some tiles had been removed to allow a better field of vision to the fanatics. The paramba is thickly planted with trees through which it was very difficult to see. Even from the paramba boundaries only occasional glimpses of the building 50 to 70 yards away could be obtained. At the same time an advance through the trees would have been visible to the occupants of the kalam. A plan of the locality is attached (not printed). From information furnished by the owner of the kalam we knew that access to the upper storey could be obtained only by a narrow steep stair-case. It was impossible to rush such a position without loss, possibly heavy loss on our side; for the fanatics had fire-arms with them, and—as they themselves shouted to some of the constables—primitive bombs fabricated from sticks of dynamite in bottles. We also learnt that they had provisions sufficient to last them weeks and that there was a well in the house.

(22) Having reconnoitred the position, Mr. Windle was able to move in the police until they occupied the entire fence of the kalam paramba on the north, west and south. Egress on the east was covered by flanking fire from the police on the northern and southern boundaries of the paramba. During the night one shot had been fired from the kalam and one or two shots by the pickets. Up to 9-30 a.m. there was a little desultory firing, but it soon became evident that something more than rifle fire was necessary. The fanatics seldom exposed themselves and so far as we can ascertain only two were wounded slightly by our firing. About 9-30 a.m. I despatched a cycle dilderly with a message to the Officer Commanding, Malappuram, to send a 2·5 gun by the motor bus which we had detained there. At 11-10 a.m. the fanatics asked for the Anakayam adhikari to go to them again. Through him they sent a message that they wanted to meet us face to face and die fighting and would be willing to come out on any side which we chose to name provided they were allowed to form up outside the house preparatory to charging. I replied that if they came out it must be to surrender: and that if they declined to surrender they would be shot out. I also warned them that I had sent for the big gun and would blow the kalam about their ears if they would not surrender. They refused to surrender and announced their intention of coming out on the east. They did not, however, come out, although they gave us several false alarms. At 1-30 p.m.

Mr. McGilligan arrived with supplies—having rejoined most expeditiously from casual leave. About 3 p.m. the gun arrived with a section of the Anglo-Indian Force under Lieutenant Cassidy, having accomplished the journey of nineteen miles by motor bus and two miles across country dragging the gun in about 2½ hours. By 3-45 p.m. the police patrols had been withdrawn to a safe distance and the gun, which was posted on the heights on the east of the paddy flat already mentioned from which the only possible clear view of the kalam could be obtained, opened fire at a range of 2200 yards. The first shell raked the upper storey of the kalam, but the fanatics did not appear. Three more shells were fired. Then the doors of the gate-house were flung dramatically open: a volley was discharged at us by the fanatics who were crowded in the gate-house, evidently bent upon dying, and they burst into a long sustained chant. Rifle fire was immediately opened by the Anglo-Indian section and a small party of the special force who had been posted in support of them on the eastern slopes and was replied to by the fanatics. It was impossible for the rest of the special force to open fire as the gate house was quite invisible to them owing to the thick vegetation and jungle. A couple of minutes later Mr. Windle, on the west, sounded the cease fire and put his men in skirmishing order into the kalam paramba. The fanatics were still capable of mischief as the police made their way through the paramba; for at this point one of them was undoubtedly aiming a gun at the party on the east of the paddy flat with which I was. Chek Haji, though lying wounded behind the gate-house, made a movement as if to rise at Mr. Windle as he approached and Mr. Windle shot him. There was a small outburst of fire by some of the special force at the kalam itself into the darkness of the rooms: but it was soon evident to all that the kalam was empty and that it was the gate-house which was occupied by the fanatics. Inspector Clarke followed by the leading section of the special force entered the gate-house and shot the fanatic who was still trying to get a shot at my party across the paddy flat. All was now over and the cease fire was sounded for the second time. Captain Coffin, R.A.M.C., who had accompanied the gun, was summoned and attended the fanatics. Eight were found to be dead and one (Edakathamban Kunhahmad was wounded and unconscious. Captain Coffin attended to the wounded man and he was sent under escort to Angadipuram hospital, where he died the next day. The bodies were identified at once and were removed to Angadipuram sub-jail compound where next day they were burnt under section 5 of Act XX of 1859, following the invariable custom in such cases. The fanatics died singing in the traditional manner. We had no casualties of any kind. The kalam and gate-house were searched and the following weapons were found:—

Three muzzle-loading guns (unlicensed), of which two had new barrels.
Five large knives, all new, similar to a Mappilla war knife.
Three ordinary choppers.
Chek Haji's own large dagger.
Two sticks of dynamite, one embodied in sand in a broken bottle. Both sticks were fitted with fuses.
One sling.
A quantity of gunpowder and crude slugs.

A written statement in Chek Haji's own handwriting was also found. In this he gave reasons for the outbreak. It is dealt with separately. At 5 p.m. we withdrew and returned to Angadipuram leaving the special force to get their much needed evening meal before marching back to headquarters.

The fanatics.

(1)

(23) *Purapurath Valia Chek Haji.*—The man was the leader of the gang. During his youth, he was known as a rowdy and petty thief. He was charged in a case of theft by the Angadipuram police, but was discharged. Subsequently he was enlisted as a constable and was working in Palghat subdivision. He was instrumental in effecting the arrest of some old offenders and did some good work. He was promoted head constable. But he did not give up his mischievous tendencies. He was a patron of a number of thieves and was responsible for a big case of house-breaking and theft in Palghat town. This case was on the way to detection when, to screen the offenders, he fabricated evidence against innocent persons. This was discovered and he was charged under sections 457, 380 and 195, Indian Penal Code. He was sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment on 8th January 1884 by

the Sessions Court, Calicut. He returned from jail in 1898 after undergoing the full sentence. For some time subsequently he appears to have been leading a quiet and honest life. In 1899 he went to Hyderabad and worked as a maistri in a gold mining company. In 1902 he performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and earned his title of Haji. In 1904 he stabbed Pattiyil Chek who was his enemy. In the resulting case before the Joint Magistrate, Malappuram, under section 324, Indian Penal Code, he was convicted but got off on appeal. In the same year he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under the Arms Act. In 1905 he was bound over for three years and sent to jail for failure to furnish security. In the meanwhile, in 1893, he had obtained possession of five items of landed property of which the Katakot Nambudri was the janmi. During his stay in jail from 1905 to 1908 the janmi recovered possession of the properties. (The details of these transactions regarding land are given in detail below.) After his return from jail he applied to the Nambudri to get back his lands. He was unsuccessful in this in spite of various attempts to induce the district officers to influence the Nambudri. He was now greatly reduced in circumstances. Until 1911 he was registered as a known depredator and kept under surveillance. In 1911 his name was removed from the register as there seemed to be no further likelihood of his revorting to crime. In 1914 he took some contracts in estates in Coorg. He was unable to fulfil one of the contracts and was charged for breach of contract and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In connexion with this a warrant of arrest was received by the Manjeri police. He resisted arrest and assaulted head constable No. 598 of Manjeri station. He was charged for this offence also and got one week's rigorous imprisonment. He lost or gave up his contract work and was reduced to still further penury. He laboured under the idea that he had been badly treated by the Katakot Nambudri over the land affair and was in the habit of saying he would wreak his vengeance upon his enemies. The Nambudris themselves had no apprehension of his taking any steps against them as his feelings seemed directed largely against Pattiyil Chek, his enemy whom he had stabbed and to whom some of the property recovered from him had been assigned. His boastings were not of recent development but had been going on for some years and were so little regarded that even the Nambudris themselves used to joke with him about his threats. He eked out his precarious existence by soliciting presents from his richer neighbours and was also in the habit of visiting district officers and receiving money from them in return for information about cases and current events. Towards the end of last year the police found that he was making constant visits to the Pandalur and Nenmini neighbourhood and was constantly seen with young Mappillas of the Thekumpat neighbourhood. Enquiries were made about this, and as it was apprehended that he might be intending to recoup his fortunes by organizing dacoities and house-breakings with the aid of these youngsters, it was decided that it would be advisable to bring him again under strict police surveillance. Evidently learning that his movements were being watched, Chek Haji ceased his visits to the Pandalur neighbourhood. It was as far as can be gathered this knowledge that his movements would be carefully supervised in future that made him lose all hope of ever rehabilitating his fortunes and made him end his career by gaining the glory of a fanatic's death.

(2)

(24) 2. *Sramhikal Madari Enadin Kutti.*—This individual and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 all belong to one family which has a notorious fanatical history. Some hundred years ago a wandering fakir came and settled in Pandalur. This fakir is said to have belonged to a place called 'Mudasr' somewhere in Arabia. Hence the family name Madari. He married a Mapilla woman, name unknown, in Pandalur, and there were some children by this marriage. A few years later, this fakir left his wife and went away. Nothing was heard of him for some time. During his absence another fakir, who professed to be a brother of the first man, came to Pandalur. He said that his brother was dead and married the latter's wife. There were more children as a result of the second marriage. Later, the first fakir reappeared. Thereupon the second disappeared. The descendants of these two Arab fakirs were the forefathers of the present Madari family. They increased in numbers and occupied different houses adopting the different sub-names which now distinguished the various branches of the family. Of these the most important are the Sramhikal, Kokrathotil, Akaramal and Melvittil branches. Chek Haji's second wife belonged to the Madari Sramhikal family and is the cousin of Enadin Kutti whose history is now being given.

Enadin Kutti, who belongs to the Akaramal branch, is the son of one Ahmad Kutti who was deported in connexion with the outbreak of 1894: and two of his cousins are Kunhahmad and Muthakutti who were killed in the present outbreak. Another second cousin of his killed in the present outbreak is Kunhi Mammad. The first cousin once removed of these four killed this year is one Ayamad who was killed in the 1894 outbreak. Another fanatic killed in 1894 is Vom Avaran Mulla, a second cousin of Enadin Kutti. The various branches of the family intermarried freely with other families with bad outbreak traditions, such as the Kolleri, Mattumal and Chakkiparamba families. Kunhahmad's mother is Kolleri Kunhi Pathumma. His uncle by marriage one Kolleri Ahamad was killed in the 1894 outbreak. Valia Chek Haji is further connected with this family by the marriage of one of his daughters by another wife with the brother of the second wife already mentioned. In the Kolleri family, besides the Ahamad just mentioned, there were three others who were also killed in the 1894 outbreak, namely his brother, Kunharmo, his second cousin Avaran and Avaran's father Mamad Kutti. One Supi of the same family was killed in the outbreak of 1818. Kolleri Ahamad's two brothers Ahamad Kutti and Ali Haji are registered as suspects now. The Mattumal family had one member killed in the 1894 outbreak. His brother was deported in connexion with the 1896 outbreak: and four others of the family, all brothers, were connected with the 1896 outbreak, two being killed and two being deported. Another member of the family was married to Alingal Ayidru who was also deported at the same time. The Chakkiparamban family were deeply implicated in the 1894 outbreak, no less than eight being killed and two deported that year. All these families have intermarried freely and have a strong tradition of fanaticism behind them. They are also connected by marriage with other families, with fanatical traditions.

Of the actual four members engaged in the present outbreak, Madari Enadin Kutti was a coolie and petty cultivator. He owned no lands and there was no agrarian dispute or other cause to account for his joining Chek Haji except pure fanaticism. Though only a coolie he was able to earn his living and was in no state of poverty sufficient to render him desperate or tired of life.

(3)

(25) *Srambikal Kunhi Mamad* was a mulla or teacher. He has no property of his own beyond a house, which is in a state of dilapidation. Like the average mulla of small attainments he earned his living by visiting Mapilla houses and teaching children the Koran. He was thus able to earn as good a living as any other mulla in a similar situation.

(4) & (5)

(26) *Srambikal Kunhamad and Muthakutti* were brothers. They were coolies of the same status as No. 2. None of these four had been implicated in any case previously. Nor had they any reason to sell their lives thus disastrously unless carried away by ignorant fanatical emotion.

(6)

(27) *Musaliar Muhi-ud-din Kutti.*—This man belonged to the Madathil Musaliar family, his uncles Ayamad and Muhi-ud-din Kutti were killed in the 1894 outbreak. He was a coolie possessing no personal property. He used at times to go to Kolar and work there. He has not been convicted nor involved in any case previously. He was in no special want.

(7)

(28) *Mambaden Moidu.*—His father Kunhamad was killed in the 1894 outbreak as was his maternal uncle Aodikatan Kunhi Alavi. He also had no property and lived by coolie work. He used occasionally to go to Kolar and work there for six or seven months. He returned last about a year ago.

Nos. (2) to (7) were all much of the same status. They were of the coolie type, able to earn a reasonable living for men of their class and in no want at the time. They were all of fanatical families and fanaticism is the only ascribable cause for their outbreak.

(8)

(29) *Vallapidiyakkal Kunhamad alias Kutti.*—This man was of more respectable family than the others and had no ancestors implicated in any of the previous outbreaks. Two of his cousins were convicted in the big Angadipuram dacoity case of 1918 as was also Kizhakeparambath Moidu who married into another branch of his family. Kunhamad lived not far from Parapurath Valia Chek Haji. His father Eni is a well-to-do man. Kunhamad's mother died and Eni had married a second time. This second wife had five children and apparently resented the chance of Kunhamad depriving any of her children of their share in the property. She had persuaded Eni to make Kunhamad leave the house. Kunhamad had applied to his father for sufficient property or money to enable him to set up in trade on his own account. Eni had refused him this probably at the instigation of the step-mother. Kunhamad was not used to do, and probably thought it derogatory for him to engage in, coolie work. With this in mind he fell an easy victim to the proposals of Chek Haji and probably decided to end his life as a martyr. There is no other explanation for his joining the fanatics. He had not shown any criminal or vicious tendencies beforehand and appeared in countenance to be distinctly superior to the rest of the fanatics.

(9)

(30) *Edakathamban Kunhamad.*—He was a coolie of the same stamp as Nos. 2 to 7 and was aged about 18 years. In 1916 he tried to enlist in the army, but was rejected being medically unfit. None of his ancestors are known to have been involved in any outbreak. He was not suspected in any case; but in 1916 he gave false evidence in a sessions case in favour of a man accused of murder. This boy was the first and fortunately the only recruit who joined the fanatics after the murders and burning of the houses. He had doubtless been one of the persons approached by Chek Haji when the latter was forming a band in Pandalur. He was evidently not one of the persons to be relied upon to join them as he did not accompany them from the beginning and does not seem to have been specifically summoned after the outbreak commenced. He was standing near the gate-way of Chakkingal Velu's house when the fanatics burnt it. He then ran home, changed his cloth and joined the gang at the Mudikode mosque. He was apparently fired by the example of the other members of the gang and decided to join them. There is no other explanation for his action. This lad was the one who was saved alive though wounded at the kalam. He died in hospital next day. Owing to his serious condition it was found impossible to take a statement from him; but in the intervals of being attended to in the hospital he told the assistant surgeon that he had been forced to join the gang on pain of being shot if he refused. Evidence however shows that this is not correct and that he joined of his own free will.

The murdered Nambudris and Nayars.

(31) (i) *Matapillapalli Jagadevan Nambudripad.*—This Nambudri had a name as a reasonable and kind landlord. Only a month before the outbreak he had presented a jack tree to be utilized for the building of Pallipuram mosque. There is no reason known why any enmity should be felt towards him on account of agrarian or other harshness.

(ii) *Katilamittathil alias Kayanur Narayanan Nambudri.*—This Nambudri's illam is in the neighbourhood of Mannarghat. He was a high priest or Thuodri and was greatly venerated amongst all Hindus. He bears the reputation of being very lenient and the fanatics implicated in the outbreak have no cause for any dissatisfaction against him. He was not even a man of their own taluk.

(iii) *Kunheruh Edathan Nambudri.*—He has no bad reputation as a landlord and his murder is apparently due to sheer wanton fanaticism.

(iv) *Venkateswaran Embrandri* belonged to South Kanara district and had come to the Payapalli illam wedding festivities as a guest. He had no connexion with this district and the fanatics obviously could bear him no grudge and had no reason for murdering him beyond pure fanaticism.

(v) The last person murdered in the neighbourhood of the illam still remains to be identified. There were guests present from South Kanara, Cochin, Travancore and other distant places. Many of them were mere members of a retinue of more important guests. This unfortunate person seems to be one of the lesser known

retainers. No clue has yet been found as to his identity. It is obvious therefore that there could be no personal motive in murdering him. Fanaticism again is the only explanation.

(vi) and (vii) *Udumpath Govindan Kutti Nayar and Ramankunath Kunhunni Arimbra Nayar* were the two Nayars murdered in Pandalur as detailed above. These two Nayars were members of families which are not popular in Pandalur because of the assistance which they have given to the authorities in times of past outbreaks: but the fanatics had no particular grudge against these two men specially. They happened to be on the road when the fanatics came past and the latter undoubtedly took advantage of this to despatch them. The fanatics made no attempt to seek them or any Hindu particularly: but apparently took this opportunity of satisfying their religious fervour by murdering men of an alien religion with the added satisfaction that the men murdered belonged to families unpopular with their Mappilla brethren.

Causes and nature of the outbreak and the incidents which preceded it.

(32) The fanatics' own version of their grievance is contained in a petition written and signed by Chek Haji and found in the kolam after the police entered it. It is addressed to me and purports to be from all the nine fanatics. It is dated 6th February 1919, but was obviously written in the kolam itself, as it runs in the name of Edakathamban Kunhahmad who joined them only shortly before they entered the kolam. The original petition is translated as Exhibit B. It refers to Chek Haji's own private troubles which he ascribes to Pattiyil Chek and the Katakot Nambudri. It then gives us the cause of the outbreak, the fact that Udumpath Kunhunni Nayar (said to be a friend of Pattiyil Chek), Arimbra Nayar, Chekkingal Sankaran and Govindankutti Nayar (probably Udumpath Govindan Kutti Nayar) sent anonymous petitions to the police against the fanatics.

(33) This petition which was found in the kolam has been carefully enquired into. The civil and criminal cases which took Chek Haji to jail have already been referred to in his history set out above. The Katakot Nambudri had nothing to do with any of these. The aggrieved person in one of the criminal cases was Pattiyil Chek; and Pattiyil Chek it was to whom the Nambudri demised property once occupied by Chek Haji after he had reduced it to his possession.

(34) The story of Chak Haji's land troubles is as follows:—

"Parapurath Kunhunni and Parapurath Valia Chek Haji were undivided brothers—Kunhunni being the elder.—Kunhunni held Nirpoku nilam and three other items of property on kanam demise from the Katakot Nambudri. On another kanam demise from the same Nambudri he held Parapurath Kudiyirippu and other items. To none of these transactions was Chek Haji a party. He was, however, living in a portion of Parapurath Kudiyirippu, enjoying the products of that portion but not paying rent to any one. The Nambudri sued Kunhunni on the second kanam demise for arrears of rent of the Parapurath Kudiyirippu, etc. This was in 1902 or 1903. Kunhunni pleaded payment of rent and produced vouchers. These were admitted and then Kunhunni died leaving behind him a widow (Pathumma), a son (Mammunni) and six other children. In original suit No. 134 of 1904 the Nambudri sued these seven persons and Chek Haji to recover possession of Nirpoku nilam and other items with arrears of rent amounting to Rs. 22–8–0. Chek Haji was impleaded as he was at that time cultivating the nilam: but there was no prayer against him in the plaint. He was at large then. The defendants remained ex parte and the suit was decreed as prayed for. The decree was executed and the properties were taken possession of. The arrears of rent still remained unpaid and also the court costs of the Nambudri. The exact amount of the costs is not known. By this time Chek Haji had gone to jail. Mammunni joined hands with the Nambudri and consented privately to the sale of the kanam and other rights over Parapurath Kudiyirippu and other items in execution of the decree and to the Nambudri purchasing them. Mammunni was promised two-thirds of the land in return. This collusion was evidently to deprive Chek Haji of the portion of the paramba over which he could claim a right as the undivided brother of Kunhunni. The defendants' claims for improvements were large. But the Nambudri was not prepared to pay a large amount. A plan to circumvent this was decided on. The Nambudri was to bring forward unopposed a claim for arrears of rent of Rs. 300 and 500 paras of paddy, though this was inconsistent with the decree referred to above. Reserving the Nambudri's right

to this amount, the tenants' right was to be sold. This was done and the Nambudri purchased it in court auction for Rs. 216. The Nambudri got back his arrears of rent as per decree in original suit No. 134 of 1904 and the balance was paid to Mammunni and his brother by the court. Thus the properties passed entirely into the Nambudri's possession. The Nambudri then leased two-thirds of the Parapurath Kudiyiruppu and the accompanying lands to Puttiyil Chek, who assigned his right to Mammunni some time afterwards. The remaining portion, i.e., the part where Chek Haji was actually living was leased to Redkadath Thodimannil Eni, elder brother of Kunhamma (the Katakot Nambudri's watchman referred to above), who is to this day in possession of it." This information was extracted mainly from the Nambudri's karyastan. He does not admit the collusion referred to, but the fact remains that the Nambudri now possesses the tenants' rights though he has assigned them to Mammunni and Eni.

(35) There can be little doubt but that Chek Haji was a bad tenant and he probably never paid any rent. The Nambudri can scarcely be blamed for desiring to get rid of him. Even if there was a certain amount of reason in Chek Haji's grievance in respect of his eviction from his house, the grievance is fourteen years old. The Katakot Nambudri's version of his relations with Chek Haji is given in Exhibit C.

(36) Chek Haji had a further cause for hating Katakot Nambudri; but he does not mention it in his own petition. About a year ago a marriage was arranged between Chek Haji's daughter and one Alavi Kutti. Alavi Kutti is a tenant of the Katakot Nambudri. The date of the marriage was settled and the guests were invited. They assembled for the wedding when Alavi Kutti sent word through one Thandan Kunhali that he could not marry the girl. The Katakot Nambudri had told him that if he married the girl he would not be allowed to live on the Nambudri's land or on the Valathamanna Nambudri's land. Chek Haji must have felt disgraced by this collapse of a marriage for which the guests had actually assembled. Thandan Kunhali, who is a relation of Alavi Kutti, said that his son would be the bridegroom; but his son was only about 12 years old and Chek Haji certainly wanted a son-in-law who could support his daughter. Finally Kunhi Moidutti, another member of Chek Haji's family, was selected as the bridegroom and the marriage took place. Moidutti lived with his wife for about a month and then went to Malankara estate in Travancore. His marriage had not been approved of by his mother, and so she had provided no cloths, etc., for his wife. Whilst he was on the estate, he sent no money to his wife. The marriage was in fact a complete failure. When Moidutti returned from the estate about six months ago, a divorce was effected and Chek Haji's daughter was again thrown upon his hands. Had Alavi Kutti married the girl, he would have maintained her properly, for he has a small property of his own. This is the story told by Parapurathil Mammunni—Chek Haji's own son. Thandan Kunhali tells very much the same story, except that he makes no mention of the offer of his son as the bridegroom and says that Chek Haji knew that the original bridegroom had declined to proceed with the marriage before the guests had actually assembled. Alavi Kutti, the original bridegroom, corroborates Thandan Kunhali's story.

(37) Such are Chek Haji's personal grievances. The one is 14 years old and of the other he did not himself complain. The fact remains that he probably did feel exceedingly ill-disposed towards the Katakot Nambudri and that his ill-feeling had probably increased during the last year. For some time past, Chek Haji had been practically penniless, living from hand to mouth, and it seems exceedingly probable, that he was, as the police reported, about to revert to serious crime.

(38) It is a fact that an anonymous petition had been sent to the police (who were already enquiring into Chek Haji's movements) against Chak Haji and 24 others. This petition was found in the veranda of the Mudikoda out-post on 27th January 1919 and is translated as Exhibit D. Five of the fanatics are mentioned in it, viz., Parapurath Valia Chek Haji, Muhi-ud-din Kutti Musaliar, Srambikal Kunhi Mammad, Mambattil Muhi-ud-din and Valia Pidikkat Enddia Kutti. Under orders given on 24th January 1919 by the Pandikad sub-inspector, enquiries had been made as to the doings of Chek Haji in Nenmini and Pandalur and it had been reported on 27th January 1919 that Chek Haji had been associating with Madari Muhi-ud-din Kutti (one of the fanatics) and with Srambikal Kunhi Muhammad and Muhi-ud-din Kutti Musaliar (two of the fanatics mentioned in the anonymous petition): that these four people were always together; and that it was not known what

their object was. The receipt of the anonymous petition was mentioned in the same report. The anonymous petition was enquired into under the orders of the Manjeri Inspector of Police, dated 28th January 1919, by the Paodikad sub-inspector. His conclusion was that Chek Haji had been working up some Thekkumpattil youngsters including Madari Muhi-ud-din Kutti, Sambikal Kunhi Muhammad, Muhi-ud-din Kutti Musaliar and Sambikal Mutha Kutti (another of the fanatics)—possibly to commit a dacoity in the house of the Kalakot Nambudri. On hearing that the police were watching their movements they dispersed, and at the time when the report was submitted, there seemed to be no immediate prospect of criminal activity on their part. However, steps were taken to re-register Chek Haji as a suspect That the police had them under their observation, Chek Haji admits in his own petition. The fact that the police were aware that they were plotting mischief seems merely to have made them more reckless. A similar fact was noted in connexion with the 1915 outbreak.

(39) After the outbreak careful enquiries were made about every person mentioned in the anonymous petition. The author of the petition is unknown. It was probably a Hindu who had got some idea that Chak Haji was working up an outbreak. That his local knowledge is very defective is obvious: for he implicates with Chek Haji people who certainly would not join him in any enterprise whatsoever, including even Pattiyil Chek's sons—Pattiyil Chek being one of the persons whose enmity Chek Haji says prompted him to go out. The first three names in the anonymous petition are Madari Imbichi's son (1) Mammad, (2) Kouhamad and (3) Musa. The Madari family was implicated in the 1894 outbreak. Imbichi, however, is a very well to do man and has had nothing to do personally with this outbreak though his brother was deported in 1894. Chek Haji, no doubt, tried to secure his (Imbichi's) sons, seeing that other members of his family had joined him. It is reported that Mammad marked (1) wanted to join and take to Chek Haji the guns which the fanatics used, but that Imbichi suspected his son's leanings and dissuaded him by means of a good beating. The second son Kunhamad was suddenly packed off to Kolar by his father some five days before the outbreak. Musa, the third son, is a quiet boy, still at home and seems to have had nothing to do with the outbreak. Madari Imbichi generally seems to have done his best to keep his particular family out of mischief. Possibly they were not implicated even as much as has been described: for the information comes from an adherent of Pattiyil Chak who is not on good terms with Madari Imbichi. However, the sudden departure of the second son to Kolar is distinctly suspicious.

(40) The fourth, fifth and seventh persons mentioned in the petition were actually shot in the outbreak. The sixth person mentioned belongs to the Mattumal family which had at least four members killed or deported in the 1896 outbreak. There is nothing however to prove that he was privy to the present outbreak. The eighth and ninth persons mentioned are respectable boys and actually assisted the Anakayam adhikari's party in their pursuit of the fanatics. The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth persons belong to Mudikode. They are inclined to rowdyism and are unpopular with the local Hindus. But nothing else is known against them. The fifteenth person mentioned was shot in the kalam. Against the sixteenth and seventeenth persons mentioned nothing is known except that the former is distinctly connected with Chek Haji's family. The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth names are those of three of Chek Haji's greatest enemies. It may be taken for certain that Chek Haji was not associating with these people in any way. The fact that those names were mentioned in the petition was quite sufficient in itself to create a suspicion that the writer of the petition was the possessor of very unreliable information. The twenty-first person mentioned is a suspect of the Manjeri station and an adherent of Pattiyil Chek. The twenty-second person mentioned is another Manjeri suspect and adherent of Pattiyil Chek. He was one of the gang who arranged to commit the Angadipuram dacoity last year. His courage failed him at the last minute: but on finding that the dacoity was successful he blackmailed the other members of the gang by the threat of revealing everything. He might have thought that Chek Haji was preparing to commit house-breaking and have hoped to work the blackmail dodge again. He is certainly not the sort of man to die as a Salud The twenty-third and twenty-fourth persons mentioned are rowdies: but there is nothing to indicate that they knew anything of any proposed outbreak. The twenty-fifth and last name is that of the leader of the fanatics.

(41) It is thus seen that of all the persons mentioned in the anonymous petition other than those killed in the kalam suspicion of complicity in the outbreak rests only upon two of the sons of Madari Imbichi. There are widespread rumours that many others also intended to join in the outbreak, but there is nothing to substantiate them nor are any names mentioned. The popular impression, however, undoubtedly is that many were prepared to join and would have joined, had not the original gang been brought to bay so quickly. I received confirmation of this view a couple of weeks ago from quite an unexpected and reliable quarter. Fortunately only a single recruit had been obtained before the fanatics entered the kalam.

(42) At first it rather seemed as though Chek Haji had arranged the outbreak to avenge his own private grievance: but this, I think, is almost certainly not the case. The only Nambudri against whom he had any real enmity was the Katakot Nambudri. Had he desired to revenge himself on him, he could easily—as the police actually suspected he was doing—have arranged a decoity at the Nambudri's house and murdered the Nambudri in the course of it. Instead of following this obvious course, the fanatics made an indiscriminate attack on the Nambudri guests at the Payapalli Illam where the Katakot Nambudri was merely one of a crowd numbering some 500. The Nambudris actually murdered were either landlords with good reputations or strangers to the locality from which the fanatics came. They were slain blindly obviously for the sole reason that they were Nambudris. At first sight also much of the damage done in Pandalur seemed to be ascribable to personal enmity: but a detailed examination of such reasons as exist for personal enmity does not support this view. A perusal of the detailed account given above of what happened at Pandalur will show that most of the damage done was purely wanton and that, save in the case of property belonging to the Arimbra and Chakkingal families, there was no serious ground of ill-feeling to account for it. The ill-feeling against the Udumpath, Arimbra and Chakkingal families is common to all Mappillas of the local fanatical families and Pandalur had characters and is not peculiar to any particular member of the actual gang of fanatics concerned in the outbreak.

(43) The outbreak was in my opinion purely fanatical and the families from which Chek Haji's followers were drawn support this view. None of his followers had any agrarian grievance. All but one of his original gang were drawn from families steeped in outbreak tradition. Their attack was launched at a time and place where they were most likely to secure the maximum number of Nambudri victims. Possibly—even probably—Chek Haji's original idea when he first approached the Pandalur youngsters was to arrange a decoity in his enemy's house, i.e., Katakot Illam. But there are many indications which show that Chek Haji was carried away by his own followers. Whenever mercy was shown, it was—except in the case of Nattampatt Krishnan Nayar—at the instance of Chek Haji. His followers would have slain much more freely and they were undoubtedly fanatics in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. When, early on the morning of 8th February 1919, I sent a message into the kalam calling upon the fanatics to surrender, Chek Haji's reply was—as it had been on the previous evening—that they would not do so and that even if he was willing to do so, the 'boys' would not let him come out. In popular opinion the fanatics are certainly Sahids of the old type, notwithstanding the fact that before setting forth to death they had not set their houses in order and obtained the blessing of the Mambram Tangal. The Mambram Tangal's blessing has not, as a matter of fact, been obtained in any outbreak during the last 25 years and could not be obtained as the present Mambram Tangal's face is set against all fanatical violence and in recent outbreaks, e.g., 1896, houses have not always been set in order before the owners joined in the outbreak. That the fanatics were certainly regarded as prospective Sahids by the time their work in Pandalur is finished is proved by the action of Edakathamban Kunhi Ahmad. This boy aged about 18 was a passive spectator of the burning of Velu's house. He was seen there by Thottussseri Moyan. He was merely standing, watching what the fanatics were doing. Moyan noticed him whilst the fanatics were actually burning the house. After they had gone, Moyan helped to quench the fire. By the time he had finished Kunhi Ahmad had disappeared. Muchingal Kunhiappa lives close to Kunhi Ahmad's house. Whilst the houses were burning in Pandalur, he saw Kunhi Ahmad running towards his house. Ten minutes later he saw Kunhi Ahmad returning and running away to the north. Othukat Ahmad Musaliar lives a furlong west of the Mudikode mosque. He

was walking along the road from Anakayam and was not far from the Mudikode mosque when he heard the sound of praying in the direction of the mosque. Just then Edakathumbae Kunhi Ahmad passed him. He asked him where he was going and Kunhi Ahmad replied that he was going to Mudikode. Kunhi Ahmad then started to run. The Musaliar followed him keeping him in sight until he obtained a view of the Mudikode mosque. He then saw five or eight Mappillas sounding the call for prayer in front of the mosque. Kunhi Ahmad joined this crowd which made off to the east. Just before he started, one of the crowd fired a shot. Kunhi Ahmad clearly was fired by the performances of the fanatics and in Velu's compound resolved to join them and die as a Sahid.

(44) It is very significant that the fanatics made no attempt to plunder. When they interfered with the property, it was hitherto destroy it or to secure food for themselves. Only once did they ask for money and then immediately the desire to kill the Hindu who had been asked to provide it secured the supremacy and they gave chase to him. It is also significant that though Chak Haji blames Pattiyil Chek as much as—if not more than—the Katakot Nambudri for his troubles, the fanatics made no attempt to harm him—their co-religionist—though he lives in the neighbourhood.

* * * * * *

Conclusion.

(51) The outbreak was suppressed within 36 hours of its commencement. This is due primarily to the existence of the cycle section of the Special Force. They undoubtedly saved the situation by their mobility which enabled them to cut off the fanatics just as they were leaving their first resting place in search of further adventure. Had it not been for this section of the Special Force we might have been chasing the fanatics for days through the wilds of Pandalur and northern Eroad. In a separate communication I have recommended that this section should be raised to at least 35 instead of the present 15 and this proposal has already been sanctioned. Motor transport proved invaluable both in bringing out the reserve from Calicut and in securing the aid of the military. Had the latter had no motor transport, we would have had to spend another night outside the kalam and the fanatics might have been able to slip away in the darkness. The 2·5 gun from Malappuram was another deciding factor in the speedy suppression of the outbreak. It prevented the casualties which undoubtedly would have accompanied the storming of the kalam. The only drawback to this particular type of weapon is its comparative immobility across rough country and particularly in such paddy flats as are met with in Malabar.

(52) The only action which I recommend under the Mappilla Act is an order that Chek Haji's son Mammunni shall reside outside of Malabar. The most careful enquiries have failed to reveal any reliable evidence that other particular persons were implicated in the doings of the original band of fanatics. Even against Matheri Imbichi's sons there is only uncorroborated suspicion. I do not recommend any fines under the Act—particularly in a year of scarcity such as this year is. Pandalur—the village most concerned—is distinctly a poor village and to fine it would do little—if any—good and might do harm. The rapid and complete suppression of the outbreak has made a very considerable impression upon the local Mappillas and may possibly prove to be a deterrent of considerable value.

(53) The greatest credit is due to Mr. Windle and the Special Force, particularly to Sergeant Cook and the cycle section. The men, one and all, worked cheerfully and well for a very strenuous 36 hours during which their feeding was necessarily most irregular and scanty. The Anglo-Indian Force under Lieutenant Cassidy responded with the greatest promptitude to my summons for assistance and introduced a method of transporting field guns which is probably novel and certainly effective. The Mappilla adhikari of Anakayam—Kurimannil Chek—deserves special credit for the work which he did. He rapidly organized a large band of friendly Mappillas: obtained and kept touch with the fanatics: followed them to the place where they made their stand: and did his best to persuade them to surrender. He was generally useful also in many other ways. Another Mappilla adhikari—Kotaliyil Metha—of Pandikad was also very useful. Mappillas rendered much valuable assistance, e.g., in dragging the 2·5 gun across country. A word of praise is due to the two motor drivers who came with the bus from Calicut. They worked continuously for 36 hours driving well over strange roads both by day and by night, with very irregular rest and meals. I have rewarded them with Rs. 20 each from my discretionary grant.

Order—No. 1310, Home (Judicial), dated 9th June 1919.

Recorded.

2. The Government are indebted to Mr. Hall for his very full and detailed report and accept his conclusion that the outbreak was purely fanatical in character. While the incident itself is in every way regrettable, there is room for congratulation in the fact that its progress was so promptly arrested and that the further outrages and excesses which would inevitably have marked its course were averted. That this was accomplished was entirely due to the vigour and promptitude with which the campaign of suppression was pursued: and the Governor in Council desires to place on record his admiration of the organization which prepared the counter-measures and the individual zeal which carried these successfully into effect. Mr. Hall is requested to convey to all concerned the warm appreciation of Government.

3. The Government concur with Mr. Hall that Parapurathil Mammunni, the eldest son of Parapurathil Valia Chek Haji, should be removed from Malabar under the provisions of the Moppilla Outrages Act, 1859, and the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, and kept under surveillance in Masulipatam. The necessary warrant will be forwarded to the District Magistrate, Malabar, who should despatch the prisoner under proper escort to his destination, where he will be granted maintenance at the monthly rate of Rs. 6 together with war allowance on the usual scale.

4. The District Magistrate, Malabar, is requested to report at an early date whether any relatives or dependants will accompany Mammunni to Masulipatam and, if so, what allowance will be required for their maintenance.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 118 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1286 supra.]

Police Orders.

57. Head constables shall ordinarily be recruited by promotion from among constables but not more than one-third of the cadre may be filled by direct recruitment.

Every direct recruit must be inspected and passed by the Superintendent personally who should pay special attention to the recruit's educational and other qualifications. The age limit and physical standard are the same as those laid down for directly-recruited Sub-Inspectors.

Directly-recruited head constables will be trained in the Central Recruits' School in a special theoretical course for a period of six months and will afterwards be put through a course of practical training in the district which may last for a year. During the period of training they will be on probation and confirmation will be contingent upon work and conduct being satisfactory.

66. Constables should be recruited from the classes which are usually regarded as respectable. Members of the criminal classes should not be enlisted. It is desirable that all constables should be literate, but consideration must be paid to the question of physique, with regard to the duties required to be performed by the men and the nature of the locality in which they are to be employed.

69. The following rules are laid down for the enlistment of constables :—

(1) Every recruit must be inspected and passed by the Superintendent or subdivisional police officer personally. Men selected by subdivisional police officers will be sent in to headquarters, and will be subject to rejection by the District Superintendent.

(2) The age limit is over 18 and under 25, and the minimum physical qualifications 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest. Five feet seven inches is prescribed as the minimum height for men enlisted for Armed Reserves, if attainable, and this standard should be adhered to for men employed in towns, as far as possible.

(3) Deputy Inspectors-General are empowered to grant exemptions from the requirements of paragraph (2) above. They will forward to the Inspector-General on 31st January each year a list showing by districts the number of exemptions granted. Applications for exemption are made in form 3.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 133 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, pages 1286 and 1291 supra.]

I

Demi-official—from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Judicial) Department.
To—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, Geoty.
Dated—the 4th May 1917.
No.—1165-C-1.

In reply to your letter of the 24th March 1917 addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, I am desired to inform you that visitors in the case of the jails in the City of Madras and all sub-jails are appointed by the Government, while visitors to District and Central Jails outside Madras town are appointed by the District Magistrates. The term of office is two years and every non-official visitor is expected to visit the jail of which he is a visitor at least once a quarter, and oftener if possible. Moreover a non-official visitor who is about to absent himself for a period of six months and more from the station where the jail of which he is a visitor is located shall report the circumstances to the officer who appointed him in order that a substitute may, if necessary, be appointed and in the event of his failure so to report he shall be regarded as having vacated office on the expiry of three months from the date of his departure.

It is obvious that you cannot be appointed a visitor to all the jails in the Presidency. I shall be glad if you will mention the jails as visitor of which you wish to be nominated and in respect of which you can discharge the duties required and the Government will be glad to consider your request.

II

Demi-official—from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Judicial) Department.
To—M.R.Ry Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, Geoty
Dated—the 4th October 1919.
No.—2305-C-1.

With reference to your demi-official of the 24th September 1919, I am desired to inform you that on further consideration the Government while unable, for the reasons given in my demi-official No. 1165-C-1, Home (Judicial), dated the 4th May 1917, to accord the general permission sought to visit all the jails in this Presidency, will instruct the Inspector-General to give you facilities to pay a visit to any particular jail which you may select, unless in Major Cameron's opinion there are special reasons for refusing permission to visit that jail. When you have decided which jail you wish to visit, please apply accordingly to Major Cameron. In regard to criminal settlements, I am to state that, if there is any settlement which you specially desire to see, you should similarly apply to the District Magistrate for permission to do so under rule 15 of Part II of the rules framed under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, and published on pages 1169–1179 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th September 1916.

APPENDIX V

[Vide answer to question No. 150 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1294 supra.]

Qualifications of Doctor Maredon.

Doctor Maredon underwent scientific training at Owen's College, Manchester, and at the Heidelberg University, graduating from the former with Honours in Chemistry and receiving from the latter the Degree of Doctor of Natural Philosophy;

was Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry in the University College of North Wales;

was employed in Prince Henkel Von Donnersmarck's Artificial Silk and Acetate Works in Bavaria for two years;

took a course of training in dyeing at the Leeds University receiving prizes and medals;

was for some time with a firm which made a speciality of aniline black dyeing; and

was for some years Abstractor of foreign journals for the Society of Dyers and Colourists and for the Society of Chemical Industry.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 176 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1299 supra.]

Statement of police prosecuting staff on the various districts of the Presidency.

District.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	District.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.
Ganjam	1	3	South Arcot	1	1
Vizagapatam	1	2	Tanjore	1	2
Jeypore	1	..	Trichinopoly	1	1
Godavari	1	1	Madura	1	2
Kistna	1	2	Ramnad	1	2
Guntur	1	2	Tinnevelly	1	2
Nellore	1	2	Salem	1	2
Kurnool	1	1	Coimbatore	1	2
Bellary	1	2	The Nilgiris	..	1
Anantapur	1	1	South Malabar	1	1
Cuddapah	1	2	North Malabar	1	2
Chittoor	1	1	South Kanara	1	1
North Arcot	1	2	Railway Police	2	..
Chingleput	1	1	Madras City	2	2

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 202 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1302 supra.]

STATEMENT

Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

In addition to the Director of Public Instruction, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Christians) and the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction (Brahmans) on Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 per mensem, respectively, and the temporary assistant (Brahman) on Rs. 200 per mensem, the staff is as follows:—

Superior establishment—

Number of appointments 38

These posts are, at present, held by 31 Brahmans, 5 Caste Hindus and 1 Indian-Christian; one post is temporarily vacant.

Their salaries are as detailed below:—

Brahmans 31—1 on Rs. 175, 1 on Rs. 125, 2 on Rs. 100, 1 on Rs. 80, 1 on Rs. 75, 2 on Rs 70, 1 on Rs. 60, 3 on Rs. 50, 5 on Rs. 40, 4 on Rs. 35, 3 on Rs. 30, 4 on Rs. 25 and 3 on Rs. 20.

Caste Hindus 5—1 on Rs. 100, 2 on Rs. 60, 1 on Rs. 40 and 1 on Rs. 25.

Indian Christian 1—1 on Rs. 20.

Menial establishment 21—

15 Hindu and 6 Muhammadan peons in the office on pay ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per mensem.

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

The Secretary to the Commissioner (Christian), Rs. 250 (local allowance).

	Number.		Number.
Brahmans 8—		Caste Hindus 9 (4 + 5)—	
Rupees 80	1	Rupees 170	1
„ 70	1	„ 25 plus 3	1
„ 60	1	„ 25 plus 3 plus 3 (P.A.)	1
„ 50 plus 6	1	„ 21 plus 3 ..	1
„ 40 „ 6	1	Menials (5)—	
„ 30 „ 3	1	Rupees 12 plus 2½ ..	1
„ 25 „ 3	1	„ 10 „ 3½ ..	2
„ 21 „ 3	1	„ 9 „ 2½ ..	2

APPENDIX VIII

[Vide answer to question No. 241 asked by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1307 supra.]

Statement showing the contributions from private individuals for construction and repair of roads or opening of dispensaries during the last five years in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

Madura District.

Year.	Contributions for construction of roads (including bridges and culverts).	Contributions for repairs of roads.	Contributions for the opening of dispensaries (including maintenance).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	1,500	Nil.	Nil.
1915-16	1,520	Nil.	Nil.
1916-17	910	Nil.	Nil.
1917-18	6,151	710	Nil
1918-19	1,476	1,150	4,000

Ramnad District.

1914-15	Nil	Nil.	30,518
1915-16	6,756	Nil.	5,380
1916-17	4,034	Nil.	130
1917-18	700	6,600	8,389
1918-19	7,345	15,150	6,572

Tinnevelly District.

1914-15	962	955	1,878
1915-16	Nil.	Nil.	7,518
1916-17	Nil.	Nil.	3,516
1917-18	Nil.	Nil.	3,475
1918-19	Nil.	Nil.	7,009

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No 294 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1919, page 1315 supra.]

Copy referred to—

Examples of deductions from the gross receipts which are not admissible.

* * * * * *

(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S OPENING SPEECH.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I pass on to the next business, I will ask the new Honourable Members to forgive me if I say a few words with reference to questions for the future guidance of Honourable Members. I am perfectly aware that I have used the pruning knife a good deal with reference to questions put by Honourable Members for the purpose of this Council. I must perfectly frankly say to this Council that if I had taken the opportunity at the last Session of explaining my position quite clearly, the pruning knife would have been used with somewhat more severity. I should like to add that I arrived here after six years of experience as President of the Legislative Council of Bombay. I found that the appetite for interpellation among non-official members in Bombay was rather large: but I have found that that is almost voracious here. I should like to say that from Parliamentary experience in England for some years I have always found certain Honourable Members before a general election are very busy asking questions in the House of Commons in order to show to their constituents what extraordinarily strenuous people they were, really taking the deepest interest in everything that is of interest to them. It may be that in view of the possible events, during the next few months, that may be so here to some extent; but however that may be, I want to ask Honourable Members if they will give the Executive their assistance in this particular matter; for I do assure them that the strain during the last few weeks on every branch of the Secretariat has been extreme from the Governor and his Executive officers down to the lowest clerk in the Secretariat. I would like to ask Honourable Members to bear in mind this matter and assist me. Will Honourable Members be good enough in future to send their questions in good time? It certainly is a fact that we got a large number of questions during the last days of the period allowed for questions and it makes it impossible to give perfectly satisfactory answers. I assure Honourable Members that I do not wish to curtail the number of questions. That is far from my wish, but there are some questions put before us for answer, on which Honourable Members could very much more easily get information from district officials. They are strictly with regard to local matters on which district officers can much more easily supply the information required and it must be obvious to Honourable Members that, if these questions come up to us, we have to apply to the district officers for information and they have to send it to us and it doubles our labour. I would suggest that Honourable Members would be good enough to take the district officer into their confidence and ask the district officer to give the information, and I am sure he will take them into his confidence. Then, again, there are several questions to which they can find answers if they will take the trouble of looking at the papers placed on the Editors' Table or apply to the Publicity Board. In the main, I would ask Honourable Members to remember this—I must ask them to conform strictly to the rules as to the questions in the Council, and I shall be extremely rigid with regard to questions outside the question rules.

"There are one or two more particular points which I would like to suggest. There is no rule on the matter in the question rules, but I think I will receive the assent of every Honourable Member if I say this: there are certain questions put before us for answers which refer to either anonymous letters or letters which are signed by *nom de plume* in various organs of the Press. I think we shall be agreed that anonymous letters or letters signed *nom de plume* are not worthy of very great consideration and I do not propose to reply to such questions in future.

"Then, again, there is another habit I see in regard to certain questions of Honourable Members. The Honourable Member will first ask a question and he will then ask another question to this effect: if the answer is in the affirmative, or in the negative, will the Government say so and so. That is obviously anticipating the possible answer and it is purely a supplementary question. I would ask Honourable Members to ask definite questions and not anticipate the answer of the Minister.

"There is one other matter with regard to questions as to which I know I cannot insist upon Honourable Members doing what I say, but I do ask them to consider seriously what I suggest. I see some Honourable Members have sent to the Press a list of questions which they propose to put before the Council before those questions have even been passed by my Honourable Colleagues and myself. In one particular case I can say that a good many of those questions were not passed by the President and therefore they were not as a matter of fact put before this Council. I want at least to suggest to Honourable Members, if they wish to publish their questions which, I think, is an unusual action—and I do not think it takes place in any other assembly that I know because they will probably be published in the Press after the meeting—if they wish to publish their questions, I do ask them to wait to see that the questions are going to be accepted by the Government.

"I have made these remarks, I hope, in the best interests of our Council debate and I do so very particularly and I wish to emphasise it this morning because the strain on the departments, as I found, has been very extreme indeed. I hope Honourable Members will accept what I have said in the spirit in which my remarks have been made and will give me and the Executive the utmost assistance in regard to this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Just a word, Your Excellency. We thank Your Excellency for making mention of some points in which we can assist the Executive. We shall always exercise our functions and our rights with the least possible trouble to others. I hope Your Excellency will give instructions to district officers to help us with answers, because it is not always that district officers give us the information that we want. I hope, therefore, that Your Excellency's speech will be communicated to them, or instructions will be conveyed to them. Your Excellency was half humorous in Your Excellency's reference to the number of

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questions being put at the time of elections. That is not a thing indulged in by members of this House who have a high sense of duty and who will not indulge in putting questions merely for catching the votes of their constituents. As regards the reference to the Press, I know it is a moot matter and there is a lot of difference of opinion, some holding that information to the Press is not proper and others holding a different view. On that matter there may not be much difficulty in waiting for some time to see whether Your Excellency in Council accept the questions. We will do our best to render help and I hope Your Excellency will also issue instructions to various officers to render us help."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am very much obliged to the Honourable Member. I do not think that it will be absolutely necessary to issue instructions to district officers; but if there is any instance in which district officers are not inclined to give information, let me know. It gives me enormous amount of satisfaction that Honourable Members in this Council are more high-souled than the Members are in the British House of Commons (laughter)."

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have the honour to announce that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates noted against them:—

(i) The Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1919. 29th September 1919.
(ii) The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1919. 1st October 1919.
(iii) The Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919 .. 29th September 1919."

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the undermentioned Acts, which had been passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 12th August 1919, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 27th August 1919:—

(i) The Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1919.
(ii) The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1919
(iii) The Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported that the amendment made in the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council at the meeting held on the 12th August 1919 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 27th August 1919.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT, 1888.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, and moved that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have a motion to make. I move that the consideration of the Bill to amend the Village Courts Act and of the report thereon be postponed to a subsequent meeting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does not the Honourable Member give any reasons for his motion?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am constrained to ask for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act and the report of the Select Committee thereon for this simple reason. We had absolutely no idea as to whether the further stages of the Bill would be considered at this meeting. We received the report of the Select Committee about two or three months ago, but until we received the preliminary agenda eight or nine days prior to this meeting we had no idea that the report of the Select Committee would be considered at this meeting. We received a preliminary agenda about eight or nine days prior to this meeting, but under the rules, if we wish to move any substantial amendments in the Bill as modified by the Select Committee, we have to give six clear days' notice of our amendments. So, my Lord, we were thoroughly unable to go through the provisions of this most important and far-reaching Bill within the time allowed us, with the result that only three Honourable

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Members have been able to send in amendments, and as regards myself the amendments that I sent up were probably checked out as they were out of time; I could not go through the Select Committee's report and the elaborate provisions of the Bill and the dissenting notes of two of the members and the numerous representations that have been received from the Presidency—all this had to be waded through before one could make up one's mind to send notice of an amendment. It was physically impossible for us to do this and to have gone through all these unless we anticipated on the receipt of the report of the Select Committee that it would be taken up at this meeting. We could not have given notice of amendments in time. It is a very important measure; we all welcome it; we advocate this reform. It is not on the ground that we want to delay this measure that I make the present motion; as I said at the outset this measure is a very salutary measure and we wish that it should be thrashed out and considered in full before it is finally passed into law. It may be considered at the next meeting by which time we will be able to give notice of our amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the proposal. I think the reasons given by the Honourable Mover are fair and sound though in my case I support the motion with a certain amount of compunction. I was the person who asked for an urgent amendment of one portion of the law and asked for the deletion of one provision five years ago about Panchamas being put in stocks. If I ask for the continuance of that even for one month longer it gives me pain. But I am obliged to support this motion as a month cannot after all make much difference in this matter. I know that several of my Honourable friends were anxious to send in amendments to this Bill as amended by the Select Committee. It is possible that they could have done the work seeing that the Gazette published the Select Committee's report and the amended Bill in sufficient time to enable us to do so, but still as they did not know the exact date when this was coming up, they were not able to send in the amendments. In the multitudinous nature of their work this was given up and they thought that this would come up in January. It may be due to a certain amount of carelessness if I may so term it on the part of some of my Honourable friends, but still we have to see how to do the best work in connexion with the Bill in the circumstances. I do not think, except in respect of that particular provision I mentioned, namely, the stocks clause, there is any great urgency which compels us to pass the measure now and not wait till January. So I think if Honourable Members would make up their minds to defer the consideration of this subject till the month of January or February, it will be better."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think this is a matter which should be clearly for the decision of the majority of the Honourable Members of this Council. I noticed with some interest during the speech of my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that he seemed to suggest that his Honourable Colleagues could have put down their amendments in time, if they had not a certain amount of carelessness towards the measure being brought up at this particular time. It is significant that at least one member has found time to put down an amendment to this particular measure and so far as Government are concerned it is not a very large Bill; it has been drawn up most carefully and it has been gone through very carefully by the Select Committee and so far as Government are concerned we propose to oppose the motion for adjournment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Your Excellency, I think the proposal that is now made for adjournment requires support, and I do it most heartily. I am an ardent admirer of this Bill and I think that this Bill, if passed, would do a great deal of good to the ryot population of the Presidency; but there are certain points which do require very careful consideration, especially the selection of panchayatdars. In that matter I was very anxious to give notice of an amendment about the selection and having something like a panel for the selection of panchayatdars, but I found that I had no time to do it. I am very sorry. I might have been very careless about this matter, but within the six days' time I was not able to do it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I suggest that there were nine days?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Out of which six days' time will have to go as the time limit. This is not the only subject that we have to consider, but there are so many other, and it is not easy to devote all our time to it only. I am for the postponement of the consideration of this question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I also support the motion for the adjournment of the consideration of this Bill. I would have also submitted certain amendments to this important Bill but for want of time. I therefore request that the consideration of the Bill may be adjourned."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I also support the motion. I must say that the time at our disposal was too short and though it is a wise measure, two or three of its provisions require very careful consideration. There are no doubt one or two amendments on paper but other amendments are, I think, necessary and it is only for want of time that Honourable Members were not able to propose them. I am also for this motion."

The motion was put and lost.

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao demanded a poll.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"As the matter is useful, I join in the demand for a poll."

A poll was then taken with the following result:

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell
" Mr. Madhava Raja.	" Mr. M. C. Raja.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. M. D. Donadoss
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Naundu	" Mr. M. C. Muttayya Chetti.
" Mr. W. Vijiaraghava Mudaliyar.	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
" Diwan Bahadur P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd
" Khan Sahib Haji Abd-ul-lah Haji Qasim Sahib.	" Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell.
" Mr. N. Muhammad Usman Sahib.	" Rao Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.
" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.	" Mr W. J. J. Hawley.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr C. G. Todhunter.
	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
	" Mr A. R. Knapp.
	" the Advocate-General
	" Mr S. Cox.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Mr. J. A. Richardson.
	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.

The motion for adjournment was lost, 12 voting for and 19 against it.

The motion that the Bill and report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration at once was put and agreed to

Clause 1.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The question is clause 1 do stand part of the Bill. It is much easier to take votes by voices."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We are not accustomed to it. It is better to have a show of hands."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am unaccustomed to the other."

Clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I would request Your Excellency to allow me to move my amendments to section 7 and to section 9 together as both of them go together. My amendment to section 9, sub-clause (1), I shall take up now with this as both these matters are connected subjects."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes: the Honourable Member can do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, my reason for moving this amendment is that it is always injurious to allow two courts with concurrent jurisdiction both in locality and in pecuniary matters to exist in the same place. There has been a demand for the introduction and encouragement of the old village panchayats. If I understand this amendment Bill correctly, it is more or less according to the request of the people in this matter. Village munsifs have been tried for a long time and have been found wanting. This is established by the recent G.O. No. 1512, dated 16th July 1919, recording the reports of the various District Collectors on the working of the village courts in this Presidency. The almost unanimous opinion of the District Collectors about the fall in the file of the suits in the village courts is that it is due to the increasing want of confidence on the part of the ryot population in their village munsifs, men generally with low educational qualifications and always found to take part in the inevitable village factions. It is but natural that the village munsif who has to attend upon the various revenue officials visiting his village and who has sometimes to do menial work cannot command that confidence necessary to make these courts a success. When there are two courts in a village, the village munsif who in the opinion of the villagers is the representative of the Government will exert his authority to attract the major portion of the cases to be tried before him so that he could try them singly. I do not wish to be understood as pleading for an immediate abolition of all the village munsifs' courts. If this Bill is intended to initiate the people into the art of deciding their civil disputes by themselves, this

Bill could not devise a better means of frustrating its objects than by allowing these village munsifs' courts to exist side by side with village panchayat courts. In this connexion I would draw the attention of Your Excellency and the Council to the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization which states as follows:—

"In paragraph 699 of their report this is what they say:—

'We are of opinion also that the foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration must be the village, as being an area of much greater antiquity than administrative creations such as tahsils, and one in which the people are known to one another, and have interests which converge on definite and well-recognised objects like water-supply and drainage. It is probable, indeed, that the scant success of the efforts hitherto made to introduce a system of rural self-government is largely due to the fact that we have not built up from the bottom.'

"To the objections that the panchayat system would lead to some sort of injustice, their answer is that civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by individual headmen or munsifs and they are of opinion that such duties will be still better discharged by a small collective panchayat. If I am right I believe that the present panchayat, if it succeeds, will be entrusted with certain powers of local administration in the matter of sanitation, education and certain other minor works. I would earnestly submit to Your Excellency that mistakes are the common lot of all human institutions and it is only by mistakes that we learn the proper method of working. After all not very much in the way of pecuniary jurisdiction is given to these panchayat courts and mistakes, if any, will not lead to any irreparable harm. The time and place for constituting a panchayat court are in the hands of the Government and I admit that they are the best judges in that direction. They have also the power to disestablish a panchayat court if it is not working satisfactorily. With the powers of initiation and disestablishment absolutely in the hands of the Government, and rightly so, I would submit that no harm need be expected by having a panchayat court alone in a village by virtue of the Act and it is unnecessary to leave the same to the option of the Government to continue both the courts or not. Taking the rest of the judicial administration, we always find that there is only one court which exercises jurisdiction in one locality. So far as technical rights are concerned, the right is given to a litigant to claim a trial by the panchayat court in cases instituted before a village munsif's court but it sounds very well on paper. The village litigant is more often a poor man and the village munsif a powerful man. This demand for trial by a panchayat court will and naturally must in the ordinary course of events irritate the ire of the village magnate and the one effect of such a demand will be disastrous consequences to the persons who demand that trial. Moreover, my Lord, how many villagers will be able to know their rights in this matter of demanding a trial by the panchayat court? In addition to the reason that had been alleged by the various district Collectors, namely, the want of confidence in the village munsifs on the part of the villagers I would add another reason namely that many a person does not have recourse to the village court because he is not aware of the full provisions of this Act. The reasons for continuing these two courts are that this sort of panchayat is quite new to the people and it has to be nurtured and watched very carefully before we abolish the village munsif's court finally and the other reason is that there will be a sort of friendly emulation between these two courts in doing speedy justice. My answer to the first reason is that these panchayat courts will be constituted only in places where there is a prospect of successfully developing the panchayat according to the varying local conditions. My answer to the second reason is that instead of friendly emulation between the two courts I submit there will come into existence only a sort of real jealousy and keen rivalry. The village munsif will try his best to run down the panchayat court; also his autocratic sway in the village will come to an end. It will be very difficult to expect him to give up his power. The real power of a village munsif in a village does not so much depend upon his powers of collecting taxes but more often on his judicial functions and therefore it is impossible to expect him to help in the co-operation of the working of these panchayat courts and make them successful. I therefore submit, Your Excellency, that it is essential for the success of this Act that there should be one court in a village and that the panchayat court. I submit that it is a reasonable request.

"After I came to this Council I was put in possession and I believe other Honourable Members were put in possession of a certain appeal to the Legislative Council signed by two ex-members of the District Board of Bellary in which they ask us to press for the amendment of the Village Courts Act and one of the amendments is to oust the village munsif and establish the panchayat court. It is that object which I want to press by this amendment. I therefore beg to move that in clause 7 before the words 'village munsifs' shall be inserted the words 'in villages where there are no panchayat courts.' In clause 9 I would like to omit the words 'The Governor in Council may in like manner declare that' and substitute the words 'where such panchayat courts are constituted.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member in the beginning of his speech rather reversed the position from which the Bill started. He suggested I think that we were undertaking this legislation merely because the village munsif's court was not as popular as we hoped it would be. But if my Honourable friend will look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons he will find figures which will surprise him:—'Village munsifs sitting alone now dispose of over 130,000 suits a year. The bench courts are not so popular, as only about 7,000 suits are tried by them every year.'

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"The real *raison d'etre* for this Bill is therefore to substitute efficient and popular bench courts for the bench courts which have been hitherto in existence, and which are nothing more than arbitration courts. I merely say this because I would remove the aspersions which my Honourable friends tried to cast upon the village munsif and which the Government are not inclined wholly to accept. One argument however adduced by the Honourable Member appealed to me, one which I have not heard advanced before: and that is the suggestion that when two courts are in existence in one place, there is likely to be acute rivalry. The Government agree that that would be really an undesirable position, and on that ground they are prepared to accept the Honourable Member's amendment as regards clause 7."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 7 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Before Your Excellency calls upon me to move my amendment to clause 8, I believe I might move my amendment to clause 9."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We shall have to take it when we come to clause 9, but we cannot take it now."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I beg to move my amendment to clause 8. Clause 8 reads thus:—

'The Collector of the district may suspend or remove a village munsif for incapacity neglect of duty, misconduct or other just and sufficient cause, and shall do so, on a requisition passed by the District Judge for like cause appearing in the judicial proceedings of a village munsif.'

"My amendment is this. I want the words 'incapacity, neglect of duty, other just and sufficient cause' to be omitted, and the word 'corruption' be added after the words 'misconduct or.' I shall give my reasons so far as the deletion of the words, 'incapacity, neglect of duty' are concerned. Your Excellency in moving this amendment I must explain my position. In order that panchayat courts should prove a success it is primarily essential that the leading men of education and influence should be willing to serve on them. This they would be willing to do on their own terms. Even for the post of the village munsif wealthy and educated people are not willing to accept on account of the endless trouble caused to them by having to wait upon each and every revenue official who visits the village from the revenue inspector upwards. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar said on a previous occasion in this Council that he saw village munsifs running after tahsildars' carriages. Such instances are not exceptions. Under this section, power is given to the Collector to remove any member of a panchayat court for incapacity, neglect of duty and for other just and sufficient cause. This power will naturally make any self-respecting man pause before accepting membership in the panchayat court. My Lord, who is to judge of the incapacity of the member? It is true that the Collector is given the power of suspension and removal. Has he got any chance of knowing the capacity of every villager residing in the villages under his jurisdiction? He has to rely upon his subordinates. A leading mirasidar who will be in the bad graces of the revenue subordinates can very easily be punished by their report against him as a member of the panchayat court. Prestige is dear to everybody and a man's prestige in his village is very dear to him. A suspension of this sort will inevitably lower him in the estimation of his co-villagers; even his tenants and his workmen will look askance at him and will not have a good opinion of him. Moreover, what is meant by the word 'incapacity' and what is to be the standard of the capacity that could be required for a man to be a member of a panchayat court? If the word 'incapacity' is to be used only as connoting physical incapacity either at the time of his election or during the period of his office then ample provision is made in clause 78, sub-clause (2) (c) for the Government to make rules and regulations in all these respects. To leave it, my Lord, vague without defining the exact meaning of the word 'incapacity' is the inevitable precursor of the failure of this Act. Then there is the phrase 'neglect of duty.' That is also subject to the same observations as the word 'incapacity.' The people who have to elect the members of the panchayat court know fully well which persons would be willing to work and even supposing that a mistake is committed in the first instance in electing the first set of panchayats the villager has got a chance to see and judge for himself as to whom person does the real work and who does not do work, next time if such a man comes up for election the electors will take care to give a wide berth to such a man. Then a man who has to depend on the good graces of his voters for his place in the panchayat board will always try to justify his election. This Bill intends, if I am right, to introduce a sort of patriarchical system for deciding village disputes. If people once begin to know what they are about and realize the advantages that may be accruing to them from this privilege they will naturally crave for more. The fear will be that there may be a demand very soon for enlarged powers. Maintaining this phrase and the other words which I want to delete will be like the Damocles' sword hanging over the heads of the members of the panchayat courts. If at all they do work they will do it out of mere compulsion. On the other hand, my Lord, if these words were removed the members will work with greater zeal to learn work and to do justice. A man in whom confidence is reposed will do his work with greater zest and more satisfactorily than the man who is put to the same work under fear and compulsion. The latter will feel it a sort of irksome burden and duty and try to get away from it as early as possible and next time he will decline to accept it unless all the conditions are changed.

(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai; the President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)

"Then there is the other question that the retention of these words would not conduce to the independence of the village panchayat boards. Naturally having to look for his continuance to the favours of revenue officials upon whose good report of his conduct and work his tenure of office will depend, he will be very easily amenable to outside influences. No man wants to lose his power of patronage and influence and this is true whether he be an official or a non-official. No doubt it might be said that the same sort of influence could be brought on the voters but here there is a chance of showing good work to the voters and then he will be able to overcome the sinister influences against him. Therefore it is essential that all words which will cause or are likely to cause any suspicion of distrust in the minds of prospective members should entirely be removed. The word 'misconduct' according to the judicial interpretation includes neglect of duty. That being so the words "neglect of duty" found in the section must mean some other thing else than the ordinary grammatical significance of the term which as I have already said comes under the word misconduct; then the section is bad for redundancy. It is expected that the legislature in introducing words and phrases does so with a certain meaning and for a definite purpose. Otherwise, the elementary principles that legislature should avoid unnecessary, irrelevant and redundant words and phrases will be violated. Therefore, in the section there must be some other thing which as far as I am concerned I am not able to understand. If there is no other meaning than I submit it is but natural that these words should be deleted from the section.

"Then I take objection to the phrase 'or other just and sufficient cause.' These words are so exhaustive that they will include everything on the face of the earth. The meaning of these words has been differently interpreted. It has been very pithily put by Sir Maxwell in his book on the 'Interpretation of Statutes' wherein he says that the general principle in question applies only where the specific words are of the same nature. Where they are of different genera, the meaning of the general word remains unaffected by its connexion with them. The words incapacity, neglect of duty and misconduct do not belong to the same genus and hence the words 'other just and sufficient cause' can never be controlled by the *ejusdem generis* rule as each of the previous words may well be regarded as a group dealing with a distinct branch or subject by itself. This being the recognized judicial interpretation of these words may I know, my Lord, what is meant to be included in these words, 'other just and sufficient cause.' I submit, Your Excellency, that the insertion of these general words which may include anything on the face of the earth in the Bill would naturally lead to misconception both on the part of the authorities and of the members of the panchayat board.

"This Act is intended to serve as a basis for instructing people in their village administration. In the joint report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms the eminent authors say that 'wherever possible effective beginning ought to be made in village organization.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable Member is getting very wide of the subject and I must ask him to confine himself to his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Effective beginning can never be made by scaring away people by too much restriction. Confidence begets confidence and confidence is the beginning of success. Therefore I beg to move my amendment to clause 8."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I heartily second the amendment proposed by the Honourable mover. As regards these words, let us take each by itself. As to 'incapacity' it has rightly been pointed out by the Honourable mover, that it is a matter of difference of opinion. What one man may think a highly capable man another man might think to be incapable, and is it desirable, Your Excellency, that in regard to these village panchayats constituted for the first time, to vest this dangerous power in the Collector of removing a member of the panchayat board on the ground of supposed incapacity? Would it be conducive to the self-respect of individual members of the panchayat if they are thrown at the mercy of the Collector as each member of the panchayat, if only this is reserved to the revenue official, would be at the mercy of the revenue subordinates? This will seriously impair the integrity, the independence and the liberty of the panchayatdar and what he will learn is to have no revenue inspectors, deputy tahsildars and tahsildars just to prevent it being said of him that he is incapable. It is a very vague term and such a word ought not to remain any longer in the statute.

"Taking the word 'neglect of duty,' that is also very uncertain and very unsatisfactory.

"Taking 'other just and sufficient cause,' as stated by the Honourable Member, this will comprise anything and everything. It only means that if a tahsildar or a deputy tahsildar does not like that a certain member of the panchayat should remain in the panchayat, he will only make it appear that he did not attend the meeting or did not make sufficient supplics or pay sufficient attention to him or that he did not salaam him in a proper manner. This will lead to all that. Is it desirable to place all these members at the perpetual mercy of these subordinate revenue officials? Power is given to the Collectors, no doubt. In theory he is supposed to exercise the power but how does he exercise it? It is only on the report of the subordinate officials beginning with the revenue inspector. So these words which constitute a lurking danger and seriously interfere with the independence of the members of the panchayat may very well be omitted from this Bill. I heartily second the amendment proposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member has slightly misconceived the position. This provision as to 'incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct.

or other just and sufficient cause' exists in the present Act: and the village munsif can be removed by the Collector for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct or other just and sufficient cause. And he shall do so if he is required to do so on a report of the District Judge on account of a like cause appearing in the judicial proceedings of a village munsif. A member of the panchayat court would be on the same footing as a village munsif. It is not possible for a Collector or the High Court or for the District Judge not to take notice of neglect of duty or incapacity of a village munsif. The Honourable Member's motion before this Council means that even in the case of a village munsif the power which exists and which has been till now exercised and against which there has been so far no complaint,—that power should be abrogated even in the case of a village munsif. The Honourable Member does not propose that while it should be retained in the case of a village munsif it should not obtain in the case of the member of the panchayat board. That is not his position. All his arguments were directed to show that the members of the panchayat board should be treated differently, but the amendment he seeks to move is very wide and includes even the case of the munsif. That is my first objection.

"In the second place, the Honourable Member spoke as if this were a new kind of provision. It is quite a common provision. We all know that members of temple committees hold a freehold office for life and not simply for three years as we have here and yet they are removable for neglect of duty, misconduct, or misfeasance or breach of trust. Neglect of duty is the expression used in section 14 of Act XX of 1863. Then again my Honourable friend apparently overlooked the provision of section 24 of the Local Boards Act. Section 24 says—

'(1) The Governor in Council may by notification, remove any president, vice-president, or member of a local board other than an ex-officio president or member—

(i) if he is absent for more than three months from the local area over which such board has authority or refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a criminal court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a defect of character, which unfits him to be president, vice-president or member of a local board;

(ii) if he, without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council, neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the local board;

(iii) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, dangerous to the public peace or order or likely to bring the administration of the local board into contempt;

(iv) in the case of a president, if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Governor in Council, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the board."

"These are the detailed provisions which are contained in section 24 of the Local Boards Act and they are applied to men of higher status than those who would become members of the panchayat board. Apparently this provision does not deter men from becoming members of district or taluk boards at present. And the use of these words in this Bill would not prevent people from becoming members of the panchayat board, and they will not find any difficulty in accepting the offices if they are really desirous of working these amendments in Village Courts Act.

"In the third place, Your Excellency, I would suggest to my Honourable friend that the discussion of what is meant by 'misconduct' is out of place. Honourable Members will notice that the words are put in for purpose of covering cases such as those referred to in section 24 of the Local Boards Act, namely 'if he is absent for more than three months from the local area over which such board has authority or refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any offence, etc., etc.

"It is not that there is very much difficulty in applying the words 'other just and sufficient cause.' Misconduct is quite sufficient to include in a rough way what my Honourable friend wishes to introduce—'corruption.' Neglect of duty is clearly a thing to be provided for, because there is nothing to compel members of the panchayats to attend the meeting of the court; under the existing Act Honourable Members will notice that clause 8 in existing section 9 says

"Whoever, being duly summoned under this section to serve on a bench without reasonable excuse declines or omits to do so, shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20."

"That is the present penalty imposed upon members of Bench Courts—which are not altogether a success—if they do not after being summoned attend as required to do so. Now all that is repealed. The proposed clause 9 is really a re-enactment of the entire section 9. In this Act it is not proposed to retain the penalty—the conviction before a magistrate if there is neglect of duty on the part of the members of the panchayat; but it is difficult to secure attendance. It may be that in course of time the members of the panchayat court will attend, but it is necessary to have a reserve power and it is not unwise to encourage their sense of duty by holding up this fear that if there is neglect of duty they will be removed by the Collector. My Honourable friend has overlooked apparently that the removal by the Collector is subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue. It is not that the Collector's decision is final; it is subject to a reconsideration and, Your Excellency, it is quite conceivable that in cases which come up before the District Courts under the Village Courts Act the District Judge may find in many cases members incompetent or guilty of gross neglect of duty. In those cases it will be his plain duty to recommend their removal or suspension and in such cases the Collector merely gives effect to the opinion of the District Judge. He merely acts on the advice of the District Judge, and in that case there is an appeal to the High Court. There are these safeguards and

there is no fear that either the institution will become unpopular if you retain the words 'neglect of duty' 'or other just and sufficient cause' or the word 'incapacity', nor is there any fear that it will work harshly or oppressively. On the other hand, as I pointed out this is quite analogous to a similar provision in Act XX of 1863, and the Local Boards Act section 24, and it is quite necessary, in the case of a village munsif, whom you cannot leave free, however and it is quite necessary, in the case of a village munsif, whom you cannot leave free, however negligent he may be. The Collector's power over him must be retained. The Honourable Member says that the disqualification can be prescribed by means of rules under clause 78.

"It will not be possible in the case of neglect of duty but it may be done in the case of others. Neglect of duty can hardly be prescribed as a disqualification. Ordinarily qualifications or disqualifications of people are with reference to the time of appointment or the time of election, but these are matters somewhat different from disqualifications and it is necessary to provide for them.

"My Honourable friend said that 'incapacity' was very difficult to define. I quite agree with him that there may be difference of opinion as to what is meant by incapacity. That is the reason why there is a right of appeal. It cannot be said that after a man is appointed a member of the panchayat court when he is entitled to retain office for a term of three years—suppose after his appointment he becomes insane or totally blind or totally deaf—it cannot be said that he should go through his allotted period of three years without doing anything. There may be other cases of incapacity which might have to be provided for. It is not necessary to precisely state what incapacity is. There is a wide rule-making power for the guidance of the Collector for defining what are the kinds of incapacity and what cases of neglect of duty should be visited with removal or suspension.

"For all these reasons I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Advocate-General has replied to various points raised by the Honourable Mover. I think in one or two matters, his arguments carried conviction. I rather think with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that so far as neglect of duty is concerned, the Honourable Mover of the amendment is not on safe ground. But on other matters I have not been able to see the force of the arguments of the Advocate-General and in regard to some of them they appear to me to be rather attempts at supporting a position by far-fetched arguments if I may be permitted to say so. In the first place, the Honourable Member advances an argument which carried him much further, the argument relating to the necessity of freeing the panchayatdars from a vague dread of something in the nature of "other just and sufficient cause." The Hon'ble the Advocate-General said that the Honourable Member has not said that it is desirable to abrogate the existing provisions with regard to village munsifs."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I said that the amendment applies to them also."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"For our purposes the village munsif and the panchayatdars are on the same footing so far as punishment is concerned. Therefore I think the argument that applies to one may apply to all.

"Proceeding next to the analogy which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General quoted, I was rather amused to find that he was compelled to resort to antiquated machinery, the enactment of 1863 which is going to be scrapped up at no very distant date. Even there he referred to section 14. Section 14 does not employ words 'other just and sufficient cause.' Misconduct is mentioned and neglect of duty may as well go with it. I agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General as regards that. Another point of distinction has to be borne in mind that the authority which imposes the punishment under section 14 is the Court which presumably records the evidence before it; but here it is the Collector who moves in the matter.

"His third argument I have already accepted. His fourth position is that the Honourable Member has overlooked the provisions of appeal. Here I have found the Hon'ble the Advocate-General napping if I may say so. If the Hon'ble the Advocate-General would look into the report of the Select Committee, he will see that the penalty is imposed on all people but the right of appeal is not given to everybody.".

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Sub-clause 2 says: 'From every order of suspension or removal an appeal may be made within three months.' The words suspension, etc., of the village munsif are struck out. It means the order of suspension or removal of a village munsif or a panchayatdar."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I see the point of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. The only other point is whether the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has succeeded in pointing out cases which would necessitate punishment which would not come under the general category of misconduct and neglect of duty. What is it for which we can ask a panchayatdar to be removed?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Insolvency for instance."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think there are cases of insolvents who may be respectable people and who may be kept on the board. If the insolvents are not guilty of any misconduct or misfeasance I think we need not exclude them. In some cases insolvency is a misfortune. I think in these circumstances if we amend the amendment it is capable of acceptance.

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR.—"Your Excellency, I do not see the reason why the Collector should be so much distrusted. I do not know why the revenue inspector is said to have anything to do with this matter. It does not come before the revenue inspector in the ordinary course of his duties and as an appeal is provided to the Board of Revenue the Collector would interfere only in proper cases."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the old section was 'The Collector of the district may suspend or remove a village munsif for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct or other just and sufficient cause.' Apparently the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has no objection to the retention of the words 'neglect of duty' and the Honourable Mover has no objection to provision being made for a case of 'misconduct.' They have not told us what is to be done in cases of incapacity. Illustrations of incapacity are given by the Hon'ble Advocate-General. Suppose a man has no capacity for managing the affairs; it is absolutely necessary to provide for such a case. I do not think that the provision in Act XX of 1863 similarly worded is ever applied. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar and myself are temple committee members and notwithstanding the fact that there are these vague expressions in the Act, we have undertaken to discharge our duties and we have tried to discharge the same for a long time. Suppose there is incapacity, what are we to do? Incapacity of various kinds must exist. In these cases the Collector should exercise the power. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar in thinking that the Collector is a person who would exercise a certain amount of discretion and especially when there is a right of appeal I do not see how the provision is one that is capable of being abused."

The Hon'ble MR. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, after hearing the arguments of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General I believe I would not press my amendment so far as the word 'neglect of duty' is concerned. But so far as the words 'incapacity' or other 'just and other sufficient cause' are concerned I must press my amendment for the deletion of these words. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General referred to section 24 of the Local Boards Act and then said that all those disqualifications mentioned in section 24 would come in under the word incapacity."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.—"No, I did not say 'all'."

The Hon'ble MR. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"At least some of them. What I want is instead of leaving the word 'incapacity' in as vague a manner as possible I wanted the rule-making power of the Government under clause 78 to include what would come under some of the provisions of section 24 of the Local Boards Act. All that I want is that so far as the word 'incapacity' is concerned it must connote only physical incapacity. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has stated in somewhat general language that if a man has not got the skill or the intelligence enough to serve as a member of the panchayat board, then he must be removed. But the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has forgotten to answer my question as to who is to judge of the incapacity? After all it is a small matter that we are giving to these people and who is to judge of the incapacity of these people. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has not given us any means by which a man's capacity can be tested. So far as physical infirmities are concerned section 78 gives ample power to make rules so that those rules may apply to a man who is physically incapable either in the beginning of his office or during his tenure. If a man becomes deaf and dumb or is attacked with paralysis he will become unfit to discharge his duties. It does not mean simply because a man is elected to the board he must be there for three years. I am not contending for that position. What I say is do not leave the word 'incapacity' inconclusive. If the word 'incapacity' means only physical infirmities, inability to discharge duties on account of physical defects, you have ample power given under section 78 and why on earth do we want the word 'incapacity' in section 8? So far as the words 'just and sufficient cause' are concerned the Hon'ble the Advocate-General stated that it would include only so far as what would be meant by the words 'neglect of duty' 'misconduct' or 'incapacity'. I have given a quotation from Sir Maxwell, one of the best authorities on the interpretation of statutes. There are decided cases which say that it is only if these words belong to the same species as it were, then any qualifying word must mean what is meant by the previous words which belong to the same class. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General is not going to contend that all these words belong to the same species and he must admit that they belong to different species, and therefore the words 'just and sufficient cause' could not mean the same thing as any of the previous words. May I ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to say what is meant by other just and sufficient cause. There is no use of putting in all these words which would create a sort of distrust in the minds of these people. We are giving some power to these people. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar asked why there was this unnecessary distrust of the Collectors. I do not mean to say that I distrust any of the District Collectors but may I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar to mention to Your Excellency the method by which the District Collector would be able to know of the incapacity or neglect of duty or any of these disqualifications of the members of the panchayat; would it be possible for the Collector himself personally to know any of these things? He must know them only through his own channels. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar said that we were dragging revenue inspectors unnecessarily into the bargain. What is the proper channel for the Collector to go through? The proper channel will be for the Collector, the sub-divisional officer, the tahsildar, the deputy tahsildar, the revenue inspector and the village

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munsif. To say that he could do it himself, it is impossible on the face of it. Much is said about the appeal to the Board of Revenue. Even this Act does not allow legal practitioners to appear before the Board of Revenue. The whole Board will act on the report of the District Collector and the report of the District Collector depends upon the subordinate revenue officials, and therefore the decision of the Revenue Board upon the appeal of a dissatisfied man will be only a decision of the lowest authority on the subject. My position is this. So far as the words 'incapacity' and 'or other just and sufficient cause' are concerned the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has not been able to shew any sufficient reasons why those words should be there."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 8 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"As I have included what I have to say on this amendment in my first speech I merely formally move this amendment:—

In the second sentence of the proposed section (9), sub-section (1), *omit* the words 'the Governor in Council may in like manner declare that', and *substitute* the words 'where such panchayat courts are constituted.'

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I suggest a purely verbal amendment? My amendment is to substitute the words 'and thereupon' for the new words suggested in the Honourable Member's amendment 'where such panchayat courts are constituted'."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I accept the amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to put in the words 'and thereupon'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR seconded the amendment. The amendment as amended was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"My amendment will fail if the amendment to section 18 of the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai is carried. I therefore do not move my amendment.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment of which the Honourable Member had given notice was withdrawn:—

In the second sentence, of the proposed section (9), sub-section (1) after the words 'under section 7' the words 'or of a District Munsif' shall be inserted.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju was absent and so his amendment which was as follows was not taken up:—

In the second sentence of the proposed section 9 (1), after the words 'under this Act in any part of such area,' *add* the following words:—

'and that the court of the District Munsif having jurisdiction in any part of such area shall not exercise jurisdiction regarding suits over which jurisdiction is conferred by this Act in village courts.'

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, the next amendment relates to clause 9, sub-section 3. Before moving my amendment I shall read that sub-clause:—

"Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor in Council, the members of the panchayat court shall be either (i) wholly appointed by the Collector or (ii) partly so appointed and partly appointed by election or (iii) wholly appointed by election: provided that before making any such appointment the Collector shall take action to ascertain local opinion in the manner prescribed."

What I want to move is this, Your Excellency. I want the words 'either (i) wholly appointed by the Collector or (ii) partly so appointed and partly appointed by election or (iii) wholly' to be omitted; and I also want the proviso to be omitted. And if this amendment is accepted the clause will run thus:—

'Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor in Council, the members of the panchayat court shall be appointed by election'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot understand what the Honourable Member is speaking. Does he mean that he is not taking the amendment on paper, does he wish to amend the amendment on paper?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"No, my Lord."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon. I did not quite understand what he was saying. He was explaining his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, the amendment just now moved by me is the real crux of the question. According to the new reforms indirect election is condemned on principle and therefore direct election has been recommended as being the best method for removing the apathy of the people in their civic matters and the best method to teach them the way of controlling their representatives and for themselves to learn

the art of self-government. The argument may be advanced that the ordinary ryots are not in a position to exercise their votes in a proper manner and that only powerful men will get into the panchayat by improper means. I can best answer it by reading a portion of paragraph 146 of the joint report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms.

'The rural voter will perhaps find himself cajoled or bought, or coerced into voting in a way that does himself no good. But eventually it will dawn upon him as it has done upon the agricultural classes elsewhere, that because he has a vote he has the means of protecting himself and that if those who claim to represent him neglect his interests he can discard them. As his political education proceeds, he will come to apply the lesson learned in local affairs to the affairs of Government also.'

"What is true of politics will also be true of judicial courts. For the first time, the voter may be cajoled or coerced to vote in a particular manner, but next time he will see and judge for himself and when they seek his suffrage he will decline to vote in favour of the useless man. The ordinary village ryot is generally not such a fool as he is generally thought of. In every day practical matters, he has got a shrewder commonsense than many educated men and therefore, Your Excellency, he can be safely trusted to guide his village affairs in the best method. He will have better confidence in the person chosen by himself. If the panchayat court is to consist of persons wholly nominated or partly nominated and partly elected then it will not command any confidence at all. The members will have to be nominated by the Collector. He is not expected to know every man in the various villages under his jurisdiction. Moreover, he is not a permanent official. He is transferred from one place to another and it is difficult for educated people to have easy approach to him. How then is it possible to expect the ordinary village ryot to be in touch with the Collector? I am aware of the jamabandi work of the District Collector; one of the important functions of that work is to give the Collector an insight into the lives of the villagers. But most of the jamabandi work is done without the Collector achieving any portion of this object, with perhaps rare exceptions. Naturally, under these circumstances, he has to depend mainly, if not solely, on the recommendations of his subordinate officials which, if logically worked out, would mean the recommendation of the revenue inspector who will get his information from the village munsif and one or two leading ryots of the village. Thus practically nomination of the Collector is, to put it bluntly, the nomination of the village munsif and a few leading ryots of the village who belong to the village munsif's party. When it is an admitted fact that the village munsif's court does not command that confidence which is necessary how is it possible to expect them to repose confidence in the village panchayat courts which are virtually nominated by the village munsifs?

"Now let us turn to the other side of the picture. Even now, most of the village disputes are being settled by informal village panchayats chosen by both parties. They will naturally take all their disputes to the persons in whom they have got confidence. There is not much chance of village factions coming into actual display. Even supposing that each faction chooses its own men, then, too, the panchayat court will consist of persons representing different shades of village local opinion. Perhaps it may be said that when these persons sit together and decide cases they might carry their prejudices and quarrels to the village panchayat as well. But when they come in closer contact with one another and are able to understand one another these defects will be removed and village faction will cease to exist. So, instead of its being revived and increased, what I submit, Your Excellency, is: if the villagers are given the right to elect the panchayats, then village factions will come to an end. It is of the utmost importance that, if these village courts are to be a success and are to deal efficiently with petty litigation, they must command the confidence of the villagers.

"The proviso to the clause says that before making any such appointment the Collector shall take action to ascertain local opinion. I would not comment very much upon that. Either you must trust the people or not. If you trust the people, then give them complete power of election. If you do not trust them, then I am afraid there is no use of proceeding with this Bill and putting this Act on the Statute Book. Now taking this proviso how is this local opinion to be ascertained? The proviso says 'in the manner prescribed'. Most probably the rules may provide for some sort of informal election. Then it is practically this: an election by villagers which may or may not be accepted at all by the Collector. May I submit, Your Excellency, that in this century this want of confidence in the villagers is not at all justified when we find proposals of new reforms. To say that these villagers are fit to elect their representatives to the Legislative Council, no f in the very same breath to say that they cannot be trusted even to elect their own panchayat members to their panchayat council is nothing short of contradiction in terms.

"To constitute the panchayat courts partly by election and partly by nomination seems to me, along with the proviso to gather local opinion, to be a very defective method. The aim of the clause is to give the right of election to the people. Then why not give this right once for all? I do not think I can quote a better authority in support of my contention than the Decentralization Commission Report. In paragraph 705 of that Report they say:—

'We are not in favour of the appointment of the members of the panchayat by outside nomination as proposed by some witnesses. This would defeat the object we have in view, of enlisting the interest of the villagers as a whole, while it would encourage interference by subordinate officers of Government, upon whose recommendations most of the nominations would have to be made.'

"I submit, Your Excellency, that this is a very important right which has been promised to us for a long time and we will have to begin it from the village unit. We had better begin it as early as possible and therefore I beg to move for the acceptance of my amendment to clause 9."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, I am not going to follow my Honourable friend into an argument upon the report on the Indian Constitutional reforms nor am I going to discuss the question as to giving the ryots the power to vote. I have a comparatively simple answer and I hope the Council will agree with me. These panchayat courts are not to be established once for all in all the villages. They will be introduced at the discretion of the Governor in Council by notification in the district gazette and the responsibility for deciding if a particular village is ripe or not for a panchayat court rests with the Government. If we accept the Honourable Member's proposal to eliminate all methods of appointment of panchayats other than by election, we restrict the number of cases in which Government will find it possible, within a short time, to introduce these courts. So long as it is open to the Government to say that a particular village may have the right to elect and that another village is ripe only for a panchayat appointed partly of election and partly of nomination, there will be no obstacle to introducing the scheme with the greatest possible rapidity, but if you are going to restrict us, in the establishment of panchayat courts to cases where we are in a position to say that election is the suitable method, then I am afraid you will tie the hands of the Government to a very large extent. I am sure the Council will share with the Government the idea that there should be no such restriction. On that ground I have to oppose the amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I should like to ask for information from the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp. He seems to think that if clause 9 is passed it would not be at present workable. But in some cases the Collector will have some information and in other cases he would ascertain local opinion. He will find out who will have to be in the panchayat. I think in most cases this ascertaining of local opinion will be some sort of rough and ready election. As the Government would suggest some sort of election, I thought Government would not seriously oppose this amendment; for the reason that Government can prescribe a particular method by which local opinion can be ascertained. I am unable to understand why the Government are opposing this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words in support of the amendment that has been duly proposed and seconded. The present Bill provides that in certain places where the Governor in Council decides to appoint village panchayats, it will be open to the Government to direct that the whole lot of the members of the panchayat shall be appointed by the Collector or it shall be also open to them to direct that a portion of the number shall be appointed by election and the remaining portion by nomination and in certain other areas to direct that the whole lot should be appointed by election. It also lays down that before any such appointment the Collector shall take steps to ascertain local opinion. The only way in which local opinion can be ascertained in matters like this is to ask the tahsildar to have an informal meeting of the villagers and ask them to make a recommendation. Government have gone so far as that. The proposed amendment suggests that, in all those cases where the Governor in Council decides to have village panchayats, the villagers must be asked to choose their members.

"Before proceeding further I would say that the one object of this measure is not to create an additional court where there exist already a village munsif's court and a district munsif's court. Its main object is to associate the villagers in the administration of their own affairs and to induce the villager to take a lively and keen interest in village matters. There is the third object also of reviving the old panchayat system and every step should be taken to make them popular.

"That is the way of popularising these courts; if the Collector is allowed to nominate the members of the panchayat, it would not, I am sure, inspire confidence among the villagers themselves. Members of the panchayat chosen by the villagers themselves are likely to command more confidence than any members selected by the Collector. What is the difficulty in the Government accepting a harmless amendment like this. As the Honourable Member pointed out the village people ought to be trusted, ought to be given the responsibility and power even at the risk of committing mistakes. In view of this broad policy I heartily support this amendment and unless the Government consent to leave the whole choice to the people much of the usefulness of the measure will be taken away. The Decentralization Commission which consisted of distinguished people unanimously recommended that in places where it is proposed to start village panchayats there should be a sort of formal election and members are to be chosen and there is no reason why that recommendation of the Decentralization Commission should not be carried out. This is the crux of the whole matter and this goes to the root of the whole matter. Unless the people are given their right to elect their men there is no use having these judicial panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Your Excellency, I think the provision in the Bill as it stands is more salutary than the one now proposed by my Honourable friend. The Bill provides for the appointment of a panchayat either by election or by nomination alone or by election and nomination. Conditions in all the villages are not the same. There are villages

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where the right of election should be given and there are other villages where the right of election cannot be given. To have only election would not be fulfilling the objects of the Bill. It may be frustrating the objects of the Bill in places where election is wholly unsuitable. For instance, there are a number of villages which are torn by factions and it would not be possible to have a fair representation of all the villagers if it is left to the villagers to elect their own representatives. I think the provision as it stands in the Bill namely the option given either of nomination or of nomination and election or of election in certain places according as circumstances permit is a salutary provision. And seeing that it is a new provision that is introduced the provision for election, which is not quite familiar to all the people though it is familiar to people in big towns and cities, if such a thing is made compulsory on all people, I do not think it will be conducive to the good working of the Bill. The rules to be framed under the Bill will provide for ascertaining the wishes of the people and if the people are advanced enough to have the right of election it will be conceded to them. I consider the amendment quite unnecessary at present."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I think some amendment must be made and preferably the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Arumainatha Pillai. As the clause now stands members of the panchayat court have to be wholly appointed by election or partly by election and nomination or wholly by nomination. Appointment by the Collector is however qualified by the clause that before making any such appointment the Collector should take action to ascertain local opinion in the manner prescribed. In all these cases the procedure will be to have an informal meeting of the people with the Divisional officer presiding and ask them to elect. A large number of informal panchayats have been formed in Trichinopoly; there are 113 of them and this was the procedure adopted. That is the procedure which the Collector will have to adopt in case like the one under reference; otherwise he has no means of ascertaining as to who will have to be appointed; he will have to go personally or ask his subdivisional officer to go to the people and ascertain their opinion either by show of hands as to who is to be elected or use a similar rough and ready method. The Honourable Mover quoted from the report of the Decentralization Commission a passage which is against the introduction of regular elections, ballot boxes and all the rigorous rules of election in village units. Therefore it is a proper provision that there should be some sort of informal election; and the *modus operandi* may be defined in the rules. It may be election made in the same manner and with the same safeguards as that which was followed in the case of the constitution of informal panchayats. For these reasons I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support the amendment. A panchayat ordinarily means a body chosen by litigants for deciding the matter in contest. It is a misnomer to call it a panchayat when it is appointed by a third party. Villagers are the proper persons to know who are the best persons to be appointed; and why they should be deprived of the power of choosing their own judges it is difficult to see. The Collector is to ascertain local opinion and sanction local opinion. Why not local opinion be recognized and have effect without the Collector's sanction? What opportunity he has and how he can ascertain local opinion, it is difficult to see. Probably a cumbrous process has to be adopted for ascertaining local opinion. Why should not the people's opinion be given effect to then and there? The process now in debate is very cumbrous and after all the panchayat system is not to be introduced in every village. The Governor in Council is to consider which villages are entitled to have it and that choice will depend upon the qualifications of the villagers. When that has been done I do not see why they should not be allowed to choose their own men."

The Hon'ble the Rev. MACPHAIL:—"Your Excellency, I wish to support the amendment. It seems to me that in the interests of Collectors it is necessary to relieve them of a great deal of work that they will have to do in going into the question as to who are the suitable persons to be selected. If they do not do it themselves they will be dependant entirely on their subordinates and that I understand is exactly the kind of thing that we wish to prevent. What we want is that the wish of the people should be expressed. Personally I should have preferred if the Honourable Mover had left the alternative amendment that the panchayats might be partly nominated. I think it is of great importance that the principle of election should be introduced in every case. I would not have supported this amendment if the original amendment that the Collector should have no power to remove the people elected had been passed, but now that this has been safeguarded, so that any mistakes that are made can be rectified,—and it is only for a period of three years—I think it is desirable that the members of panchayats should be appointed by the villagers themselves. The principle of election should be recognized in every village where it is introduced. It is practically implied in the Bill that in every case there will be something in the nature of an informal election. I think it is better to recognize it but if necessary leave on the idea of allowing certain persons to be nominated where that is necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, I must confess I was rather surprised at the unanimity in this Council on this question of election against nomination. So far as I am concerned, my objection to the amendment was based originally on the fact that this particular provision was deliberately put in by the Select Committee. Having only recently taken charge of the Bill, I felt it my duty to support the recommendation of the Select Committee

which was the result of careful deliberation.' But seeing that the opinion in the Council is so strong against it, I do not feel myself concerned to continue to retain my opinion. I will therefore say on behalf of Government that we are prepared to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"Your Excellency, this amendment relates to the election of the president of the panchayats. I beg to move my amendment:—

In sub-clause (5), *omit* paragraphs 1 and 2 and *substitute* the following:—

'A panchayat court shall elect one of its members to be its president according to the rules prescribed.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I may save the time of the Council if I say at this stage that the Government are prepared to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 9 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11.

Clauses 10 and 11 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"This clause 12 will have to be omitted in view of the acceptance by Government of my amendment to sections 7 and 9. I therefore formally propose the amendment to omit this clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the amendment. The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clauses 13 to 15.

Clauses 13, 14 and 15 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI :—"I beg to move my amendment to this clause. This would include the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar as well to clause 9, sub-clause (1). Clause 20-A runs 'If a suit which is triable by a village court is instituted in the court of a district munsif, he may, unless sufficient reasons exist to the contrary, transfer it to the village court.' My amendment is to omit the words 'may, unless sufficient reasons exist to the contrary, transfer it' and substitute the words 'shall return the plaint to be presented'. Your Excellency, I do not think there is much to be said about this. Your Excellency has been good enough to accept the principle that there ought to be only one court in the village and that that should be the village panchayat court and that the jurisdiction of the district munsif should be ousted. Even the report of the Select Committee also says that. But they only say that for some time district munsifs might be given power to reject cases unless they find some other reasons to retain. All that caution would be unnecessary in pursuance of what is contained in section 21 of the original Act. Section 21 of the original Act says: 'The district munsif may, on the application of any of the parties, withdraw any suit from a village court and try the suit himself, as if it had been instituted in his court, or transfer it for trial to any other village court within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Provided that any party applying to have a suit withdrawn from a village court and tried by the district munsif shall, before any such order of transfer is made, pay the amount of the fees payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in respect thereof.' What I submit, Your Excellency, is that if this amendment is allowed, it would bring this Act into consonance with the analogous section in the Civil Procedure Code. Order 7, rule 10 of the Civil Procedure Code says that if a plaint is presented to a wrong court, that court shall return the plaint to be presented to the proper court. If I understand aright, the policy of this Bill is to discourage the filing of suits in a district munsif's court. This policy can never attain fruition if only a permissive provision is made against the filing of the village court's suits in the district munsif's court. In cases of any injustice that may arise in the village court, section 21 of the Act makes ample provision. Sub-clause 2 provides for the loss of costs. The party who wants to go to the district munsif's court at least thinks or is led to think that he would get better justice. Most of these petty village disputes are animated by ill-will and spite and in those cases it might be possible to forego Rs. 5 which would be the amount. The most important point is this, Your Excellency. If a suit is filed in the district munsif's court the man has the privilege of having a civil revision petition to the High Court. All this must be put a stop to. The truth of the case is well-known in the village itself, and the falsity of his case will not be before the public if he goes before a district munsif's court. He will have greater chance of getting his case won by securing perjured or false witnesses. The argument that a man will never care to add to his work if he can help it and therefore the district munsif will only be too glad not to burden his

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file with these petty suits may hold good in certain cases, but it may not apply to all. Again the report of the Decentralisation Commission has given an opinion on this in paragraph 704. I am sorry I have to quote from this report very often. It says: 'Some witnesses hold that the exercise of such powers might lead to injustice, through faction, corruption, or undue personal influence; and the opinion has also been expressed that as popular sentiment has become accustomed to regular courts, it would not now tolerate a more summary and informal procedure. On the other hand, such jurisdiction is already exercised by individual headmen or inamdars in several provinces, and it seems to us that it would be still better discharged by a small collective *panchayat*. It is also most desirable to relieve the regular courts, to prevent the people from having to undertake long journeys for the settlement of petty disputes, and to check the habit of undue litigation which is so prevalent in some parts of India. Village headmen may no doubt be fallible; and false evidence and the power of the purse have less chance of prevailing in a tribunal which is directly under the influence of local public opinion and which can readily ascertain the real facts.'

"With these words, Your Excellency, I beg to propose the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I second the amendment. So long as there is no option allowed to parties, they would generally go to the district munsif's court rather than to the village panchayat court. If the panchayat court is to be popular, it must have exclusive jurisdiction. The very object of the Bill would be frustrated if we do not vest exclusive jurisdiction in the panchayats. I therefore beg to second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am substantially in agreement with the Honourable Mover, but there are certain considerations which make me think that an amendment of the amendment would be desirable. The clause as it stands is 'if a suit which is triable by a village court is instituted in the court of a district munsif, he may, etc.' In certain areas there will be a village munsif's court and in others there may be a panchayat court. In respect of both of them, this present clause says 'by a village court.' The object of the Hon'ble Mr. Arunachalam Pillai is that this class of suits should not be capable of being tried by the district munsif at all. There may be something to be said in favour of that view as far as the returning of the plaint is concerned in cases to be filed in the panchayat court. But in regard to village munsif's court, I do think that the people would regard it with some sort of anxiety. If a district munsif is ordered to return all his fifty rupees suits to the village munsif's court they will say 'Save us from our friends.' Therefore I think it is a safer position to say 'if suits which should be filed in panchayat courts are instituted in the court of a district munsif he shall return the plaint to be presented to the village court.' That is what the Hon'ble Mr. Arunachalam Pillai must have had in his mind. If we ask the people to go to the village munsif, I think many people would not go. They will ask for permission to go to the district munsif. But if it is a panchayat court and if there is a large panel and a man can have his option of choosing four or five, he will have the courage to go there. Therefore I hope the Government may consider the feasibility of accepting an amendment in this way: add the word 'panchayat' between the word 'village' and the word 'court' in the second line."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHALAM PILLAI accepted the amendment.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I support the amendment with the qualification proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that instead of 'village court' it must be 'village panchayat court.' The Honourable Mover has also accepted the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. It is absolutely necessary to prevent these suits being filed in the first instance in district munsif's court. Under clause 18 it is our object to prohibit legal practitioners being employed in such cases. The amendment would be useful in so far as it will carry out the object of the Bill contained in clause 18. We do not want legal practitioners to be employed in such cases, and we must prevent the employment of costly agencies in small suits. According to clause 18 'no legal practitioner, whether qualified or unqualified, shall be allowed to appear before a village court on behalf of any party to a suit or proceeding, but any party may authorize a servant, gumasta, partner, relation or friend to appear and plead for him.' Though I am a vakil I am against the appearance of legal practitioners before village courts. Petty suits of the character must be capable of being decided without the expense of a long journey, without the necessity of witnesses being brought together and fed for a number of days and without the employment of costly agency and sometimes suits of the value of Rs. 50 would cost Rs. 200. In such cases we must discourage the institution of suits in the district munsif's court. I therefore support the amendment as moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar particularly as the Honourable Mover of the original amendment has accepted it. In those cases in which a suit which is cognizable by a panchayat court is instituted before a district munsif, it should be transferred to a panchayat court."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"My amendment is: 'if a suit which is triable by a village panchayat court is instituted in the court of a district munsif, he may, unless sufficient reasons exist to the contrary, transfer it to the village court."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNAINATHA PILLAI:—"With Your Excellency's permission may I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar whether his purpose would not be served if he stops merely with this: 'If a suit is instituted in the district munsif's court, he shall transfer it to the village court.' That will be a satisfactory amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"That should be the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thought the Hon'ble the Advocate-General wanted the other words also. This last will suit him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"When this subject was discussed on the last occasion, Sir Harold Stuart said he would give exclusive jurisdiction when the panchayat court was established. I give my support to the amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Arunainatha Pillai. If a party files a suit, as section 20-A stands, the man has to pay his fee to the vakil, and then if the suit is transferred to the village court, he will have to lose. I want to save him the charge which he will have to pay to the pleader. It will save the villager the expense and the trouble of going long distances. I therefore support the amendment fully."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I oppose this amendment. There are several difficulties in accepting the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Arunainatha Pillai as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. In the first place, it requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The district munsif has jurisdiction under the Civil Courts Act. The Civil Courts Act is an Act of the Governor-General in Council. When the Select Committee made its report and the Bill was sent to the Government of India there was no sanction asked for this particular amendment as required by law. For, in effect it repeals the jurisdiction which the district munsif has under the Civil Courts Act and the Small Causes Courts Act and the Civil Procedure Code. The amendment will involve the implied repeal of the provisions of the three enactments which I have mentioned. Section 79 of the Government of India Act (sub-clause 2) says:—

'The Local Legislature of any province may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, but not otherwise, repeal or alter as to that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that Local Legislature.'

"All the three enactments mentioned are Acts of the Governor-General in Council. That is the first objection and that alone is a serious difficulty. We do not know if the Government of India would accept it or not, and if they do not the whole Bill would be inoperative. The Honourable Member wants to oust the jurisdiction of the district munsif. Without ousting the jurisdiction of the district munsif over suits filed in a panchayat court, to say that the district munsif shall return the plaint to the panchayat court, is not in order. The amendment which originally stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju if it had been moved would have been in order. How can the Legislature pass a law saying that the district munsif shall return the plaint when you have not ousted the jurisdiction of the district munsif. It is not the technical way of bringing in an amendment. I hope the lawyer members of this Council will particularly appreciate the impropriety of this amendment in this place. If they want an amendment it should have been a separate amendment altogether in another place.

"In the third place, I want Honourable Members to consider this question from a practical point. All that is necessary to discourage resort to district munsifs' courts has been provided for. Clause 20-A says:—'If a suit which is triable by a village court is instituted in the court of a district munsif, he may, unless sufficient reasons exist to the contrary, transfer it to the village court.' Do Honourable Members really think that if this power is given to the district munsif the majority of district munsifs are going to retain on their file cases and try them? Burdened as they are with heavy work they will straightaway transfer them, but the reason why the proviso is necessary is this. Suppose there is a temple dispute, a caste dispute, or a dispute as to a public right of way in which a majority of the village panchayat are likely to take one view, or take a Hindu village with a Muhammadan minority or a Muhammadan village with a Hindu minority or where there are two factions even among the Hindus, in all these cases where the litigant is not likely to get justice done, there must be the last resort reserved to the ordinary courts of the country. That is why this provision is put in—'unless sufficient reasons exist to the contrary.' If that power is given ordinarily the district munsif will transfer suits cognizable by panchayats. No judicial officer will keep cases on his file after this power to transfer is given. I do not think they will retain the cases merely for helping legal practitioners. I think the self-denying ordinance is quite sufficient. I do not think that it is advisable; especially when we are placing the village panchayats wholly on an electoral basis and are giving them ample power. I think it is right that there should be this reserve of power to the Civil Court so that if anything goes wrong the parties may have justice done. I would only refer to one section, section 18 of the Village Courts Act. Section 19 says:—'If in the decision of a suit cognizable by a village court under sections 13 and 15, it becomes necessary to decide

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incidentally any matter in dispute between the parties to the suit, concerning title to immovable property, or the legal character of either of them, or of those under whom they claim, or the existence of any contract or obligation, which if it had been the immediate subject matter of the suit, would not be cognizable under this Act by a village court, it shall be competent to the village court to decide such question of title, legal character, contract or obligation as far as may be necessary for the determination of such suit, but such decision shall not be evidence of such title, legal character, contract or obligation in any other action, though between the same parties or their *representatives*.' The result of that provision is if the Hon'ble Mr. Arunachalam Pillai's amendment is accepted you will have to go to the village court though no question of title to immovable property is concerned. The suit may be a money suit and the village panchayat court cannot pass a decision which can be effective; in such cases where the question of title is more important than the amount recovered, it is very much better that the parties should have only one litigation, go to the district munsif's court and have a decision which will be *res judicata* as to the question of title instead of going to the village court and have an imperfect decision reached on the question of title which is not *res judicata* and then go to the district munsif's court in another character. Honourable Members should look at this question in the same way as the Government are doing it. Our one idea is to make these panchayats a success and practically though not technically to oust the jurisdiction of the present courts. The amendments that have been accepted to-day are ample evidence of that. The only question is whether you should take away this ultimate residuum of jurisdiction, which in some cases, instead of diminishing the number of cases, would increase it. I have mentioned various cases in which the jurisdiction of the district munsif may be wisely exercised. The provision empowering the district munsif to mulct the defendant or the plaintiff by disallowing costs, is no doubt a provision of minor value and it might not deter the litigant, but the first provision arming the district munsif with a discretionary power of transfer is a really serious power and it must not be lost sight of. It must not be thought that he would retain all the suits that are filed or that he would be anxious to try them himself. On the other hand, he will be anxious to lighten his file and he will simply transfer them. I would be surprised to see a munsif who would do the opposite. I think that point of view was entirely overlooked by my Honourable friends. I would, therefore, appeal to them in the interests of the success of this very measure about which Government are quite as anxious as Honourable Members,—to popularize this court—they will not go too far and jeopardise the eventual success of this measure. It is just as well that the jurisdiction of civil courts is in theory kept for some time. After a sufficient number of panchayat courts have been distributed all over the country the ouster of jurisdiction may be considered. For all these reasons I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I request information with regard to the objections of my Honourable friend which are certainly entitled to very great weight? Has the assent of the Government of India been obtained to the acceptance of the two amendments?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Sanction covers only whatever is proposed. If the Governor-General gives sanction to repeal one kind of measure it does not mean that you can apply it for another purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I remember having seen in some place, either in the instructions or in some other place, that amendments need not be stopped for fear of absence of sanction. However I shall not deal with that point further.

"I think the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is quite right in saying that it is a clumsy way. I am sorry the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar did not press his amendment in the earlier section. That is the proper place for it. The present amendment does not make the Act read properly. I do not know as regards the sanction whether, if we pass it, Your Excellency may obtain further sanction. There are some difficulties which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has mentioned and I hope Your Excellency's Government will consider the matter further."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's arguments and objections are very convincing; on the merits his arguments are very sound and the legal objections are insuperable and there is no fear of munsifs trying cases if they can avoid it. They will send it back if they are not bound to try it. Seeing that intricate cases will come up I think it is a good thing to retain this provision."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I see the objections of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General about the sanction of the Government of India, but we are looking at one side of the question, and that is not the one that we are to look at. The object of this Bill is to see that the village ryots are not dragged into district munsifs' courts—that their cases should be settled among themselves. That is the object. If this section is there there may be people whom we generally call law agents—and we know there are in villages very many now—who quietly converse with the people and bring them round to think that if they go to the district munsif's court they will gain their object. We should stop that

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nefarious practice. If the section is left as it is, there are those people who will quietly convince the people that instead of going to the panchayat court these men should go to the district munsif's court and that they may lose a few rupees but a few rupees will not be a very great concern to parties who wish to fight out a case. If this provision does not exist there is no chance for intermediaries to use their influence. In that way there will be a great deal of saving to the villagers, both in point of money and in point of trouble especially at a time when the ryots have to work in their fields; otherwise they will be obliged very often to leave their plows and go to the district munsif's court with all their attendants and witnesses. All this will be a saving. It would be well that the Government should stretch a point and pass the amendment and ask the Government of India for their assent to the amendment if they have not got the power to pass it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, the essential object of this measure is to afford speedy and economic trial to the villagers. The second object is to train the people to govern themselves. In matters like these it is most necessary and imperative that village panchayat courts should be encouraged as much as possible. The principle of encouraging the village panchayat courts has been recognized by the Legislature itself. For instance, there is a provision that if a suit which should be filed in a village panchayat court is filed before a district munsif, the party should be mulcted in costs. The Legislature recognized the principle and it also provides that in such cases when the suit is filed before a district munsif he may return the plaint for presentation to the panchayat court. All that we ask is: why not carry that principle to its logical conclusion and confer exclusive jurisdiction on panchayat courts in such matters? I have not heard the Hon'ble the Advocate-General say anything against the merits of the amendment. He mentioned insuperable legal and technical difficulties. One of the insuperable difficulties according to him was that it is the Madras Civil Courts Act which gives the power to district munsifs in such matters, that it is an Act of the Government of India and this amendment if carried out will have the effect of affecting its provisions which cannot be done unless the sanction of the Government of India is obtained. But is that an insuperable objection? An attempt was made to prevent legal practitioners from appearing in criminal cases before village courts and appearing also in panchayat courts: Government had no hesitation whatever to address the Government of India to amend the Legal Practitioners Act and deprive them of the valuable right which the pleaders had of appearing before these courts. If in a case in which the Government thought that they should prevent the legal practitioners from appearing in criminal matters before a village munsif's court, they had no hesitation to approach the Government of India with an amendment of the Legal Practitioners Act, the same thing can be done if, on the merits, Your Excellency's Government are convinced that exclusive jurisdiction should be conferred upon the panchayat courts. There will be no difficulty whatever in addressing the Government of India for sanction.

"The next objection was, the district munsif will not be anxious to try suits of Rs. 50. That is all an indirect method of doing it. Why not say directly that the power of the munsif in such cases shall be at an end? He also mentioned a third objection that this is only a consequential amendment and that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju's proposed amendment had been moved, it would have been all right. But when once we agreed to the amendment to section 9 that he should have exclusive jurisdiction in areas in which village panchayat courts are constituted we might say that the munsifs shall cease to have jurisdiction. The consequential amendment may be carried out in time. I do not think there is any difficulty at all in doing that.

"One other objection was mentioned about the execution of decrees by the panchayat courts. I think the present Bill provides ample facilities for the execution of decrees by the village panchayat courts and there is no reason whatever why a suitor should go to the district munsifs' courts in matters like this. My Lord, unless exclusive jurisdiction is granted to the village panchayat court, unless jurisdiction of the district munsif in such matters is ousted plainly and in unequivocal terms, there is always a glamour to prefer the district munsifs' courts for some reason or other, out of his innate love of litigation as mentioned in the report of the Decentralization Commission or for any other reason. All these objections will vanish if there is a will on the part of the Government. Where there is a will there is a way. If only the Hon'ble the Advocate-General wants this to be put in the Bill he will devise means to get the assent of the Government of India."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. when the discussion on clause 16 of the Bill to amend the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—"Your Excellency, I oppose the amendment for the following reasons. Apart from the technical objections raised by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, there are other objections on the merits which I think ought to weigh with this Council in rejecting the amendment. There may be cases where both parties might wish that the matter should be tried by a district munsif; though the claim may be a money claim still very important questions of law might be involved and in such cases it will be to the interest of the parties to have the matter decided by the district munsif. The fear entertained by some Honourable Members that the district munsif would like to keep on his file as many

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cases as possible is unfounded and so far as we know, district munsifs are anxious to dispose of their cases and if they can transfer any they will most gladly do so. They are very hard-worked officers and they will try their best to keep out cases from their file. We need not, therefore, be under any apprehension that district munsifs will keep as many cases as they can on their file to please the legal practitioners of the court or for any other reason".

"Again the provisions in the Bill afford ample security against litigants resorting to the district munsifs' courts. The successful party might be deprived of costs. Such a provision is not an unknown thing. Your Excellency is aware that in the County Courts Acts in England, if an action which is cognizable by a County Court is instituted in the High Court of Justice in London, there is a provision that the successful party is given costs only on the County Court scale. In the same way if a suit cognizable by the City Civil Court in Madras is instituted in the High Court, the successful party is given costs on the City Civil Court scale. Therefore that provision prevents a litigant from resorting to the High Court simply for the pleasure of having the case tried by a superior court. I therefore oppose the amendment upon the merits and I think this is a safety valve for persons resorting to panchayat courts in cases where they would not decide them properly. Again we have now introduced the principle of compulsory election; that is another point. Supposing there is a faction in the village, one stronger than the other, if the panchayats are elected by the village then the majority of the members composing the panchayat would be members of the stronger faction. Then if suits are brought in which members of the other faction are concerned they may take it that in most cases the majority of members belonging to the stronger faction will give judgment in favour of that party and in such cases there will be no remedy at all for the minority and the minority will be compelled either to resort to courts or to give up their claim. Under these circumstances, therefore, section 20 provides what I may call a safety-valve which will be certainly in the interests of the litigant public; therefore the amendment should not be accepted and the provision of the Bill, clause 20 A, as it stands should be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. KNAPP:—"Your Excellency, the legal and technical aspect of the amendment has been discussed at sufficient length by my Honourable friends who have already opposed it. There is one practical point of view which it is well should be put before the Council before this amendment is put to the vote. In the course of this morning we have accepted the principle that the selection of members for the panchayats should be entirely by election. There is no use in shutting our eyes to the fact that under the system of election, the majority in a factious village, will have it all its own way and carry the panchayats with them. What then will be the position of the unfortunate man belonging to the minority party? He will have to take his case before the panchayat in which the majority of the opposite faction rules. He will certainly have a grievance, I think, if we take away the jurisdiction of the district munsif, and so take away the only opportunity the unfortunate litigant has of placing his case before an impartial tribunal."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I shall just reply to the arguments adduced by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in opposing this amendment of mine. The first objection which he took was that it required the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. If we accept that, we are agreed on the merits and then so far as the previous consent of the Government of India is concerned, it is an easy matter and we may obtain it. There are other matters in which, as pointed out by Honourable Members, as in the case of Legal Practitioners Act, we have had to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Then the other matter which we raised was the question of the ousting of jurisdiction. I am afraid I have to contradict the Hon'ble the Advocate-General on that question of law, subject to his correction. If Your Excellency would look at section 21 of the Village Civil Courts Act, it clearly gives jurisdiction:—

'The district munsif may, on the application of any of the parties, withdraw any suit from a village court and try the suit himself, or if it had been instituted in his court, or transfer it for trial to any other village court within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Provided that any party applying to have a suit withdrawn from a village court and tried by the district munsif shall, before any such order of transfer is made, pay the amount of the fees payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in respect thereof.'

"With this section in the Act on the Statute Book it is not possible for anybody to contend that by removal of clause 20-A we are ousting the jurisdiction of the district munsif so far as his powers are concerned. I would only quote this example, Your Excellency. We have got in the various district munsifs' courts, subordinate judges' courts and District Judges' courts concurrent jurisdiction, except with a variation as to the difference in pecuniary jurisdiction. A suit which can be filed in a munsif's court can also be filed in a subordinate judge's court as also in the District Courts, but order 7, rule 10, of the Civil Procedure Code says that if a suit which should be filed in a munsif's court should be presented in a subordinate judge's court, the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper court and the proper court is the court of lowest jurisdiction. That is the principle upon which the filing of plaints is based. That is invariably the judicial procedure. There is no ousting of jurisdiction. Simply because a suit which can be filed in any of the three courts must be filed only in the district munsif's court it does not mean

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that we are ousting the jurisdiction of either the subordinate judge or the District Judge. Exactly the same position would occur here. I have already drawn Your Excellency's attention to section 21 which gives jurisdiction to district munsifs. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General was saying that it would be better in various cases of a right of way or other boundary disputes that these suits are filed in the district munsif's court."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I said also that owing to the reason that there may be factions in the village, it might be better to file suits in the district munsif's court."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"There are factions; and factions are to be counted upon and we have to get on in spite of village factions somehow or other. Would it be right to say 'No, on account of the existence of village factions, let these people go to the district munsifs' courts' Your Excellency will see what the difficulties would be to the litigant by having this section. If a man wants to file a suit in the district munsif's court his initial expenses will be Rs. 10. If this section is put in without my amendment, then the court will return the plaint and ask him to go to the village court and he will lose all the money that he had spent It is not at all right to make him waste his money in this way.

"As pointed out by Honourable Members I shall say this: so far as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is concerned, he has not advanced one argument against the merits of the amendment. After all, his arguments and opposition were based upon mere technical grounds, technical grounds which could very well be removed even to-day if Your Excellency's Government would only accept my amendment.

"As regards the objections of my Honourable friend, Mr Davadoss, I must submit that some of the objections seem to me somewhat curious. The very first objection that he raised was that if both parties wanted to go to the district munsif's court, then why should you object? My Lord, may I know how this sort of both parties coming together to enter into an agreement to go to the district munsif's court is to happen? If they could agree about this they could as well agree to settle the whole dispute among themselves. If both parties are agreed about going to the district munsif's court, the Hon'ble Mr Davadoss said that we were preventing them. To my understanding at least, the whole thing is beyond conception and perception. So far as the deprivation of costs is concerned he has cited the City Civil Courts Act and the Small Cause Courts Act. So far as suits which could be filed in the City Civil Court are filed in the High Court, the consequence is that the successful party will lose his costs and the other party will pay costs only on the lower scale. If Your Excellency's Government would refer to the High Court to furnish statistics of the number of such suits filed in the High Court since this rule was passed, Your Excellency will find that a large portion of the suits which should have been filed only in the City Civil Court and Small Cause Court are filed in the High Court in spite of all these things. There are so many reasons which lead to that result. The Small Cause Court has got summary jurisdiction. And therefore the party goes to the High Court with the expectation that he will have a right of appeal. There are various other reasons also which induce the man to go to the High Court in cases which ought to be filed in smaller courts. Therefore it is not possible to say that because you deprive the man of costs therefore you will deter the man from going to the district munsif's court.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Davadoss referred to factions and hence the injustice which the minority party would have by being led to all sorts of troubles. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Davadoss has entirely overlooked section 21. A mere perusal of section 21 would show that there is no necessity at all for this apprehension. Section 21 clearly gives a dissatisfied litigant power to go to the district munsif's court; therefore there is no strength in the argument that the minor faction would suffer and the party would be led to serious injustice. I am afraid that the same argument will apply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Knapp. After all, Your Excellency, we must put the whole judicial administration on a basis which would obtain throughout the land. In district munsifs' courts, subordinate judges' courts and District Courts, we have a rule that it must be filed in the lowest court having jurisdiction. It is that principle that I want should obtain here. After all while you give that power to district munsifs' courts, sub-courts and District Courts why not give that power and act on that principle in the case of these courts also? The district munsif has got power to transfer any cases suo motu or on the application of the parties to the panchayat courts. I therefore submit, Your Excellency, that my amendment would lead to the success of the Act."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would not detain the Council one minute. It must be clear to every Honourable Member's mind that Government are very anxious to meet the wishes of the Honourable Members with regard to giving complete freedom to these panchayats or as complete freedom as we can, but I do wish Honourable Members who have got the full responsibility as regards voting on this matter to remember what seemed to me an extremely forcible, not a technical and a legal argument put forward by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and to exercise some caution in the votes they propose to give on the amendment in order that we may not find ourselves in any difficulty in future. I now put the amendment of clause 16 to vote."

The amendment was put and lost.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Arunachatha Pillai demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.
" Mr. T. Arunachatha Pillai.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" Mr. K. Venkatappayya Pantulu.	" Khan Bahadur Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" the Advocate-General.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. R. Littlehailes.
" Mr. P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.	" Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.	" Mr. M. C. Raja.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Mr. M. D. Devadoss.
	" Mr. T. Namberumal Chetti.
	" Mr. M. C. Muttayya Chetti.
	" the Rev. R. M. Macphail.
	" The Raja of Pithapuram.
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.
	" Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar.
	" B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.
	" Mr. N. Subba Rao.
	" Rao Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.
	" Mr. J. A. Richardson.
	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
	" Mr. E. S. Lloyd.
	" Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell.
	" Mr. L. D. Swamikanna Pillai.
	" Mr. S. A. Graham.

The amendment was lost, 7 voting for and 25 against.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUNACHATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, in view of what took place as regards the previous amendment, I do not wish to press my amendment (*ii*) to clause 16."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment of which the Honourable Member had given notice was withdrawn:—

'The proposed section 20-A, sub-section (2), shall be omitted.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not move my amendment as I am advised that this will complicate matters."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment of which the Honourable Member had given notice was withdrawn:—

After clause 26 of the Bill, the following shall be inserted:—

26-A. The following shall be added as section 75-A to the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, namely:—

'75-A Subject to such rules as the High Court may make in this behalf, the judge of a civil court may, in the execution of decrees, direct the president of a panchayat court to execute within the limits of the jurisdiction of that court processes (*a*) for arrest, (*b*) for attachment of movable or immovable properties, (*c*) for publication of proclamation of sale, (*d*) for sale of movable or immovable properties and (*e*) for delivery of properties decreed or sold. Such processes shall be returned to the civil court, which issued them, with a certificate of execution, or if execution was not possible, with a statement of the reasons for non-execution.'

Clause 16 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 26.

Clauses 17 to 26 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 27.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"The amendment which I wish to move is this:—

'In the second sentence of sub-section (*4*) of the proposed section 76, the words "record the evidence of the witnesses or" shall be omitted.'

"It is a mere verbal amendment because the only section in the Criminal Procedure Code that will apply is section 483 and therefore section 355 under which the recording of evidence would be necessary will not apply. Therefore these words are unnecessary. I think we may merely say that the court need not make a formal charge."

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THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this amendment and I think the reasons are fairly patent. In the dissenting minute of Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao it is pointed out that there is another court to record evidence and consider the merits of the case and therefore a memorandum of evidence is necessary. The motion of my honourable friend compels the village courts to have a memorandum of evidence. It will not involve much difficulty; it does not require much learning; just a few things have to be jotted by the trying court. If something goes wrong it may be open to the appellate authority to revise it. As Your Excellency has told us, we have to proceed cautiously when trying to introduce a new institution and to put in safeguards to see that the new institutions introduced are not abused. This will secure the confidence of the public in the panchayat courts and we are all anxious that panchayat courts should command confidence."

THE HON'BLE MR. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"I support the amendment. It is very necessary that there should be some record of evidence, otherwise a revisional court would not be able to exercise powers of revision. If it is simply the number of the section of the Penal Code and the finding that is mentioned, then no revisional court will be in a position to revise the judgment or the conviction by the other court. If there is no revisional power given to any court, and if it is the final court then matters will be different. I submit, therefore, that it will be not only in the interests of the accused and the prosecution but also in the interests of the proper working of this Act that courts should be made to record some evidence. The substance of the evidence may be recorded; it need not be taken down in extenso, so that the revising authority may know whether there is any evidence to go before the jury or for conviction and whether the evidence makes out the offence of which the accused is convicted. I, therefore strongly support the amendment."

THE HON'BLE MR. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency I support the amendment also. It is manifestly just that the court which is going to judge whether there was gross miscarriage of justice should have some data to go upon. If there is a mere finding of guilty, I do not see how any Magistrate will interfere. Therefore, revisional courts will be powerless to interfere unless there is some method whereby what goes on before panchayat court is recorded so that the higher court may know what has been done. Otherwise it will cause serious injustice and it will be practically denying the party the right of revision which is conferred by clause 76 (8). Magistrates invested with summary powers have to make a memorandum of evidence under the Code of Criminal Procedure so that courts of revision may have an opportunity of looking into it. If that is not done we may as well strike out clause 76 (8)."

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I cannot understand the object with which this amendment is moved. The honourable mover and the honourable supporter are at variance. The honourable mover explained to us that his object was that because the provisions of section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, shall apply, it is unnecessary according to him. He is not very particular whether there is a record or not. There was no announcement from him of his intentions but he seemed to think that there should be a record. We will be having a comedy of errors, unless the honourable mover and the honourable supporter come to a certain agreement. I am one of those who would desire very much that the substance of the evidence at least should be recorded. That amendment will come up later on. I shall omit these words not for the reason given by the honourable mover but for the reason that there must be some record. Later on there is an amendment that the village courts shall record the substance of the evidence and I shall deal with it later on. I have been supported in my view by the dissenting minutes of Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. With these explanatory remarks, I support the amendment for a different purpose altogether. I have something else in my mind because I want to have a record."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"A word of personal explanation, Your Excellency. I have not been evidently understood properly. My honourable friend is right. We were referring to the first portion that this should not be recorded. I expect my honourable friend will do me justice and accept what the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju intended to move as 1 (1). That is my personal explanation."

THE HON'BLE MR. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"If I may offer an explanation, that is what was in my mind. If the negative clause is removed I thought we might then consider whether a record of evidence or a memorandum of evidence is necessary."

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, Honourable Members I think have overlooked that this clause simply follow section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section says:—

> 'In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such forms as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:—
>
> (*a*) the serial number;
> (*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;
> (*c*) the date of the report or complaint;
> (*d*) the name of the complainant (if any);
> (*e*) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;
> (*f*) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, in cases coming under clause (*a*), clause (*e*), clause (*f*) or clause (*g*) of sub-section (1) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;

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(g) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);
(h) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;
(i) the sentence or other final order; and
(j) the date on which the proceedings terminated.'

"The intention is that trials before the panchayat court especially in petty criminal cases should be of a most summary description. There will be at least five or more than five, about twelve, members of the panchayat. If you want that these summary trials before panchayat courts should have any measure of success you must leave this matter to be governed wholly by rules which will be framed under clause 7h prescribing the manner in which panchayat courts could take cognizance of the offence and the procedure to be followed. But if you insist that they should take evidence or have a memorandum of evidence, it is to impose upon them a duty for which in many cases they may not be fitted and convictions may easily be set aside if the memorandum is not properly taken down. I do not know if it will be possible to insist on this. I doubt if even Magistrates with a high degree of literacy will be able to do so — make a memorandum of evidence. To make a correct memorandum of the substance of the evidence requires far more ability than to take down what one dictates. Supposing the members differ, who is to make a memorandum? It will lead no doubt to disturbance in the proceedings of the panchayat court. After all, the offences cognizable by them are only petty offences and I believe rules can be adequately framed in cases of necessity. But, as I said, this provision simply follows section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code which applies to summary trials by a Magistrate in cases where no appeal lies. I therefore venture to think that the section is not open to exception on the ground mentioned. If anything, there is a slight improvement in sub-clause (d) where the Select Committee have added 'witnesses examined.' In section 263 there is no such provision. The idea is not that there should be a revision in all cases upon facts by the appellate authority. Clause 76 (8) of this section provides:—

'No appeal shall lie against any sentence or order passed by a panchayat court under this section, but the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may set aside any conviction on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct on the part of the court, or on the ground that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice.'

"Honourable Members asked how it was possible for a court of revision to interfere even though there were gross miscarriage of justice unless there was a memorandum. In cases of conviction, there will be a brief statement of the reasons therefor. In cases of acquittal, it is quite clear that you do not want the panchayat courts to record evidence. In the case of conviction, there is a brief statement of the reasons, names of the witnesses, their parentage, their residence. The village court may believe them or disbelieve them. The panchayat court is not going to deal elaborately with legal technicalities or legal subtleties of a legal enactment. The only reason for taking evidence can be to see whether there was evidence or not to establish the case, taking the evidence of the prosecution and the evidence of the defence. The idea of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramauja Achariyar is to bring in section 355 or if not at least a memorandum of evidence. I think Honourable Members will do well to consider before imposing this task upon members of the panchayat courts whether it is really necessary. You do not want it in the case of acquittal. There is no appeal provided at all. There is only a revision, and revision is only on the ground of gross miscarriage of justice, either on account of corruption or perverse judgment. It is only in such a case the magistrate will interfere by way of revision and then there is this ample safeguard in clause 8 which says that the finding should be accompanied by 'a brief statement of reasons.' Those reasons will and must relate to the evidence of witnesses examined. The court of revision will certainly consider these reasons and there would be no difficulty. I therefore oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I support the amendment. Clause 76 (8) gives opportunity for revision on these grounds:—

'But the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may set aside any conviction on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct on the part of the court, or on the ground that there has been a gross miscarriage of justice.'

"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General points out that there is no necessity for recording evidence and he quotes the parallel of summary cases in which no such record is made. I would submit that, in order to find out whether there was really any miscarriage of justice, a record of evidence is necessary. I do not ask for a regular record of evidence. But I believe at least a memorandum of evidence is necessary to ascertain whether there was gross miscarriage of justice. Simply giving details of the nature of the offence, the final punishment awarded and the names of witnesses examined, cannot throw any light as to the nature of evidence brought before the panchayat court and cannot enable the revisional court to understand if any miscarriage of justice happened. When there is no appeal there must be some other safeguard and in order to facilitate revision some opportunity should be given to the revisional authority to have a knowledge of facts to go upon and a memorandum of evidence therefore seems to me absolutely necessary; otherwise there will be much room for gross miscarriage of justice. Then again in the case of corruption where is the opportunity to know it, if no evidence is recorded? If the evidence is there, it will enable the revisional authority to know whether in fact the village court has acted upon the evidence recorded, or was carried away by other influences. So I submit that in cases like this some memorandum of evidence must be insisted upon. They may not be able to record evidence in full but there should be no

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difficulty in making a memorandum of evidence. As regards the result there may be a difference of opinion, but as regards evidence, there should be no such difference. It has been stated that precis is a difficult task and that we cannot expect the members of the village court to do it. But they will do it in their own vernacular—Telugu or Tamil; and they can do it easily. Without that basis this section 8 would be altogether ineffective and its object will be frustrated. For these reasons I support the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to reply?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not think that there is anything to reply."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move the next amendment standing in my name:—

In the proposed section 78, sub-section (4), clause (a), after the words 'the amount of the' the words 'loss or' shall be inserted."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU was absent and so the following amendments standing against his name were not taken up:—

(i) In the proposed section 76, sub-section (4), after clause (*f*), *add* the following clause:—

"(*f*-1) A memorandum of the evidence of witnesses."

(ii) In the proposed section 78, after sub-section (7), *add* the following sub-section:—

"(7-a) Pending disposal of any application under sub-section (7), the District or Subdivisional Magistrate may order stay of proceedings in a panchayat court."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not move amendment as it has been already disposed of."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment of which the Honourable Member had given notice was withdrawn:—

In the proposed section 77, sub-section (1), for the words 'section 403' the words 'sections 335 and 403' shall be substituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to move the amendment standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That Honourable Member is not here and I wish to know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao holds any instructions from the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, my first amendment to section 78, sub-section (2), is to 'omit clause (c)'. After Your Excellency's Government have accepted my amendments to clause 9, sub-section (3), and sub-section 5, I think these provisos may be removed. Now that the whole thing has been left for election this provision for ascertaining public opinion will have to go. I therefore move that clause (c) be omitted."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMAINATHA PILLAI:—"I would further move my amendment to clause (g) to omit the words 'and detention' and insert the word 'and' between the word 'summoning' and the word 'attendance'."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the amendment. It may be undesirable to give panchayat courts power to detain persons. Under the old Regulation convicted persons can be kept in the village chavadi. If panchayats should be given power to detain accused persons it may lead to abuses easily and it is advisable to omit it."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 27 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 28.

Clause 28 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"Under Rule 31 of Council Rules, I now move, Your Excellency, that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

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THE MADRAS CHILDREN BILL, 1917.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Children Bill, 1917, and move that the consideration of the Bill and report be postponed to a subsequent meeting. I may mention for the information of this Council why I propose to defer immediate consideration of the Bill. In the first place, our attention has been called to the question whether some parts of this legislature are not beyond the powers of this Council. Secondly, if Honourable Members will refer to clause 2 of the Bill they will see that from the date this enactment comes into force the Reformatory Schools Act will be repealed. Before we can allow that repeal to take effect we have not only to frame rules of procedure under our new Bill, but we have also to select, establish, and certify such institutions as Reformatories and Industrial schools, etc. It is quite obvious that we cannot have an interregnum in a matter of this kind. We cannot allow any period to intervene during which, the Reformatory Act having gone, our machinery is not ready and the magistrates have no institution to which to send youthful offenders. We are going to set to work to prepare the rules and the Director of Public Instruction has already begun to collect information on to the institutions that are to be established and certified under the Bill. Until that is done, it will not be safe for us to allow this Bill to be passed into law. It may be of interest to know what the prospects are as to the future of this Bill and the Director of Public Instruction will tell the Council how the matter stands.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES :—"Your Excellency, under the Bill provision has to be made for five classes of persons—

(1) Inmates of Reformatory schools for boys.
(2) Inmates of Reformatory schools for girls.
(3) Inmates of Industrial schools for boys.
(4) Inmates of Industrial schools for girls.
(5) Inmates of auxiliary homes.

"There is already a Reformatory school for boys at Chingleput and it provides sufficient accommodation for the present.

"Inquiries are now on foot as to whether a suitable building can be rented in a suitable locality for use as a Reformatory school for girls.

"It is proposed that Government establish a large industrial school for boys at Ranipet. This will make provision for general education and industrial and agricultural training. Steps are being taken for this purpose. Plans and estimates for improving a bungalow in a large compound have been sanctioned and the construction of additional accommodation is under consideration. It may also be possible for a limited number of pupils, who are remitted by a magistrate to an industrial school, to be provided for, in recognized industrial schools which will be certified under the Bill. (The managers of these institutions will be compensated by the grant of a stipend for each pupil received.) Before however any school can be certified it will be necessary to give consideration to the character of the management, the nature and suitability of the education and training available in the institutions, and the classes and number of pupils for which suitable accommodation is provided. It is proposed to put an inspector on special duty shortly with the object of visiting selected industrial schools and inquiring into the management and control of these institutions and the arrangements made for the reception and education of pupils. This is preliminary to the drawing up of a list of certified schools.

"Similar enquiries are already in progress with a view to ascertaining the possibility of admitting girls who are remitted under the Bill, into the existing industrial schools for girls. It has been ascertained that it will be possible to admit a limited number of girls into a certain number of industrial schools (ten in fact) already departmentally recognized and situated in different parts of the Presidency, but not yet certified under the Children Bill. An officer on special duty will inquire however as to the possibility of the certification of these schools under the Children Bill.

"Auxiliary homes are intended principally as hostels for boys licensed from a certified school to work at a trade. Inquiries will be made subsequently as to the auxiliary homes which are suitable for certification under the Bill.

"An officer on special duty will frame draft rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Bill as mentioned above.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE MALABAR LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—"I beg to move that there be read in Council the Bill to amend the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895.

"I propose to ask the Council to take this Bill in all its stages at the present session for two reasons—(1) that the Bill, which relates to a single district of the Presidency, is the outcome of a series of discussions held by the Collector with representatives of the interests most concerned; since then it has been published and the publication has elicited no criticism of any sort; and therefore we may take that it is generally acceptable to the persons concerned and (2) there are now going on in the Wynad taluk of the district certain resettlement operations and if the Bill can be passed into law at a very early date, the settlement officer can carry out a great part of the joint registration in the course of the operations he is now conducting and will not have to retrace his steps for a second time to make registry.

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"It is hardly necessary for me to explain to this Council the nature of the jannam tenure. The jenmi has been described as a sharer with Government of the melwaram. He has this in common with the zamindar that he lays claim to a proprietary interest over a large area of land, the greater part of which is leased to tenants. He has this in common with the ryot that he is liable to a temporary settlement of individual holdings. This position has given rise to a good deal of difficulty in the case of both jenmi and tenant. A jenmi who has arranged with his tenant to pay the revenue may find his own property under attachment and vice versa a tenant who has already paid his rent which includes the revenue may find his crops attached so that he is compelled to pay the assessment a second time.

The history of the Act which it is now proposed to amend goes back to the time of the Mysore occupation of Malabar. The Mysore authorities made the first settlement of the district and finding that the jenmis were for the most part absentees or declined to come to the kacheris of their officers, they made the settlement with the occupants. When we made our first settlement, we followed the same course and we found it to be a most convenient one. It was not until some years after that the High Court held that the person who has to be registered in the Collector's register as the holder of the land under Regulation No. XXVI of 1802 was the jenmi and he was also the person to be proceeded against under the Revenue Recovery Act. This made it necessary to alter the arrangements and a proclamation was issued in 1894 declaring that we proposed to register the jenmis. This was followed in 1895 by the Malabar Land Registration Act which it is now proposed to amend.

"It was only in Select Committee, however, that the section which we are now concerned with was added and it is really foreign to the scheme of the original Bill. It was added as a measure of justice to the jenmi to enable him to secure the joint registration with himself of a tenant when the latter was really liable for the revenue. Unfortunately, the framers of the section were somewhat overcautious in their drafting and limited the right to a very limited class of tenants who hold leases for five years and over. The result has been that except for a certain number of enlightened jenmis very little use has been made of the Act. From inquiries made ten years after the Act was passed, it was found that out of 171,000 odd pattas there were only a little over 10,000 joint pattas between jenmi and the tenant.

"This position of affairs was commented upon by the Survey and Land Records Committee who proposed that we should liberalize the law in this respect in order to facilitate the making of a record of rights of some sort, and the matter was referred to the Collector, Mr. Evans, who held meetings with representatives of the interests concerned, and his report is the basis of the Bill which I now move to be read in Council.

"The main provision of the Bill is to make section 14 very much more comprehensive. It provides for any occupant who can prove his title to have power to ask for joint registration and for inquiry into such requests. This undoubtedly is a very comprehensive provision, and we have tried several ways to make it more restrictive but have found ourselves unable to arrive at any satisfactory formula that met all the needs of the case. We have given the Collector as a counterpoise a very wide discretion to deal with hard cases. The second provision which we propose to add to the Act arises out of a visit which I paid last month to the settlement operations in the Wynad where the Settlement officer represented to me that he could do a great deal of this joint registration in the course of his operations. A subsequent study of the number of pattas involved makes it fairly obvious that, if the Act is going to be used to any large extent, it will be inevitable that we should be able to delegate the powers of the Collector to his assistants, and therefore we have added this provision for delegation.

"I need hardly say, Your Excellency, that there is no desire to avoid a reference to a Select Committee and the only reasons for not proposing it are that so far we have reason to believe that the Bill is acceptable to all classes concerned and that if we push it through at once we should be able to save the tax-payer's money, and the time and trouble of the parties concerned in joint registration. I therefore beg to move that the Bill to amend the Malabar Land Registration Act be read in Council.

I therefore beg to move that the Bill be read in Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr V. Madhava Raja :—"Your Excellency, I welcome the change intended to be made in the Malabar Land Registration Act by the proposed amendment Bill, for more reasons than one, and I feel sure, that it will be welcomed as much by the tenants in Malabar as by their jenmis. Though section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act has made provision for the registration of jenmis and tenants as joint-pattadars, the section was only very sparingly made use of, on account of the difficulties which the section created by the conditions imposed therein. It has been generally felt that these conditions, namely, that the application should proceed from the registered proprietor, that both he and the tenant should jointly put in the application in evidence of mutual consent, and that there should be a written five years' lease, should be removed and that joint-registration should be made more easy. Under the proposed Bill, the jenmi or the tenant, can, on his own initiative, get joint-registration effected. Jenmis have the assurance that the tenants who are liable to pay Government assessment, will be first proceeded against, for assessments due from their tenants and they are relieved from the trouble of collecting them and making payments to the Government. The tenants on the other hand are benefited in that they will have the means of knowing exactly how much is due from them for Government assessment on the land held by them, and they have the further security, that their crops and lands will not be proceeded against for any arrears due by their landlord for the lands not held by them. It will, therefore, be seen that

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the tenants are as much interested in removing these impediments for joint registration as the jenmis. The Bill has been published for some time and has so far been subjected to no adverse criticism. Not only that, the local press of Malabar and others with whom I had spoken on the matter have received this Bill with favour. On the side of the tenants there is yet another advantage to be gained in view of the coming reforms. At present most of the tenants of Malabar have no property qualification for voting for the local bodies or the Legislative Council, as they have no pattas in their names, even though they are paying assessments. By enabling them to become joint-pattadars this disqualification will be removed and a large number of them will be enfranchised. Unless this is done the benefit of broadening the franchise will hardly reach the tenants of Malabar. This is an additional strong reason why this amendment Bill should be passed into law at the earliest moment before the new voters' list is prepared for the future Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, this is a non-contentious measure and if I rise it is to clear a doubt which I hope the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will be able to do. We are all unanimous on the point that these difficulties and disputes between the jenmis and the tenants should be settled, but I have a doubt whether a particular consequence may flow from the acceptance of this present proposal. The present proposal is to remove section 14 entirely and put in instead the provision not to refer it to a Court of Law. So far as we avoid Courts of Law I think we must congratulate the people, but I have a doubt whether we have really provided for all cases. In the old section there was a distinct provision enabling civil courts to decide a particular matter. Where there was a dispute between the landlord and the tenant as to how registration should take place the Civil court was empowered to go into the matter and settle the procedure by which registration was to take place. Now we have removed that provision. Perhaps it may be construed that, the provision empowering the Civil courts having been taken away, this question with reference to an arrangement between the landlord and the tenant cannot go before the court at all. We have not provided for that. The old section 14 referred to the contingency of unavailable difficulties which necessitated a reference to the court but here we assume that all parties are agreed. We have section 14 in the present Bill which says—

'Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in Regulation XXVI of 1802, the Collector may, on the application of the registered proprietor of an estate or of any person entitled to occupy such estate, register as occupant jointly with such proprietor (i) any person who is entitled by virtue of any contract with the proprietor or his predecessor in title to occupy such estate or (ii) any person who is bound by a contract with the proprietor or his predecessor in title to pay to Government the land revenue assessment on such estate. Provided that before ordering joint registration as aforesaid the Collector shall give notice to the proprietor or to the person entitled to occupy as the case may be and consider his objections. The Collector shall state in his order the period for which such joint registration shall be in force, which period shall not extend beyond the date of the termination of the contract referred to in this section.'

"Suppose a certain tenant comes and tells the jenmi 'I agreed with your predecessor to give such and such an amount' and then the jenmi and he fall out, then is the right to go to a Civil court abrogated? Is that part of the intention of the mover of the Bill—that is what I wish to know."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am in a position to say that there is no practical difficulty and so far as I know it is a very salutary provision. This does not affect the civil rights between the parties so as to make it final; either party has the right; for purposes of registration the Collector may decide but this will not decide the rights of parties at all and the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts is not ousted. If there is any difficulty the Collector will say 'I refer you to the Civil court.' Even under the Act a man can go to a Civil court only for the purpose of finding whether it could be registered. The rights of parties remain intact and they could be decided by Civil courts. I think tenants suffer a great deal and landlords also suffer to a very large extent. It is a pity that this difficulty was not discovered earlier."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is that view accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter?".

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Yes, I accept that. All that the Bill entitles the tenant to do is to undertake the liability to pay the revenue, which is not on him now."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I now beg to move that the operation of Council rule 40 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"As there are no amendments proposed, I move that the Bill be now passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion

The motion was put and agreed to

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1919.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to introduce the Madras District Municipalities Bill, 1919, and to move that it be read in Council. I am sure Honourable Members share my feelings that it would have been in the fitness of things if the permanent member in charge of the Local and Municipal portfolio, my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar, who had taken keen interest in this Bill and had given it its present shape, were here to introduce it. As however contrary to our expectations he is precluded from being here today owing to causes beyond his control, this onerous duty has devolved on my shoulders.

"Honourable Members are aware that the enactment under which the mufussal municipalities of this Presidency are at present administered is the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, which is thus 35 years old. Although it has from time to time been amended piecemeal, either to meet obvious and urgent difficulties which were experienced in actual working or as a consequence of judicial pronouncements, the law, as a whole, was not re-enacted or consolidated till now. The necessity for its amendment on a large and liberal scale was felt in the year 1906 and Mr A. Butterworth, I.C.S., was placed on special duty to draft a Bill. Even then the Act was not overhauled, but efforts were confined to the framing of special legislation for the hill municipalities, which Honourable Members are aware was carried out in 1907. Soon after, the Royal Commission on Decentralisation visited this Presidency. But the interval between their recommendations and the Government of India's invitation to local Governments for opinions thereon was necessarily long and it was not until 1914 that final orders of the Government of India were passed. It was, however, felt that, owing to the lapse of years and the interest which was generally evinced in local self-government, a definite and substantial advance was necessary in that direction. The Government therefore proceeded to take action at once and placed Mr. Galletti, I.C.S., on special duty to draft the Madras City Municipal Bill and the Madras District Municipalities Bill under the guidance of that distinguished Member of Council, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, whose intimate knowledge of Indian and western laws relating to local self-government served as a valuable asset. As a preliminary step, an informal conference of chairmen was held in January 1915 with the object of 'eliciting the views of those responsible for the administration of municipalities on a number of subjects of the greatest importance affecting the administration of municipalities.' At this conference 32 chairmen and four vice-chairmen took part and the main conclusions then arrived at were embodied in the Bill. In April 1915 the Government of India published their Resolution on local self-government in which they had taken stock of past achievements in that field and enunciated the lines on which further development should proceed, based of course, on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. In the light of this Resolution the Government decided to invite the suggestions of all the municipal councils in the provinces for the amendment of the Act generally and for the improvement of their finances in particular. Advantage was taken of those suggestions and such of them as were acceptable were embodied in the Bill under reference. Before forwarding the Bill in its final form to the Government of India, the Government considered it expedient to subject the Bill to the scrutiny of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials with a view to its examination in the light of their long and mature experience. The committee consisted of the three Members of the Executive Council, the Secretary to Government in the Local and Municipal Department, and eight gentlemen intimately connected with and possessing long experience of municipal administration. The functions of this committee were—

'(i) to see that none of the provisions of the Bill was seriously in conflict with the latest municipal experience in the Presidency;

'(ii) to eliminate all superfluities from the Bill and to lighten and shorten the Bill wherever possible; and

'(iii) to satisfy itself that omissions from the existing Act were founded on good grounds.'

"The committee made several valuable suggestions on the principles of the Bill, most of which were accepted by Government. The portions of the Bill relating to constitution and taxation were also examined by Sir Robert Clegg. When the Bill, after such elaborate consideration, was about to be submitted to the Government of India for administrative sanction, the second Resolution of that Government of the 16th May 1918 on local self-government was issued and this necessitated a careful examination of the Bill again in the light of the policy laid down in that Resolution and, as thus revised, it was forwarded to the Government of India, who have accepted the main principles of the Bill. Although at first disinclined to permit the levy of a pilgrim tax as a surcharge on railway fares, they have since very kindly accorded their sanction to its levy also. Such in short, Your Excellency, is the history of the Bill now before this house. I must not perhaps omit to mention that it was re-published for public information and criticism, once on the 19th August 1919 and again on the 3rd November 1919. All the criticisms and opinions, which have since been received, will doubtless be given due weight to by the Select Committee to be constituted to-day.

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"The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which accompanies the Bill, gives as usual a *resumé* of the main changes of policy and principle which it embodies, and Honourable Members have also been supplied with the 'Notes on Clauses' which explain in some detail every change of importance which it is proposed to make in the existing law. I shall not, therefore, take up the time of the Council by attempting a lengthy exposition of the provisions of the Bill. I shall merely content myself by inviting the attention of Honourable Members to some of its salient features, which may be considered under the following heads:—

(i) Constitution,
(ii) Taxation,
(iii) Budgets and
(iv) Miscellaneous.

"(i) *Constitution.*—The Bill does not propose any substantial departure from the existing Act in regard to the constitution of the municipal councils. The present Act leaves it to Government to fix the maximum number of members for a council between the limits of 12 and 24. In the determination of such maximum in individual cases the Government are largely guided by the standard of population of each place in conformity with the recommendations of a committee which considered Lord Ripon's proposals for local self-government in 1883. It seemed desirable now to embody this practice in the Bill itself. In deference to the suggestions of some councils, the Government have omitted the provision in section 9 of the existing Act, which gave every revenue divisional officer the status of an ex-officio member of the municipality in his division. Power has been given to constitute advisory committees on which persons of either sex who are not councillors but who possess special qualifications may sit and give the council concerned the benefit of their special knowledge and experience. With a view to allow councils a perfect freedom in the choice of their chairmen, the Bill dispenses with the previous approval of Government to their appointment, so that in future the fact of an election has merely to be reported to Government for their information.

"The calculation of the term of office of a chairman or a councillor on the basis of the unexpired remainder of his predecessor's term has caused considerable inconvenience. This provision has therefore been omitted.

"The first draft of the Bill had provided for two innovations, viz., the system of aldermen and of nominated paid commissioners to work under elected chairmen. Under the former it was proposed that there should be co-opted councillors who would hold office for six years and thus secure continuity of policy and stability of administration. As, however, the non-official members of the committee referred to above were opposed to this system on the ground chiefly that it would tend to perpetuate the influence of one party in a council, this provision was deleted. Nor did the committee view with favour the Bombay system of entrusting the every day administration of municipalities in large towns to a nominated commissioner subject only to the general control of the council. In deference to its wishes, therefore, the existing system of appointing paid chairmen, wherever necessary, has been retained.

"(ii) *Taxation.*—In the matter of taxation substantial changes have been introduced with the avowed object of increasing the resources of municipal councils. At present a property tax of 8¼ per cent of the annual value for general purposes and of 8 per cent for purposes of water and drainage is leviable. At the express desire of the committee the provision in regard to a maximum limit has been omitted and the councils given power to fix their own maxima in due regard to their requirements. The rate at which the other taxes and tolls may be levied has also been raised to enable these bodies to augment their resources and thus set themselves on sound financial basis. The profession tax has been split up into a proportionate tax on the capital of companies subject to their earning a minimum income and a progressive tax on the income of persons exercising a profession. Provision has also been made for the levy of a surcharge on income-tax in lieu of the tax on professions and the tax on companies, should councils so desire. The lighting tax, which could be levied at present only in hill municipalities, can hereafter be levied by any municipal council anxious to improve the amenities of life by proposing to light the town with gas or electricity. In addition, provision has been made for the introduction of the railway rate, on the analogy of a similar rate which district boards in the province are authorized to do, to enable municipal councils to embark on railway or tramway schemes either singly or conjointly with other neighbouring local bodies. As stated already, the Government of India have also since agreed to permit councils to levy a pilgrim tax on railway passengers to important pilgrim centres to be collected as a surcharge on fares through the agency of the railway administrations concerned. I should not omit to add that an important change that has been made in the Bill is the liberty allowed to the councils to fix their own rates of taxation without the obligation of obtaining the sanction of Government, except in the case of councils which are indebted to Government or to the public. Honourable Members will, I hope, agree that the changes in the existing law, which I have adumbrated above, tend not only in the direction of an appreciable enhancement of their resources but also, in a large measure, liberalise the existing powers of municipal councils.

"(iii) *Budgets.*—I am aware that the Royal Commission on Decentralisation recommended that municipalities may be freed from budget control, but, as many of them are indebted either to Government or to the public, it was considered desirable to allow them a free hand in regard to their budgets subject, however, to the conditions—

(i) that in all cases they must maintain a minimum balance to be fixed by Government and

(ii) that in the case of indebted municipalities the Government are satisfied that adequate provision has been made for meeting their liabilities.

It may be noted that no material alteration will be made by Government in any municipal budget without giving the council concerned an opportunity of stating its objections, if any.

"(iv) *Miscellaneous.*—The changes falling under this head are mostly minor. Councils have been given larger powers over their establishments than they exercise at present. The secretary will no longer have statutory powers, but will be wholly subordinate to the chairman and thus, I take it, is in entire accord with the intentions of those who have had opportunities of identifying themselves with the working of the present Act. Some control is, however, retained by Government over the appointment and punishment of the secretary, the health officer and the engineer. The emergency powers of the divisional officer to enforce the fulfilment of its obligations by a municipal council conferred by section 88 of the present Act have been withdrawn. Special provisions have been inserted in the Bill to deal effectively with corrupt practices at elections and the portion of the Act relating to the objects on which municipal funds may be spent has been re-drafted with a view to enable councils to deal adequately with drainage and water-supply, insanitary houses, over-crowding, factories, breeding places of mosquitoes, the problems of town improvement and other cognate matters.

"Before I close, I think, I should make special reference to that feature of the Bill which deals with schedules. Honourable Members would have noticed that a considerable portion of, what might be termed matter of procedure, has been relegated to schedules for the sake of greater convenience and by an express provision contained in clause 301 of the Bill, Schedules II, V and VI can be amended by subsidiary legislation, while schedule IV, which deals with audit, surcharge and disallowance, was inserted at the express recommendation of the committee which considered that the English system of surcharge by auditors and the summary recovery of the amounts surcharged might be introduced in the Bill with suitable modifications. Schedules VII and VIII are devoted to an enumeration of penalties for offences and for continuing breaches respectively and these follow the scheme of the Presidency Municipal Acts.

"Your Excellency, I have in these brief remarks taken only a bird's eye-view of the legislation which I have the honour to introduce and I fully trust that Honourable Members who doubtless have already familiarised themselves with its provisions, would have discovered in it more virtues and a larger measure of advancement than what I have been able to touch upon and I have, therefore, every reason to hope that it will commend itself to their whole-hearted acceptance."

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise now to move under rule 4 of the Business Rules for the adjournment of this subject. A few prefatory remarks might be necessary from me in order to express my exact reasons. I must, in the first place, congratulate the Honourable Member who has just now introduced the Bill on the excellent set of reasons which he has put forward in support of his motion. He has pointed out what a lot of work has been undertaken and performed in connexion with the Municipalities Bill or with municipal law so far as the mufassal is concerned. He has been good enough to take us back to 1905 and show us what has been done by various persons and what a very long history the present Bill has had. They had committees after committees and resolutions of the Government of India to consider and we had a number of grounds put forward for having the Bill, which has passed through so many stages, immediately put before the council. I think he is also right in pointing out that there are many good features in the Bill. One might wonder why I want to request that this matter may be postponed. This request, however, should not be a surprise to those members who have been requested during their tours by local bodies to postpone this measure and I shall state briefly the reasons which have induced large bodies of the public to request Your Excellency in some of Your Excellency's tours and to request the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur in his tours to postpone the consideration of the Bill. The reasons are mainly these: while it is felt that there is some improvement, while it is felt that after taking so many steps we should push it through a little further, still the feeling is predominant in the minds of those who are paying attention to municipal matters that the present Bill falls considerably short of what the public had been led to expect or at any rate had been expecting. Besides the various bodies which addressed Your Excellency and the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, Government would have noticed the criticism in the press. The press expressed some dissatisfaction with the general lines of the Bill, the 'shortcomings' as they called them of the Bill. If there are shortcomings it may be asked why not cure them.

"Before proceeding to deal with that point I wish to point out what exactly is at the back of the minds of those who want an adjournment. It might be said to be a tendency of some non-officials and some lawyers always to ask for an adjournment. But I may assure the Government that there is no special partiality for an adjournment which has moved large bodies to make this request. We are just now trying to frame a law for mufassal municipalities, that is, a very large number of bodies, and we have to suit our Bill to the conditions which for some considerable time will obtain in these municipalities. Before we frame our law we have to take stock of the changes which are imminent. Municipalities are not institutions which can stand by themselves. Local self-government is the basis on which the Government of this country is to be built up. Honourable Members must remember that we are just now on the eve of changes considered by some to be momentous and useful. There may be some difference of opinion on that matter but it is not necessary to go into that. It is an undoubted fact that reforms will

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alter the outlook in respect of local self-government. The Reform Act may enable us to understand what bodies will be called upon in the immediate future to take part in the working of the political institutions of the country. It goes without saying that in our Municipal Bill by which we call upon mufassal municipalities to take part in local self government, we should make our arrangements depend upon or at any rate harmonise with the arrangements to be made in the coming years for the legislative electorate. To avoid vagueness and to be more exact I will point out what exactly is meant. It is felt that it would be far more in consonance with coming changes, the chief feature of which would be to entrust comparatively neglected classes with the task of participating in the administration,—it is felt that corresponding to their duty, there must be some corresponding changes in the law that we are providing for mufassal municipalities. It is a sort of vague apprehension that at present we cannot take full stock of the conditions and circumstances and it is better to postpone the consideration of the Bill for another period of six or eight months. That is mainly at the back of the minds of those who propose an adjournment and perhaps in the minds of some, there may be a fear—I only express their view, though I have no fear—that with the present Council, constituted as it is, the chances of improving the law are not sufficiently great, it is better to look forward to a Council which will contain a large percentage of members pledged to support and bound to support the view of the public, entering, as it were, by means of a ticket. There is that fear and whether it is a proper fear or not, it remains for Honourable Members to consider. Even amongst us there are some persons—we have discovered during our talk—who are afraid that in the present state of the atmosphere it is not likely that we can get through all the changes on which several of us may be keen, though, if the majority of us wish to vote on any proposition, we do not see what exactly would stay us. These are the main reasons why a postponement is asked for. When I quote parallel examples in other presidencies, I hope the Honourable Member will not charge me with servile imitation of other provinces. I found in Bengal—I would not like to copy Bengal in many other matters—this question of taking up the law of mufassal municipalities has been postponed by reason of the desire expressed by large numbers of people and various classes that the matter may as well wait and be taken up after the Reforms come up.

"There is also one other fact which I wish to mention. With reference to one objection that might be put forward namely, that we have gone through these long years of work and that all that should not be thrown away, my answer is that we have waited so long and therefore a further waiting would not matter. As for the disappointment, I wish to refer to what is in the minds of most people. Your Excellency's Government in Bombay sent up a report in regard to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report pointing out that, so far as local self-government is concerned, the time has arrived when there should be a chain of fully elected bodies with ample powers as in finance. Looking into these provisions one finds it hard to believe that, with such views, Your Excellency has been a party to or could sympathise with the present Bill as it now stands. There is no provision for fully elected councils and full financial control even in one place. The Honourable Member says—you have an opportunity to make your representation in respect of the budget and you will be fully heard. To-day the municipality enjoys the same power of unlimited representation. Government are not going to shut out any mufussal municipality from making a representation; that is not a privilege of very much value though it has its value. With reference to various other provisions, despite the various good features which the Honourable Member laid stress on, there are provisions which are very unsatisfactory; for instance the enormous powers of the Collector to interfere which must be an interference based upon the Revenue officer's report and this has grossly disappointed many people. There are a few other features of the same sort but as I am speaking only on the motion for adjournment, if the majority wish to go on with the Bill, I do not wish to exhaust all these objectionable features of the Bill. There are very serious disadvantages and the Government may consider that the changes which may be proposed will so seriously alter the Bill that it is as good as asking for a postponement of the Bill. Government may well say—you are practically tearing up the Bill: why should not the Bill come up after the Reforms. It is because there is an impression that some of us want practically to tear up all the important provisions of the Bill in respect of very serious defects and this Government may think that such vital changes should not be accepted without a further consultation with the Government of India, and obtaining their assent, that we think that if that is so we cannot achieve anything by introducing this Bill at this stage. In all probability we may have only a few more meetings in the life of this Council. I know there is a feeling in the minds of several Honourable Members that the Bill is in our hands and that if a majority wish to modify it there is no difficulty. If the majority is for postponement it can quite as easily take it up and make it what it ought to be. There may be an appearance of plausibility about it but if there is any serious change on vital matters I believe the majority can only do one thing. They can only carry the Bill through one stage. But it is dead certain that we cannot carry it further. Therefore on the whole it would be better, unless Your Excellency's Government think that there is a serious hardship in postponing, to postpone it. I do not suppose any municipality has complained that the present law is so very bad that they would welcome any change at once. There are complaints with reference to certain defects in the Act and therefore, I cannot say that we are working under a system of perfection; but what I say is that the state of affairs is not considered so intolerable that any municipality wants the passing of this Bill by this Council immediately. For these reasons, I commend to Honourable Members the proposal that we should postpone the consideration of this Bill and the Government may bring it up at a future time."

(Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Thonger, Mr. Devadoss; Sir Gordon Fraser.) [19TH NOVEMBER 1919.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR:—"I second the motion for adjournment. This Council is to be reconstituted at no distant date and there are to be other reforms also. The reforms are a change for the better. So in the opinion of all we are going to have a better Council because it will be more representative. This is a very important matter and we are considering the question of reconstituting municipal councils, the councils in all the districts. There is no particular urgency in the matter; we have already got an Act and the Act is working fairly satisfactorily; of course there are defects and there are defects in this Bill too—it may be we are able to remedy defects to some extent—but would it not satisfy the public for whom it is intended that a Council more representative in its character, the Council which is reconstituted after the Reforms, should consider it and pass it? By passing it now I do not think anybody obtains any particular benefit. When we find that it is intended for the public and that the public should like it to be considered by a Council which is reconstituted, why not do so unless there is any particular urgency and I can see no urgency at all. For the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar I second the motion."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I understand several municipalities have said that this Bill should be taken up after the expected Reforms are introduced. I believe the Negapatam municipality also has sent the same opinion; and in my opinion, if there is any doubt of our getting the Reforms in the near future, this Bill had better be introduced at once, but if there is any hope of our getting the Reforms shortly, I would rather agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to the postponement of this Bill for a few more months."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THONGER:—"Your Excellency, I desire to oppose very strongly this motion for adjournment. It is exactly the same motion as was brought forward in connexion with the City Bill and we have heard all the arguments before. I remember on that occasion the Honourable Member in charge, Mr Rajagopala Aehariyar, had to remind the Council that we were here to transact business. It seems to me that some people seem to think that everything must stand over till what may or may not eventuate to the extent expected. In my small way I have endeavoured to instill into their minds the fact that we are met here not always as a political body but sometimes as a business body. In the case of the City Bill I put forward the plea that it was purely a business matter, and should not be approached on a political basis. I look at this Bill from exactly the same point of view, namely, as a business proposition to improve district municipalities and from that point of view I would appeal to Honourable Members to eschew politics in connexion with this measure. Later on if we get the Reforms to the extent we desire, let us take up the Bill again and if possible improve upon it; for the time being I do not think the Council should put off the consideration of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVADOS:—"Your Excellency, I beg to oppose the motion for adjournment. The Honourable Member who proposed the adjournment is thinking that, as soon as the reformed Councils come into being, they will devote sufficient time to take up this measure. It is not a good idea to postpone everything till the impending millennium comes. There are a number of other measures which will require the attention of the new Council and so far as I can see the provisions of this Bill are very satisfactory. I have had experience of the working of a mufussal municipality where I was down in Tinnevelly and I know the difficulties under which the present municipalities labour. And seeing that this Bill remedies a good many of those defects and seeing that this Council is composed of a majority of non-officials, it is quite open to this Council to amend any of the provisions of the Bill in the way they like. So far as the policy of the Bill is concerned I am strongly of opinion that it is a very salutary measure as it gives very large powers to municipal councils. There are one or two things which may require modification and that can be done in this Council. I do not at all like the idea of our postponing things in the hope that something will turn up to-morrow. Procrastination is said to be a thing of which the Eastern people are guilty and I do not want that members of this Council should be guilty of that. We are all aware of the defects of the Bill and it is quite within our power to induce the Government to alter its present provisions. I think it is unnecessary to multiply reasons, but I would strongly urge upon Honourable Members to allow this Bill to go into the committee stage. After it passes through the committee stage we can move amendments. If we propose any reasonable amendments, I have no doubt that Government will accept them, if sufficient reasons are shown, considering the attitude that has been adopted in regard to the other Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I strongly oppose the motion for adjournment. The reasons put forward for adjournment are that the Bill falls short of what the public expected and also that we have the near advent of reforms, and, according to the seconder of the motion, the institution probably of a better Council than the present one. In my opinion however, from all we read and hear I think this new Council will be busily occupied in putting matters right and in rectifying mistakes of the past and that for some time to come it would probably not have time to take up a Bill such as the one now before this Council. The Madras District Municipalities Bill is a very carefully thought-out Bill and as the Hon'ble Mr Thonger has said, it is our business to push on with it. The Hon'ble Mr. Thonger pointed out that the very same objections were raised when the City Bill was placed before the Council as are raised now. We are within a short time of this Act coming into operation but for some months past I have not seen or heard a single word written or said against it. Everybody seems to be satisfied that the new Act is an improvement on the old one and we are

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anxious to see large improvements when it is in full working order. I think it will be a pity to interfere with legislation that has advanced so far. I hope the Honourable Members will take up the Bill as it is and get it through. Even if the Reform Bill is passed at an early date and we have a new Council, it makes no difference, everything is to be gained by taking up the Bill now in a proper spirit and passing it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"Your Excellency, I regret I have to oppose the motion for adjournment. I am indeed grateful to the Honourable mover for the congratulations which he was good enough to convey to me for the fullness of my speech. I am also very grateful to him indeed that in his remarks he has very clearly admitted the fact that the present Bill has very good features. The only complaint that he has against the Bill is that it falls short of the expectations of the public. I may assure him that the representatives of the public whom the Government considered necessary to take into confidence and whom they have already consulted as regards the provisions of the Bill have laid their views before the Government. There are two stages more before us, when there will be time enough for these representations to be considered and if any of them are acceptable either to the Select Committee or to this full House, they will be given due weight. There is nothing for us to be alarmed about, that any representation the public may make in regard to the improvement of the Bill would not be heard. What seems to puzzle the Honourable mover is that he is absolutely dissatisfied with the present constitution of the Council. He seems to think that the present constitution of the Council is such as not to command the confidence of the public."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I did not say so."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"It does not encourage the public . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I only say that this is the view of some."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"At any rate, that is a matter which the House has got to decide for itself and I think the Government need not bother themselves with it. I know that most Honourable Members who are present here are representatives of the Indian public. Bengal, he said, has had a similar Bill and that example has been quoted before us as being typical. As we have all this morning heard a good deal about law, to borrow a legal phrase, I do not regard the Bengal example as a citation from the Indian Law Reports. I do not know the circumstances under which Bengal was forced to come to that conclusion and it is not possible for me to institute a comparison as to the enactment in force in Bengal and the amendment thereof which that Government wanted to introduce, nor am I aware of the needs which the amended enactment had provided for in place of the old enactment. I think it is superfluous for us to draw comparisons from isolated facts without a knowledge of the circumstances attending them.

"The Honourable mover anticipates that the nature of the improvements which the public could expect in respect of the present Bill would be so vital in their character that, if accepted by the Government, they will be tantamount to the tearing up of the present Bill and re-drafting it. I can assure the Honourable Member that such a contingency will never happen for, I think, I am one of the public and I can claim some knowledge of public demands in certain respects and if I can judge from the representations made to me in my recent tours as a Member of Government, I can assure the Honourable mover that every one of them with whom I have had a talk on this matter feels absolutely satisfied with the improvements that have so far been effected, though at the same time every one registered a request to me that some further advance may be sanctioned and I have assured them that their representation will receive the best sympathy and support from the Select Committee and the Council when the time comes for consideration. But I can assure the Honourable Member that there was no attempt anywhere or any intention in any mind to suggest such radical changes as would necessitate the abandonment of the Bill before the Council. After all that is said and done, like business men, is it not our duty to take into account the fact that a good deal of spade-work has been done a large volume of work has been accomplished, various agencies have been employed for the purpose of producing this measure which is now before the House and the result has so far elicited approval, though not whole-hearted approval as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar would put it. Is it worth while to throw away all that labour, to throw away all that money, to throw away all that knowledge merely on the expectation of a coming reform, about the exact nature of which, if I may say so, we are not yet perfectly certain? My own impression is that if we pass this Bill and make it law, the coming Council will regard it as a valuable asset and will thank us for inheriting this piece of legislation, and they will have better opportunities for improvement if by that time there is anything like a popular demand for improvements. Nor am I certain that the future Council would have the opportunity as soon as it enters upon its office to sit and bring to its assistance all the officers whom we during the last thirteen years have been in a position to summon for the production of this valuable document. I am not certain whether they will have similar facilities or whether their attention would not be absorbed by matters requiring immediate attention. It may be that it may take them several years before they think of repealing the Act of 1884. Are Honourable Members satisfied to continue the present Act which they regard as defective and will they object to something better being given to the people? Is it prudence to deny the people something better in the hope that some day or other, they will get the maximum of what they want and to allow them to continue with the defective measure which is accepted to be defective? I believe the Council will not deny me the

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privilege of claiming direct knowledge with the working of the District Municipalities Act. My knowledge with the direct working of this Act extends back to the year 1895. Most of the Honourable Members who are here feel and from my personal knowledge I am able to convince you, that the present Act has very many defects which need immediate cure and we have often complained that these matters need reform and I think that I was one of those who was complaining. Now when we have an opportunity of securing better things by legislation, *is* it reasonable to ask us to sit with hands folded under the expectation that our successors-in-title will attend to this work and try to reverse everything that we have done and throw our labours into the sea. I would therefore ask Honourable Members to ponder over these matters carefully and see that, if they consider the present measure in any way capable of improvement, they give themselves the opportunity of improving it, because it is for us to improve it, but do not oppose it merely for the sake of sentiment, do not oppose it because somebody considers that this Bill ought to be postponed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar made a statement to the effect that most mufassal municipalities had already made representation that the Bill should be postponed. May I ask the Honourable Member if he has fortified himself with figures; may I ask him what he meant by the word 'most'. If his information is correct—I am not sure of that—he will know that not more than a very small fraction of the total number of municipalities in this Presidency has sent up something like a request for postponement, but at the same time every one of these municipalities has done it with a half-heart, seeing that they have also favoured us with their views for the amendment of the Bill. Now the total number of municipalities from whom we have received petitions is no more than 21 out of a total of 77. I would ask Honourable Members to consider whether they regard 21 as 'most' of a total number of 77."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know if any municipality has asked for the Bill being pushed through."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"They were asked to suggest and they have given suggestions. The inference is—if legislation comes to our rescue—I believe that those who have not asked for postponement have not objected to its introduction. I would therefore once more ask Honourable Members to lay aside all considerations and to be guided merely by the work that awaits them, by the result that the present Bill, if passed, would produce, most to the advantage of those who are governed by the present Act and dismiss the fact from their minds that the Reformed Council would in one day, as though it is going to possess Alladdin's Wonderful Lamp in its hands, revolutionise the whole world in a limited time and it is going to accomplish everything in a limited time and it is going to give them laws and regulations according to the demands of the people. Let us not be carried away by these impressions, let us give the present Government credit for honesty of purpose in trying to give a better and more satisfactory measure and let us help the Government to achieve that object. With these few remarks I beg to oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to support this motion for adjournment. The reason is this. After what the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib has stated, so far as I have seen, the opinion seems to be, that there is a large volume of opinion outside the municipalities that this Bill may not be rushed through. Public opinion has to be respected also. The reason why they ask that this Bill should not be rushed through is because they expect that when the Reformed Councils are formed a larger view of things will come and a liberal policy will be introduced in the legislation of these matters. It is an important measure; we have waited so long and there is no reason why we should deprive the Legislative Councils to be formed shortly of the opportunity of legislating upon such an important measure as this. It has been stated that all the valuable effort that has been made in this direction would be rendered useless and nugatory and vain but I do not see how all this will be in vain. This valuable document—I dare say it is a valuable document—will be before us and will be always available and we will gain by the experience not only of this valuable document but also of the considered opinions later on. This Bill will not go in vain but we will be benefited. All their services will be gratefully acknowledged and will utilized in the work of the Legislative Council who will later on take up this question.

"It has been stated that after all there is not much said about the Bill itself and some Honourable Members here observe that there has been nothing very prominent that no prominent objections were taken regarding the provisions of the Bill itself. I would submit that the most important portion is the constitution of the Councils. Regarding the constitution of the Councils we have, notwithstanding the fact that the old Act has been in use for all these long years, the new constitution now proposed is almost the same as the one contained in the old Act. I should think that the experience of these long years would have suggested some important modification in the constitution as essential for the full realization of local self-government. Even the power of interference on the part of the authorities is not very much lessened though the Divisional officer ceases to be the ex-officio member but the power that he was exercising before is now given to the Collector who has large powers of interference."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member propose to go through all the provisions of the Bill?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPAYYA PANTULU:—"I am only answering some of the arguments advanced by Honourable Members.

"With these few remarks I support the motion for adjournment."

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The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Without offering any remarks on principles of the present Bill and without making any observations in regard to the nature of the measures the Bill embodies, I must oppose the motion before the House on principle. If the arguments of my honourable friends were pushed to their logical and legitimate conclusion, this Council must practically cease to exist and must stop all legislative business. When the new Council come in, it will be time enough for that Council to repeal any law we may enact or to bring in either a repealing or an amending Bill. We must go on with such legislative business as comes before us and as a good deal of labour and time have been spent upon the present Bill, no useful purpose, I think, would be served by adjourning the consideration of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. B VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the reason why some of our friends press for an adjournment is this: it is true that a similar motion was unsuccessfully made when the City Municipal Bill was introduced. We know the result; we have got an unsatisfactory law. In order not to repeat the same mistake Honourable Members want to place for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government the advisability of postponing this measure. I know Your Excellency's most sympathetic attitude. That has unnerved us to some extent but all the same we approach this question in a different spirit than one underlying the Bill because what the Government of India stated is that we must make it a complete measure of local self-government. We do want a more liberal measure than the present Act; we want complete change. We propose that the municipal servants should be employed by the municipality; they are to be controlled by the municipality and the Government should not appoint the Health Officer, the Engineer and the Revenue officers. One independent officer is sufficiently bad to create disturbances in the mufassal and when we have three officers our trouble will be the worst. That is one of the worst features of this Bill. I shall place before Your Excellency's consideration the fact that three-fourths should be elected members. When the Council itself is representing all communities and interests then it would be time enough for us to consider and devise a measure which would be satisfactory. The present Bill is based upon the Decentralization Commission Report which is thoroughly antiquated and nobody wants to place much value now on their recommendations. The Government of India states that they want to give more liberal provisions than what was suggested by that Committee. We do not know when the whole local self-government will be placed in the hands of Indians and all those precautions intended to be taken now might be unnecessary altogether. There is no particular hurry and nothing will be gained by hasty legislation. We have waited for the last ten years. The particular hurry which we complained of last time when the Madras City Municipality Bill was introduced is repeated now. The very anxiety to rush it through is taken by some as proof that the Bill is not satisfactory. I would therefore once more urge upon the attention of the Government that there is no particular hurry to rush this Bill through."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR N. SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have to submit that there has been no hurry and on the other hand, the matter has come up before this Council as a matter of course. The matter has been discussed, several committees have been appointed and very valuable information and knowledge have been brought before this Council and even if the Reformed Councils come into existence, the representatives will not come into the Council through municipalities and district boards. There will be so many vested interests and there would be other matters which would be taken into consideration when the Reformed Council comes into existence. It looks as if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has made a clean breast of the whole thing. He said that the main reason for which he has been asking for an adjournment is that the Reformed Council may view the question more liberally and they may expect more boons from the Reformed Council. There is no objection; if the Council should pass this Bill now into an Act, the Reformed Council has every opportunity to repeal it or to modify it and make it better. There is one other circumstance; the present Council has a lot of experience about municipal administration; I see at least seven or eight municipal chairmen and many councillors who have taken part in municipal administration, and under those circumstances, I do not see why this Council should not be in a position to discuss the whole matter as the Reformed Council will be able to do. I believe the Reformed Council will consist not only of chairmen of municipal councils but also many other vested interests which would have no opportunity of knowing the actual administration of municipal affairs. I therefore oppose this motion for adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I shall make a very brief reply. In the first place I recognize that the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib has largely taken a non-official view of the situation. He says he is one of the public. He is one of the public and I think in spite of his attempts to support something which appears to be opposed to public demands, he is essentially at one with the representatives of the non-official public as he was till the other day. His request is that we may give the Government every credit for honesty of purpose and I give that credit not only to the Honourable Member but to all persons who have taken part in pushing forward this Bill. As to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Venkatapati Raju's remarks when he said 'hurry', he did not mean that thirteen years showed any hurry. What he meant was that at this stage the desire on the part of the honourable mover of the Bill to push it through in spite of repeated requests for postponement from the public may be characterised as hurry.

"Proceeding to the main fact, if my honourable friends are going to be optimistic enough to expect vital changes I have nothing to say, but as I have pointed out I have slight misgivings as to how far vital changes could be effected by a Council which does not possess full powers.

I do not say that the difficulty is by reason of the constitution of this Council in not being representative. But what I say is that even the life of this Council is understood to be short. If important changes are coming up such as would necessitate reference to higher authorities it goes without saying that we cannot have it within the life of this Council and there may not be time to proceed with this Bill. If the majority are quite optimistic, I join hands with them and say 'let us work.' My own impression is that when we come to discuss details we may find a difference of opinion on very important matters. As a parallel, I may quote what has happened in connexion with the Village Courts Bill. When some wanted an adjournment others were anxious to have it through, but when reference to the Government of India was found necessary, several of the gentlemen who previously opposed the adjournment were inclined to reconsider the adjournment. There is just the chance of that being repeated. It lies with the majority of Honourable Members here to indicate whether they will proceed with it or not."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that it is necessary to say more than half a dozen words in addition to what has been said by my Honourable Colleague. I will put the position of Government as shortly as possible and in a very few words why we consider that this motion for adjournment is very ill-advised. In the first place, I would like to suggest that the members of the Executive Government are placed here—I may say in parenthesis—paid to carry out legislative and executive work to the best of their ability and for the benefit of the people of the Presidency. We have now brought forward a measure which even the proposer of this adjournment said was a considerable advance on what exists at present. I really find it extraordinarily difficult to evolve out of their speeches exactly what they mean by asking for this adjournment. This Bill is here and they admit it is much better than the last one. This Bill may be improved and amended in the Select Committee and this Bill when passed is a tremendous advance on the present situation. When the Reformed Councils come, they will be able to take this Bill as an Act of considerable advance and they will be able to amend it if they wish to advance further. I do not see why Honourable Members are terrified at this measure. I want Honourable Members to understand that they have to take the fullest responsibility with regard to their votes on this particular matter. If in their wisdom they say to Government 'we propose not to consider any further this Bill' let it be clearly understood that the Government—they have several large measures which they propose to bring in due course—will consider that by the vote taken to-day they are absolved from bringing forward those measures and will leave them to the Reformed Council as wished by Honourable Members. From a personal point of view, if Honourable Members choose to come to that decision I shall not object. As far as we individually and collectively are concerned, we can only say that the responsibility for postponement will clearly rest with Honourable Members and the position of the Government is that the Government are here to do their work and until the Reformed Councils come into existence to do their work, it is our duty to do our work to the best of our ability for the best of the Presidency."

The motion was put and lost.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"I now beg to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Before it is referred to a select committee the principles of the Bill have to be discussed. Some of us have to make remarks on the general principles of the Bill. Under rule 34 this is the stage at which we are allowed to make some remarks."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I beg the Honourable Member's pardon. I moved the first reading of this Bill after consultation and it was accepted. After it was carried my honourable friend made these remarks but under the circumstances I do not want to press the matter and therefore we adjourn the further discussion of this Bill till to-morrow."

The Council then rose for the day.

F. B. EVANS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

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